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VOLUME XXXIX.

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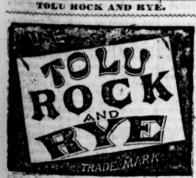
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WILSON BROS. Open this morning a

Large Invoice of EN-GLISH SILK HDKFS., direct importation. The assortment embraces the LATEST LONDON NOV ELTIES, and is very attractive.

We have received another shipment of Dent's CELEBRATED KIDS in all the new shades.

Our WHITE H.S. LIN-EN HDKFS., initialed in new and novel designs. are quite desirable.

Our stock of SILK SUS-PENDERShasneverbeen so varied and attractive.

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OF PARIS

Have complied with the law, and selected DAVIS & REQUA as their Underwriters.
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doing business in Chicago, there are only S which have as large paid-up capital as the METROPOLE. The Company steps at once to the front ranks of Insurance Indemnity, has made a large deposit in this country to insure the payment of losses to American policy-holders, and all losses at this Agency will be adjusted and paid in Chicago.

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Blank Books and Staple and Fancy Stationery AT
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Respectfully request the Citizens WHO WEAR CLOTHES

Compare Their GOODS and PRICES With Other People's.

We will give you every kind of a If you find any cause after such comparison to return our goods, do

so; we will sheerfully return your Don't you see what a splendid

ALL CLOTHING ADVERTISERS

Of proving to customers that they are truthful if they are? These unprincipled men that advertise that their prices are twenty-five to thirtythree, they would just as soon say fifty per cent less than all others; they don't seem to care what they say as long as they don't have to back it up; anything to get the customers into their stores, then go for them, never nearing the truth, that is, they don't come within

One-Eighth of a Mile of It What is one-eighth of a mile? Such stores are run by Managers, who get their pay every Saturday They don't stay "fur long." The owners of the stores living near the State of Maine, change their Managers every now and then. These Managers never expect to see the customer again,—hardly dare to. Don't buy Clothing of anybody until you prove to yourself where

the best and satest place is.

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Open till Nine at Night.

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We offer a large line of BROWN

CASTOR BEAVER **OVERCOATS**

AT \$15:00. MARKED DOWN FROM \$20.00.

This line of Overcoats are of a beautiful shade of Brown, made up in the very latest style, lined with a fine lasting; sizes 33 to 37. We also offer a line of CHINCHILLA BEAVER

OVERCOATS, IN THREE COLORS, at the Low Price of \$12.50! Marked Down from \$18. Sizes 33 to 36.

200 pairs of Men's PANTALOONS, made from a heavy Cassimere, bought last Febru-ary much under price. We warrant this lot of Pantaloons strictly All-Wool and of extra good value, made up new this season. We shall close them at \$4.00!

Which is a great bargain. Bull line of sizes.

The above goods will be displayed in our show-windows on Clark-st, until Saturday, when we shall place them on our RETAIL COUNTERS for sale at the above LOW PRICES. Wishing to give everyone an opportunity to examine these goods, we shall not place them on sale until Saturday Morning, Dec. 6.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE, 131 & 133 CLARK-ST.,

and 117 MADISON-ST. MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors and Manufacturers. W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

ST. JACOBS OIL. St Jacobs Oil The Great German Remedy.

A MINISTER'S RHEUMATISM.

Rev. A. OPITZ, Schleisingerville, Wis., writes: "I was a sufferer with I heumatism for years. Friends recommended the use of S. Jacobs Oli; I tried it, and must confess that the result was autonishing. Having hardly used up the first bettle, I found relief, and the second one cured me. I therefore feel under obligations, and shall recommend this effective remedy whenever I have a chance."

AN OHIO MAN'S RHEUMATISM. Mr. PHILIP REMLINGER, an old subscribe our paper and well known in the whole surrounding country, informed us the other day that his wife, who for two warry years had suffered with Rheumatism in the shoulder, during which thus she had been treated by several physicians without success, had been completely cured by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Gil.—Bucyrus (O.) Courier, Editorially, Feb. 13, 1879.

ST. JACOBS OIL Is sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine at 5 Cents a Bottle.

TUBF EXCHANGE. JOHN SPLAN

(Driver of Rarus—Record, 2:1334)
Has established a Turf Exchange at 79 Dearborn
which will be formally opened to-morrow afters
and evening. The puolic in general, and Mr. Spi
friends in particular, are cordially invited to calsea the finest place of the kind is America and
largest collection of turf pictures ever gotten togeti CAPS. YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER CAPS—All the new shapes, from 50c up, at BARNES' HAT STORE, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building. Hunting for Dissensions, the Democracy Find Them at Home.

They Hoped for a Serious Republican Split on the Finances,

But Are Quarreling Amongst Themselves Over Bayard's Resolution.

closing the True Democratic Spirit: To Oppose All Appropriations Unless Saddled with Political

Some of the Southerners Dis-

Thus Reviving the Stupid Tactics of the Extra Session.

Restrictions:

introduction of a Measure for the Regulation of Railroad Charges.

posed for the Recalcitrant Mormons. Two Refunding Schemes, by Wood and Morrill, That

Some Vigorous Measures Pro-

Won't Harmonize. FINANCIAL DISSONANCE. OPINIONS OF EXTREME MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Representative Keifer, of Ohio, who is a strong personal friend of President Hayes, said to-day that the financial recommendations in the message would, if adopted, disrupt the Republican party beyond all hopes of recovery. It was the most unfortunate advice ever given in a President's message. "Mr. Sherman has diminished his hances for the nomination for the Presidency by at least 20 per cent," said Mr. Keifer, "by asking Congress to take away from the greenbacks their legal-tender character." If that issue had been made in Onio this fall, Mr. Keifer thinks, the Republicans would have lost by 10,000 votes, and Illinois would, on the same saue, give a Democratic majority of 50,000, When asked if the harm done by the Adminis-tration was incurable, Mr. Keifer replied that what had been said could not be recalled. The mistake had been made, the whole country has become aware of it, and its penalties would fall

upon the heads of those who made it. The Re-PARTY IS SAFE. he thinks, only so long as it utterly disregards what the President and Mr. Sherman have advocated as the policy for the Government to

Mr. Reed, of Maine, a representative of the extreme Eastern school, takes the opposit view. The country, he thinks, is really in great dauger from a threatened inflation of the paper currency. No country had ever yet tried the experiment of making paper legal tender without encountering disaster at some stage of it.

If we escape it we shall be the only exception in a thousand years. Now, he thought, a good time to retire

THAT DANGEROUS ELEMENT of our monetary system. "Frederick the Great carried on a war in comparison with which our own was but a flea-bite for four years without issuing paper legal-tenders. We let go of sound money at the end of the first year. We have been fourteen years in resuming. France resumed in seven." He says he feels ashamed, whenever he compares our country with France. that we, in spite of our advantages, should manage with so little judgment. The Green-backers in Maine had put to route the intelligence and the wealth of the Republican party.

How, he could not say. THEIR ORATORS WERE TRAMPS, ignorant, ragged, and dirty, and the people seemed to look upon them, as the prophets of old were regarded, with fear. Mr. Reed is asconished that the Republicans should not take this opportunity of financial prosperity to get

rid of the greenbacks. The Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. Buckner, says there are two financial parties in Congress now; the one wants restricted paper and unlimited coinage of silver, and the other restricted coinage of silver and unlimited paper money. He belonged to the former party. He wanted paper money restricted in volume, and, therefore, he would not enlarge too much the power of the National banks by retiring the legal-tender greenbacks. His plan would be to allow no issue of paper money beyond a certain safe limit, unless were backed by an equal amount of gold or silver bullion. This is the system of Great Britain, and A has been found to be perfectly safe. Our present system allowed the indefinit issue of paper based upon nothing more substantial than the public debt. When asked if he thought the Democratic party would be likely to split on the financial question, he replied that he thought not; he felt confident that a desire to let the greenbacks alone and go on with the silver coinage would prevail.

DISAPPOINTED DEMOCRATS A SHOW THAT DIDN'T COME OFF.

Special Dispatch to Las Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4 .- There was nothing accomplished in either House to-day, and both Houses adjourned until Monday. The Democrats, who have the responsible control of legislation, seem disposed to "make haste slow-ly." The interval between now and Monday will be devoted to planning upon both sides, and from a strategic and political point of view there is something to think about. The Democrats have been insisting that there were to be dissensions among the Republicans on the finance questions, and that the Democracy had only to wait to see the unity of the Republicans destroyed, and to regain for themselves from these lissensions what they lost through the speeches and policy of the extra session. Joe Blackburn has said: "This finance row is entirely with the Bepublicans; the Democrats have nothing to do with it." Gen. Chalmers says: "The course for the Democrats is to stand aloof from a fight which the Republicans have commenced." Morrison, of Illinois, thinks "The best thing that we can do is to ignore this question as far as it is raised by the Republicans." Thurman echoes these views. Fernando Wood declares that the Republicans must be permitted to fight it out; but it happens that the

GREAT DISSENSIONS OF THE SESSION upon this subject are to be with the Democracy. There will be no considerable ultimate difference among the Republicans. The tables are already

WASHINGTON.

party, choose to adopt as a policy the recom-mendations of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the President. If Congressmen are to e believed, either of these two bigh officials now insist upon their views as a policy of the Administration, but characterize them only as suggestions. But the initiative taken by Bayard in the Senate seems fikely to be the beginning of a dissension which will not probably end until either the Democracy is divided or Senator Bayard retires from his Presidential candidacy. Mr. Bayard has taken his position for the campaigs. His resolution is referred, at his desire, to a committee of which he is Chairman. In advance of any decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the subject. Bayard, as a part of his Presidential platform, will ask Congress to declare that the view which the Democratic oppo nents of the prosecution of the War held in 1861 as to legal-tenders are the views which

SHOULD NOW BE TAKEN, and that the greenbacks should not now have, and never ought to have had, any legal-tender quality. Mr. Bayard expects the Democracy to follow him, but he has probably discovered already that his party is nearly rent asunder before his resolution has been even considered in committee. Southern Democrats say that their Senators, after conferences with ex-Gov. Hendricks and other Northern Democratic leaders, have determined to ignore financial and to renew the aggressive policy of the two last sessions, rafusing appropriations unless saddled with political restrictions.

It has been remarked to-day that some brief emarks made yesterday by Senator Bayard, explanator of the joint resolution which he offered to abrogate the legal-tender feature of United States Treesury notes, do not appear in the offi-cial report of the Senate's proceedings, pubished in the Congressional Record of this morning. The Senator's joint resolution accords with the views of the President, and he was understood to say yesterday that this was sound Democratic doctrine, in accordance with the posi-tion taken by the Democratic party when the United States Treasury notes were first issued, but not a word of this comment has been let go upon the record. The resolution introduced by Senator Bayard yesterday will undoubtedly receive its first attention. Senator Bayard proesses to believe that the most of the Democratic Senators will support the movement which, in effect, takes away the legal-tender quality of greenbacks; but the prevalent imression is, that the resolution will never be prought back into the Senate, much less pas that body and go to the House.

REFUNDING.

TWO OPPOSING SCHEMES. Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Senator Morrill to-day introduced a bill, and had it referred to the Committee on Finance, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund at 4 per cent all outstanding bonds which now bear interest at a higher rate. The bill is a duplicate of that introduced yesterday in the House by Gen. Gartield, and embodies the views of Secretary Sherman. It is thought that the bill

FERNANDO WOOD'S BILL The proposition to fund the bonds maturing in 1880 and 1881 in bonds not bearing a higher rate of interest than 3% per cent, of which Mr. Fernando Wood is the special champion, meets with very few advocates, despite the attempts that the friends of the speculative clique now controling the bond market are making to create the on Ways and Means side with Mr. Wood, and will join him in opposing Secretary Sherman's yesterday, and by Mr. Morrill in the Senate today. Mr. Wood's bill is regarded by Treasury officials as a measure for the obstruction of refunding. No one at all familiar with financial transactions of this character believes that the Government can possibly sell \$782,000 .-000 of 814 per cent bonds at par within the next

Secretary Sherman, who is unquestionably

AS HIGH AN AUTHORITY on the subject as we have, emphatically declares that he cannot refund the outstanding 5 and 6 per cent loans with bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than 4 per cent. It is not doubted by the Treasury minds the clique who are interested in maintaining the premium on the 4 per cent bonds are doing all they can to prevent the proposed refunding, since the passage of the measure recommended by Secretary Sherman would immediately reduce the price of these bonds from their present market quotation, which is 103%, to par. Much of the opposition to the Secretary's bill is naturally attributed to Wall street influences, and, the fact that Mr. Wood is the leader of the resumption obstructionists, does not tend to

change that opinion. GRANGERS AND RAILROADS

THE OLD LEGISLATION REVIVED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The presentation in the House to-day of a petition from the National Grange and Patrons of Husbandry, asking to have the action of Congress to relieve the country from railroad extortion, is regarded as the forerunner of efforts to some solution of the railroad problem. The consideration of this petition and questions which grow out of it, together with the Reagan bill, which is again to be pressed, and the fact that Eston (Conn.), a State-rights Bourbon, again introduced a bill to create a commission of five persons, with power to regulate railroad and steamboat companies, is considered as indicative of an intention on the part of the Democracy to take some steps towards controlling railroads. The discussion of the question suggest, ed in these three propositions must necessarily cover all the ground of the power of Congress over the military post-roads and inter-State commerce. If the debate should show that there would be any prospect of the passage of such a bill as the Eaton, there would be an attempt made to enlarge the powers of the Commission so as to include remedies for grievances

as to discrimination and unreasonable rates. MORMON MATTERS.

CANNON HEARD FROM. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Delegate Cannon, of Utab, who is himself a polygamist, exresses much surprise at the tone of the Presilent's message, so far as it relates to polygamy. Mr. Cannon indignantly resents the charge that the Mormons had anything to do with inciting the Ute troubles. He says the Mormon settlements, being agricultural, and largely composed of women and children, are much more exposed in a time of Indian troubles than any other frontier settlements are, and he declares that the policy of the Mormons is aiways to use every influence against Indian ontbreaks. Mr. Cannon has no expectation that anything will be done at the present session towards the admission of Utah into the Union as

That part of the President's message relating to polygamy in Utah was referred, on motion of Mr. Willits, of Michigan, to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Willits explained that the ques-

tion of polygamy has
GROWN TO BE SO SERIOUS
that it is necessary to examine into it with
more seriousness than heretofore. He will take more seriousness than heretofore. He will take an early opportunity to present a bill looking to such a modification of existing law as will make polygamous cohabitation equivalent to marriage. "For," and Mr. Willita, "it is generally almost, if not quite, impossible to prove such marriages. They are consummated in the Endowment-House,

turned. The Republicans may or may not, as a | into whose awful precincts no Gentile can hope into whose awful precincts no Gentile can hope to penetrate. Another evil of the existing law is that Mormoms predominate in the juries, and, even if the testiniony is complete and convincing, it is impossible to conviet. To remedy this, it may be necessary to exclude Mormons from serving on juries where a case of polygamy is being tried.

THE MARSHALS' BILL. PROSPECTS FOR AN APPROPRIATION.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The United states Marshals have been five months without receiving fees from the Government, but the Appropriations Committee appears to be in po special hurry to bring in a bill for their relief.
Chairman Atkins informed The Tribune corespondent to-night that there will not be another meeting of the Appropriations Committee until next Tuesday. He expects that something will then be done about the Marshals' appro priation. When asked whether the bill would ontain the restrictive proviso which led to its being vetoed last spring, Mr. Atkins replied: "I cannot say as to that. I do not know what action the Committee will take." On the same subject Mr. Atkins remarked several days ago that he thought the Appropriations Committee would take the same position that it did at the extra session. There has been some talk among Democrats, since yesterday morning, of adding to the Marshals' bill a section embodying the substance of the but brought forward by Mr. Harris on Tuesday. Mr. Harris' bill is, in effect, a proposition submitted to the caucus last spring by Mr. Atkins, but rejected by that august body, although it was approved at first by a number of Southern

THE MAIN IDBA t contains is that Election Marshals shall be appointed in the same manner that Election upervisors now are, and that they shall belong to different political parties. A Southern Rep resentative, well known for his independent views, in speaking of the proposition to-night, said: "It is aff well enough in itself, but we cannot afford to engraft it in the appropriation bill. It must be passed as a separate measure, if at all." This gentleman will certainly not vote for any appropriation bill containing political restrictions this winter, although be did at

ical restrictions this winter, although be did at the extra session.

Yo the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day received a communication from Attorney-General Devens, stating that the amount needed as a deficiency appropriation for United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals during the current fiscal year is \$600,000. This is the amount voted by the two Houses at the last session in the bill which President Haves vetoed on account of its restrictive clause prohibiting the use of any portion of the money for the payment of Deputy Marshals of Elections. The Committee will meet to-morrow to consider the subject.

STEAM VESSELS. REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR. Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.-James A. Dunont, Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, in his report shows that during the last fiscal year there were 4,289 steamers inspected and 15,212 officers licensed. The total number was 77, 44 of which are not chargeable to accidents resulting from the use of steam in navigation. Nothwithstanding an increase of 400 vessels to the steam merchant marne since the last report, there has been a steady decrease in the number of fatal casualties. in view of the amendment to Sec. 4,458, Revised Statutes, contained in Senate Bill No. 118, which, if passed, will reduce the amount of fees collected for the maintenance of the service to about \$41,500 in round numbers less toan its actual rost, the Impector General says: "I deem it my duty to call attention to the fact that there was on June 30 last standing to the credit of this service for the payment of salaries and expenses a surplus of \$450,728, which, added to a surplus of \$59,969 in excess of receipts during the past fiscal year, would give a total of \$490,707, a suff sufficient to meet such deficiency anould it occur through the reduction proposed for the period of cleven years or upwards. Further, in view of the fact that this accumulation in excess of the needs of the service is the result of taxes collected chiefly from masters, mates, pilots, and engineers, it is to be hoped the amendment will pass, and thus furnish means to restore this large sum of money to the parties to whom it most properly belongs."

The report continues: The only real objection to any part of the Steamboat law is unit portion which discriminates against steamers

tion to any part of the Steamboat law is tint portion which discriminates against steamers engaged in inland navigation in the matter of personal liabilities should be imposed upon vessels navigating rivers or inland waters which are not placed upon those plying in the other waters is incomprenensible, and the hope is expressed that Congress will take some action to redress what is claimed by steam-vessel owners to be a great wrong to them.

NEW BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Mr. Frost introduced in the House to-day a bill which provides that when any merchandise imported at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, New Orleans, Cleveland, Toledo, and San Francisco shall appear by the manifest of the importing vessel to be consigned to and destined for either of the ports specified, the Collector at for either of the ports specified, the Collector at the port of arrival shall take said merchandise into his custody and immediately torward the same to such port of destination. The merchandise so destined for immediate transportation shall be transferred under proper supervision directly from the importing vessel to the car, vessel, or vehicle in which the same is to be transported to its final destination. The privilege of immediate transportation shall extend to the ports of New York, Buffalo, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savanunh, New Orleans, Portland (Me.), Chicago, Detroit, St. Louia, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Milwaukee, Louisville, San Francisco, Portland (Ore.), Memphis, and Mobile.

THE SWINDLED PREEDMEN.

The bill introduced to-day by Representative O'Connor, of South Carolina, "to secure from loss the depositors in the Freedmen's Savings & Trust Company" provines that the Commissioners of said Company shall within thirty days after the passage of the act make and file in the office of the Secretary a complete and sworn towentory of all moneys and assets of every description belonging to said Company; that within sixty days thereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be sold at public auction all such property of every description upon such terms as may seem best in his judgment; that all sums so realized be paid into the Treasury and become the moneys of the United States; that within six months after the passage of the act he Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the depositors or their legal representatives, or properly-constituted attorneys or agents, the balance of deposits that may be due said depositors by said Freedmen's Savings & Trust Company; and that the sum of \$2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. THE SWINDLED PREEDMEN.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SLY OLD BOYS. 9

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Bon-com mittal attitude of the Democrats in the House generally is amusing to Republicans. Occapresent mental condition of the members of his party. One of these candid gentlemen, when asked to-day by a TRIBUNE correspondent what asked to-day by a TRIBUNE correspon asked to-day by a TRIBUNE correspondent what the policy of the Democrate will be this winter, replied: "O Lord! don't ask me; I have no political opinions to express. We have held no caucus yet, and I don't know when we will." Another Southern Democratic Representative, who was distinguished for his stalwart attitude during the extra session, said yesterday: "Oh, we are not going to make any fuss, but we shall 'hold the fort."

hold the fort."

OLATES LIMITATION.

Mr. Townsend offered a resolution directing at a communication from the Secretary

PRICE FIVE CENTS

the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of adopting a constitutional amend-ment to limit the time for the presentation of laims against the Government to six yearsfrom the time the claim originated. This does not affect old claims now pending, but it will sbut them all off at the end of six years from the time the amendment may be adopted. There are claims now pending before Congress some of which have been allowed again and again, but they keep recurring in new forms.

all these moss-grown claims. THE RECOMMENDATIONS. The Caucus Committee of nine Republican this afternoon, and commenced the considera-tion of the recommendations made by the President and by Secretary Sherman, and the bills which have been introduced in the Senate concerning these recommendations. It is thought

INGALLS AND KELLOGG. Members of the Senate Committee on Privfleges and Elections refuse to talk about the prospects in the Ingalls or the Kellogr case. There is good reason to expect that Senator Ingalls will be vindicated. No partisan advantage could be gained by a different course, and the temper of the majority is eminently conciliatory. Under these circumstances, the merits of the case have an excellent chance for consideration. In the Kellogg case there is still reason to believe that this matter will be held in abeyance until it can be more clearly seen whether a vacancy to be filled by appointment can be turned to advanage in counting in a Democratic President, Probably Mr. Spofford will not be seated.

PRINTING TESTIMONT. is Chairman, which went to Rhode Island to investigate election frauds, has printed a goodized volume of testimony, so-called, and now the Senate Committee on Civil Service has been authorized to print the testimony taken by it at. Newport last summer.

A committee of Senste Democrats is by order of caucus, gravely balancing the paronage accounts of Senators. There is great rush of seekers for even small places, All Senstor has a long retinue insisting on being cared for. To secure the disposition of a page's on the laborers' soll is now esterned so great a thing that the sommittee is ramining to see whether any fenators have been given more than their share. It is reported that they have discovered that Indiana holds the place for Senate patropage that Obio is claimed to have with the President, and that in the present ase Indiana has nine places where some States lave none. It is found that two Indiana men re concealed by being credited to Ohio, cheating Mr. Thurman and Mr. Peudleton, anothat one Indianian is credited to the District of Columbia. All Senators who have had but for crumbs of patronage to give their starving bllowers are waiting anxiously for the report of

WOOD'S TARIFF SCHEME. n the Ways and Means Committee to-day. Mr. Phelps, at the request of Mr. Wood, introduced a resolution to appoint a sub-committee, of which Wood should be Chairman, to revise the tariff. Mr. Morrison objected to this very strongly, saving that it had only been done once in the history of the Government, and that at the last Congress. The result was that the subject was quietly dropped. It tures out that Wood has complete power over the question, and six against, he having the casting vote. is not expected that he will attempt any revision whatever, for he cannot possibly reach any result with the House in its present temper.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, will soon intro-duce a bill which is the forerunner of a scheme for a reclamation of the arid lands west of the Missouri River. The bill will ask for an appropriation for the construction of artesian wells at different points named in Colorado, in other States, and on the Pacific Slope. This bill, too, it is believed, will represent the sentiment of the Interior Department and of the Land Commission-appointed at the last session, which has not yet made its report. Clarence King and other members of the Commission are believed to favor the system of artesian wells as the only efficient means of irrigation, and without which the lands cannot be reclaimed.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The District Supreme Court, general term, took up this morning the case of the lottery agent against. D. M. Key, Fostmaster-General, in which an injunction is sought to prevent the latter from enforcing an order directing that letters addressed to the agent of the lottery be withheld from delivery. The complainant was represented by Senator Carpenter and Judge Bartley, but no counsel appeared for the Postmaster-General. Judge Bartley said they were ready to present their case, but no answer had been fleet by the other side, and they did not wish the matter disposed of by default. Chief-Justice Cartter said that if they intended to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, it "might as well be chalked now." Senator Carpenter said they did not want any "chalking," and that he was satisfied that when the Court should hear the case it would grant the injunction asked for. After consultation the case was set down for Saturday.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES.

The Democratic Caucus Committee, consisting of Senators Thurman, Whyte, Bailey, Vance,
Kernan, Saulsbury, Lamar, Voorhees, and Jones
(Fla.), held a long meeting this afternoon, as
which the rolls of the Sergean-ta-Arms and
other officers of the Senate were critically examined with a view to ascertaining whether any
further caucus action is advisable in regard to
the distribution of the Senate patronage. The inquiry concerning this subject (which the Committee were required to investigate by a resolution
adopted at Thursday's caucus) will be continued
at another meeting.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The House Committee on Rules authorized Representative Frve to report a resolution for the creation of a committee of nine members to whom shall be referred all matters introduced in the House which relate to the subject of woman suffrage. INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES. Secretary Evarts has telegraphed to the Czar the President's congratulations on his escape from assasination.

ONE-CENT PIECES. Owing to the great demand for one-cent bronze pieces the Philadelphia Mint turned out over 3,000,000 pieces of that denomination last month, and the demand still continues. MONUMENT TO CUSTER. Congressman Bingham introduced in the Bouse to-day a joint resolution providing for an equestrian statue of the late Gen. Custer, to cost \$30,000, and to be erected on some suitable reservation in this city.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—A number of private bills were introduced; also a bill by Mr. Morrill to facilitate the funding of the National

debt.

Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution declaring that resumption, the circulation of gold, silver, and greenbacks as lawful money, and the expectation that the finances would not be disturbed by precipitate legislation, had been followed by revived industry and general prosperity; that successful conduct of business depended on a stable financial policy; and that, therefore, in the opinion of the Senste, any legislation during the present essaion materially changing the existing system of finance would be inexpedient.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN LONDON.

The Times, in its financial article, says: "The United States Government bonds are hardly to be got here now, and their prices are a mere re-

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.-At a meeting to-day of the

Western Railroad, Mr. Lewis explained that the reorganized Company was now cleared of all en-tangling engagements with other lines. The Ohio mortgage, he said, was appointely can-

celed. A resolution ratifying the proceedings of the reorganization Trustees and authorizing them to take the necessary steps to complete

COMPLIMENTABY.

PARNELL AND PINIGAN.

LAND MEETING.

RUSSIA.

THE "GOLOS" SUSPENSION.

BERLIN, Dec. 4 .- The ostensible cause of the

suspension of publication of the St. Petersburg

cle in its feuilleton, but it is believed that the

real reason was the hostile and deflant tone of

the Golos towards foreign Powers, especially

A St. Petersburg correspondent states that

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

rage of Monday night cannot but imbue the

Government with a repentant spirit and intensi-

fy its resolve to show no pity to those incapable

THE CZAR IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.—The Czar arrived

safely this afternoon, and proceeded to the

Winter Palace in an open sleigh. Great crowds

of troops lining the streets cheered him en-

THANKSGIVING.

LONDON, Dec. 4 - A Peria dispatch save: " A

olas was present, and was very much affected."
A dispatch from Berlin says there is intense ex-

A dispatch from Berin says there is intense ex-citement there over the attempt to kill the Czar. A dispatch from Cannes says the Empress of Russia is still confined to her bed by illness, and the news of the attempt on the Czar's life has caused a relapse.

WEST AFRICA

THE CANNIBAL CONFLICT.

broken out in New Calabar, West Africa, is be-tween King Amachree, of New Calabar, and

his followers on the one hand, and a powerful

Chief called Will Braid and his adherents on

the other. Some time since the King of New

Calabar died and the accession to the throne of

Amachree has not given general satisfaction.

into the conflict. Her Majesty's ship Dido was outside the bar at Bonney, ready to enter or send in a boat in case of necessity.

EXPLORATIONS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ANOTHER CHILIAN VICTORY.

London, Dec. 4.-A Buenos Ayres dispatch

of Dec. 3 says: "Intelligence has been received

that the allied Peruviaus and Bolivians have

the Chilians, who have taken possession of th

port of Aracia."

town. The Chilian squadron is blockading the

A dispatch from Valoaraiso says: "Tarapaca

has been captured by the Chilians. The losses were heavy on both sides."

VALPARAISO, Dec. 4.—A telegram has been received here which confirms the previous report of the disaster to the Chilian forces near Loa, at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the boundary between Peru and Bolivia. After a stubborn fight \$550 Chilians supported to the clies with all their cannon.

urrendered to the allies with all their canno and ammunition. The Chilian commander wa

A CHILIAN REVERSE.

dispatch, no guarter was shown to wou

LONDON, Dec. 4.-The conflict which has

OTHER REASONS.

ism of the Communal authorities.

Germany.

publican institutions of the country

and and stock holders of the Atlantic & Great

defray the expenses of the defense

flex of those of New York."

from assasination.

ing a letter of Col. Gibbs eers who participated in the tle of Big Horn have not been remunerated for their services, and that no provision has een made for the widows and orphans of those bo were killed there, and recon tion in the matter. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred:

Buls were introduced and referred: By Mr. Paddock—To provide for the sale of remainder of the reservation of the confed-ed Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians in by Mr. Plumb—To make additional articles
by Mr. Plumb—To make additional articles
war prohibiting gambling by officers or sol-

of war prohibiting gambling by officers or soldiers, or in post-stores.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the Superistendent of the Document Room to furnish every person whose name appears in the Congressional Directors, or duly anthorized representative of a journal, one copy of every bill, resolution, and document printed for the use of the Senate. Referred.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabulated statement showing the total amount pald out in each fiscal year from 1866 to 1879, inclusive, for claims growing out of the late War. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate any correspondence between the Department of State and any foreign Government since February, 1879, respecting a ship canal across the isthmus.

condence between the Department of State
any foreign Government since February,
respecting a ship canal across the isthmus
seen North and South America. Laid on
table and ordered printed.
Iter a short executive session, adjourned till

enator Morrill's bill is a duplicate of the Department bill introduced in sterday by Gen. Garfield.

nong the bills and resolutions introduced referred this morning was one by Mr. Gildeclaring that Congress is not only option to any reduction in the volume of United is legal-tender notes, but, on the contrary, favor of substituting greenbacks for Natl-bank notes; and that it is in favor of the decompose of the 4124-grains House went into Committee of the Whole, purpose of distributing the President's

message.

Mr. Aiken presented a petition by the National Grange and Patrons of Husbandry asking for the enactment of such laws as will relieve the country from the unlawful exactions of transportation companies engaged in inter-State

commerce. Referred.

Mr. Townshen (Iii.) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of a constitutional amendment for the purpose of limiting the time for the presentation of claims against the United States to six years from the time the claim accrued. Re-

Mr. Goode offered a resolution directing the foretary of the Treasury to furnish the House it a detailed statement of all actions and procedugg taken by the National Board of Health inder he act authorizing the Secretary of the reasure to contract for the construction or of a refrigerating ship, together with

Mr. O'Comor introduced a bill to return to the freedmen of the South their savings depos-ited in the Freedmen's Savings & Trust Company. Referred.

Mr. Wells introduced a bill extending the privileges of Secs. 2,990 to 2,997, 'nclusive, Revised Statutes, to the port of St. Louis. Re-

the Committee rose, the Touse ad-

THE INDIANS.

THE UTES MUST GO. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Colorado egation in Congress is determined to arrive at some solution of the Ute problem. Then ultimate object, of course, is to provide for the oval of the Utes from the 12,000,000 acres which they now occupy in their reservation in Colorado and to open that rich mining country ement. Judge Belford, in the has introduced a bill proposing to do this in a very summary way, by repealing all the laws which create the reservation in Utah. Sen-ator Hill, of Colorado, is proceeding in a somewhat different way, and is understood to be following the suggestions and to have the support of the Interior Depart-Utes to maintain themselves in Utah, and folly for the Government to try to maintain the there. The treaties with the Utes, by their own terms, are already broken, for the reason that they all contain clauses that, in the event of hos-tilities or aggressions initiated by the Utes selves, ail rights protected by the treaties fall, and the treaties become null and void.

It is, therefore, on the evidence already in possession of the Government, within the power of the Executive Departments to declare these void, and to take what steps bey may to remove the Utes. Secreta

Schurz, however, desires to have the Chiefs who are now coming in to testify, or have come in, come to Washington. He is confident that, if they do come, he can successfully ne-gotiate with them for removal from Colorado. stor Hill, of Colorado, who has had ex tended interviews with Schurz on that subject, vill, on Monday, to give effect to views, introduce a bill authorizing either Secretary Schurz, or a commission which may be named, to negotiate with the Utes in Washington. Should the bill pass, and the negotiations lail, it is not improb-ble that then the Government may make a vir-tue of necessity and inform the Ute Indians that the treaties are void, and that a home will be prepared for them in the Indian Territory. Representative Scales, Chairman of the Indian Representative Scales, Chairman of the Indian Committee, is preparing a resolution asking for authority to inquire fully into the recent Ute war. He thinks the Indian troubles, which constantly var our frontier, are wholly the fault of the Indian policy of the Government. The Indians are treated as a foreign nation, and not as citizens subject to the laws. When they are so recognized, he says, there will be no trouble.

New York, Dec. 4.—Complaints are published against the policy of the Methodist copal Church with regard to missionary among the Indians. It is shown that of work among the indians. It is shown that of the \$600,000 annually appropriated by the Methodist Missionary Society only about \$3,500, taking the present year as an example, goes toward missionary work among the American Indians, and that of this small amount only the ul sum of \$700 is set apart for use among the Indians of the Far West. The Methodists are complamants, and these consider the apparent neglect the more remarkable because under the plan adopted during President Grant's Administration the Methodist Church controls the nomination of Agents to fourteen out of

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Dec. S., via LAKE Cirr, Dec. 4 .- Jack arrived this morning. He unattended. The Commission is now in m. Jack is on the stand. Jack has prom Ouray to give full particulars of troubles at White River, and the cause that led to the outbreak. Ouray says that, with the co-operation of Jack and Colorow, the Commis-sion will be able to settle the difficulty to the satisfaction of the Department. The success of the Commission is assured.

Beenel Disputch to The Tripens.

Davaspour, Is., Dec. 4.—A month ago the coal-miners at Rapids City, Ill., after a strike of several days, obtained an advance in the price paid per ton for mining coal from 75 cents to 85 numbers, to the number of severa hundred served notice upon the operator that after Monday they would refuse

ilet in the vicinity.
SCRANFON, Pa., Dec. 4.—The miners of Jones,
impson & Co. are on a strike. They demand

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

FOREIGN.

The French Ministerial Crisis Ended for the Present.

Premier Waddington Sustained by a Vote of Two to One.

Details of the Cannibal Conflict on the West Coast of Africa.

The Wounded and Prisoners Killed and Eaten by Their Victorious Enemies.

Decisive Victories Recorded in Favor of Both Chilians and Peruvians.

A Terrible Famine Prevailing in Upper Silesia and

> FRANCE. THE CRISIS COME AND GONE. al Dispatch to The Tribune.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The Ministerial crisis come and gone. The debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day has decided the question for a time. In a dispatch sent a fortnight since stated that the Ministry was safe March. until February or as I can judge from the debate to-day, it is safe until M. Gambetta, thinks it time to quit his present position of inglorious ease. The opportunity to-day furnished to the Ministry explain its position and policy was afforded at its express demand. An interpellation was deposited by MM. Brisson. Alfain-Targe, Floquet, and other members of the extreme Left and Union Republicans. M Brisson opened the debate with an able speech. n which the Ministerial shortcomings on ones tions of judicature, of the gendarmerie, of the nilitary schools, and of the maintenance of Marshal Caprobert in an important military position, and the retention ries hostile to the Republic, constituted the chief grievances. The results of all this were indecision, hesitation,

SUCH A STATE OF THINGS, and on seeing Republicans set aside to make way for Reactionists, the country asked itself if republic were really founded in France. M. Waddington's speech in reply was weak in argument. The Cabinet, he said, represents the various opinions which find representation in the Chamber. Without it the Chambers would not have returned to Paris. The Government would recall the magistrates to a sens of sheir duty and respect to the Republic. It will not give full liberty to the press, because the Government is opposed to license autrage It will give liberty of association when all parties by its firm tone, gave the Chamber to under stand that the Cabinet would be satisfied with

marchy in all the branches of public adminis-

ration. In the presence of

The Promier was followed by M. Floonet in a sharp, telling speech, attacking the Cabinet on the ambesty and other questions, on which he maintained that the Ministry was not in accord with the sentiment of the great mass of Re-

M. Jules Ferry replied in indiscreet terms,

INDUCES QUITE AN UPROAR, and brought M. Paul de Cassagnac to the tribune, where he delivered one of his second caustic speech from M. Floquet, M. Dereze, a rising young Deputy of the Left, made an eloquent and forcible appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the Chamber in support of the Ministry, and concluded by moving a vote of unqualified confidence.

M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, pext ascended the tribune, and entered into a long defense of the acts of his Department. Nothing can be less dignified or more amusing than the oratorical manner of this gentleman, which kept the Chamber affve with sallies.

M. Allain-Targe, on the part of the extreme left, made an amendment on the motion of M Deveze, granting a reprieve to the Ministry on condition of its exhibiting redoubled energy in the future.

M. Waddington immediately ascended the

would only accept the vote of confidence moved by Mr. Deveze, and that it rejected the amend nent moved by M. Allain-Targe. The Chamber then proceeded to vote, and at a late bour the result was announced, as follows: At the conclusion of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies,

proposed by M. Deveze and accepted by the Ministry, was put to the vote, and, by a majority of 243 against 107, out of 350 voters, was adopted by the Chamber. The following is the text of the order of the day: The Chamber, after having heard the declaration of the Cabinet, is perspaded that it is firmly resolved to make the Government of the Republic respected, and has confidence in the vigor with which it will remove from employments functionaries are hostile to our institutions, therefore passes to the order of the day."

stained from voting. The minority consisted of Deputies belonging to nearly all groups of the Right. It was rumored in the Chamber that the Garde des Sceaux, M. Le Royer, bad announced his intention to retire from the Cabinet, but this had probably no other foundation than in his abstaining from taking part in the debate.

M. Paul de Cassagnac was formally censure by the House for refusing to retract an insult which he had offered to M. Jules Ferry. THE SITUATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A correspondent of the Times at Paris, commenting on the present political situation in France, says: "No member of the Left Centre or the oure Left will sup-port the interpellation designed to overturn the Cabinet. Either, therefore, the Cabinet will be overturned by the extreme Left or an order of the day will be framed to disguise dis union among the Left, and cover their retreat. in the former, as Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, would refuse, the duty of forming a new Cabinet would devolve upon Brisson, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Cham ber of Deputies; Floquet or Lockroy, members of the Chamber from the Department

of Seine; or upon some other of the Cabinet's assailants. Such a Cabinet would have deplorable consequences at home and abroad. In the latter case there will be barren spitation, which might have been spared. However this may be, the Left are once more proving that they do not know how to form vernmental party, nor how to set public i

Another correspondent thinks the Governments above party passions."

Another correspondent thinks the Government can count upon the support, or at least abstention, of the Right Centre, on the support of the left, Centre, the Republican Left, and a fraction of the Republican Union, which will give it a working majority.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—After the debate on the Floquet Brisson interpollation and expenses.

uet-Brisson interpellation and explanations by Waddington and Ferry, the Chamber of Deputies this evening passed, by a vote of 243 to 107, the order of the day favorable to the Government to the effect that the Chamber, having heard the explanations, and trusting to the vigor with which the Government will remove all reactionary officials, passes to the order of

stained from voting. The minority consisted of | peals to the public for subscriptions to defrac ties belonging to nearly all the groups of

BRISSON'S REMARKS. In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Brisson said the Ministry was divided in its councils; that it had failed to purge the staff of its reactionary elements, and had also failed to reform the magistracy. He concluded: "We have a resolute majority and a vaciliating Min-

Waddington, replying on behalf of the Govern-ment, said: "The Cabinet represents the various opinions which find representation in the Chamber. Without us, the Chambers would not have returned to Paris."

The Government would, he said, recall the

magistrates to a sense of their duty and respect to the Republic. It will not give full liberty to the press, because the Government is opposed to the liberty of outrage. It will give the liberty of association when all parties disarm. SNOW-STORM.

Paris, Dec. 4.—A heavy snow is falling here nd all over the country. Railway traffic is and all over the country. Railway traffic is partially suspended in some districts. At Cheroourg a terrific storm is blowing off the coast. Some disasters to shipping are reported. CASSAGNAC.

LONDON, Dec. 4.-A Paris correspondent states that in the debate in the Chamber of Deputies last night Paul de Cassagnac was for maily censured by the House for refusing to re-tract an insult he had offered to Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction.

COMMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A Times Paris correspondence of the cor ent. discussing the vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, says the Cabinet has thus far been placed on its feet with the support of an unsettled and insufficient majority, because obody knows how to replace it. Whenever it can be replaced the Cabinet will fall.

> IRELAND. MR. BIGGAR INTERVIEWED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. BELFAST, Dec. 4 -- It has been rumored that Mr. Biggar, M. P., who was Parnell's first obstructive lieutenant in Parliament, was not in complete sympathy with his chief. The rewhy the rumor gained ground undoubtedly because Mr. Biggar taken so little active part in recent agitation Being desirous of ascertaining from the renowned Home Ruler the true state of feeling between himself and the sgitator a indent to-day called upon Biggar. Mr. Biggar expressed himself as being in complete sympathy with Mr. Parnell's agitation. aid that there was no limit to his belief in the right's of the tenant-farmer as opposed to the landlords. The correspond ent asked him why he had not taken a more active part in the agitation. Mr. Biggar said: 'I have business needing my constant attenion, but I hope to retire next summer, and then I shall devote myself entirely to politics and the interests of the country."

"What is your idea of the settlement of the land troubles of Ireland?" "In the first place, I dispute the absolute right to the land which the landlords claim. The history of land tenantcy in Ireland cannot be ignored as Englishmen ignore it. The original grants to the landlords from English Kings did not give them the rights which they now claim. Tenants then had as much interest and participation in the land as the landlords, who only managed it for mutual bene-The only right which the landlords have is proscription, one of the chief provisions of their grant being the engagement to furnish a certain number of soldiers. The landlords gradually assumed absolute ownership, and exercised the right to depopulate estates at will. Moreover, the English Kings had no right to give grants extending beyond their own reigns. I claim, therefore, that Queen Victoria's Parliament has the right at the present time to dispose of this property as it may think best forall classes. If you allow that the landlord has the absolute right he claims to turn off the population, as the 4 Atd 4n on have only to logically extend the argument n order to prove that he has the power to rent

and to populate it with French soldiers, to the onstant menace of England. THE LANDLORDS ASSUME that their absolute ownership of and was acknowledged. This is not so. Pariament did not acknowledge when, in 1838, it passed the Poor law, and forced the landlords to pay half of the poor rate, though previously th landfords had not paid a penny to support the poor. Gladstone's Land act was other attack on the right claimed by the landlords. The ex-Premier himself est week acknowledged Parliament's right

his land to the French Government, to allow

French engineers to erect fortifications thereon,

over the land. THIS DISPOSES OF THE TALK about confiscation and the taking of what be ongs to another." "Supposing the people possessed the land.

would there not be a new race of landlords in a

few years! time!"
"No. The first instinct of an Irishman is to keep all the land he can work. He would neve ell uniess obliged to. Of course there would be exceptions, but, as a rule, there would be but few landlords. One great reason for rackenting is that the tenants may be kept nereasing the size of their holdings. This was not always so. About thirty years go the landlords thought it would be profitable to let the land in large farms, and hus oblige the bulk of the population to work as farm laborers. But this plan caused such great increase in wages that large farms did not pay on account of the cost of them, and to-day a farm of twenty cres, which may be worked by a farmer and his amily, will sell for as much as a farm thrice th size, because the latter necessitates the biring of laborers. My idea of settlement of the land

juestion is as follows: I would first fix the year! VALUE OF THE HOLDINGS, riving the tenant credit for all improves would deprive the landlord of the power eviction so long as the rent was paid. Further nore, I would give the tenant the option b buying up the land in a fixed number of years

after which the tenant would himself be "What do you think would be the effect of such a plan?"

"Prosperous peasantry and the product power of the country doubled." "Your plan differs from Parnell's." "Only as regards detail. In principle we agree Parnell's plan is perfectly feasible, however

"To what extent does the agitation dependent on Parnell 112 " Almost entirely. The people need a leade and he is evidently fitted for such a post." "Do your Home-Rule principles and symoathy with Parnell's crusade affect your busi-

"No: although I know of three cases, on Ireland, one in England, and one in Scotland where my agents were rebuffed on the ground, as one dealer expressed it, that Home Ru bams were not wanted. American competition however, is making itself seriously feit in the provision trade throughout Great Britain."

Biggar, it should be stated, is the owner of a large provision establishment in Belfast. The celebrated Home-Ruler is a short, source man, apparently about 50 years of age, and in appear

A land meeting was held yesterday at No nagh, County Tipperary, at which 3,000 persons were present. Edward Dwyer Gray and Pat-rick James Smyth, Home-Rule members of Parliament, were among the speakers. Resolutions were passed calling for the abatement of rente and for a peakent proprietary.

PARNELL COMING.

Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

London, Dec. 4.—It is announce New Year on the 17th inst. The former gentle-man has also issued a letter in which he assess that the Sligo prisoners would be tried at Car-rick-on-Shannon on the 11th inst. He also ap-

GREAT BRITAIN. THE SLIGO PRISONERS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A letter issued by Charles tained Their Glorious 8. Parnell, stating that the Sligo prisoners would be tried at Carrick-on-Shannon on the 11th inst., Victory. also appeals to the public, for subscriptions to

THE QUBEN'S CONGRATULATIONS. Process Applied in Many The Queen yesterday telegraphed the Emperor Places. of Russia, congratulating him on his escape

> Deliberate Political Murders.

The Maine Election Fight Transferred

to the Suprame Court.

Senator Chandler's Successor on the National Republican Committee.

the reorganization was unanimously carried. A fund of £23,000, which has been raised by an assessment on bonds, was voted for the remu-neration of the Trustees. Madison Parish, formerly giving 2,500 to 2,800 Republican majority, now returns 2,292 Demo-LONDON, Dec. 4.—Thomas Bayley Potter, M. P., recently returned from America, speaks enthusiastically of the progress and prospects of the United States, and of the solidity of the recratic majority, is now explained. The arrival of two or three reliable persons from that section gives the key to this result. Some days before the election parties of Democratic bull-dozers came in from the country and made hostile demonstrations among the negroes as they LONDON, Dec. 4.—Parnell and Finigan expect o start for New York on the 17th inst. Parnell rode through the parish. They picked out the negroes with whom the management of the cam will be present at the trial of the prisoners at Carrick-on-Shannon, which, it is expected, will paign rested, and then systematically got rid of them. On Sunday night Dave Armstrong was hung at Morassas, R. H. Brown, late Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, was LAND MEETING.

London, Dec. 4.—A land meeting was held at Nenagh, County Tipperary, at which 3,000 persons were present. Edward Dwyer Gray and Patrick James Smith, Home-fule members of Parliament, were among the speakers. Resolutions passed calling for an abatement of rents and for a peasant proprietary. hanged on Monday night. Ex-Sheriff Peck was hipped and then stretched the same night All other Republican election officers fied. The polls were then taken off, the parishs' comple-Democratic, and counted as above. The negroes and Republicans did not vote, except in one precinct, where only 100 votes were cast. The robbing of two polls in Jefferson, and capture of one in Algeirs, destroyed about 2,000 Republi-Golos for five months was an objectionable artican majority at these points, and returns from

> New Orleans polled only half her registered vote. The debt ordinance for repudiation was defeated in the State. To the Western Associated Press NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4 .- The Observer (Repubican organ) publishes a statement received by

the Golos was suspended for its outspoken articles upon the widespread misery and poverty in the interior provinces, the university question, agricultural schools, and dishonesty and barbar hung Sunday sight, R. H. Brown (late Post-master) was hung and ex-Sheriff Peck whipped and stretched Monday night, and twenty-live others run away from the parish. The terrorism is complete. The parish has been counted by over 2,000 majority for the Democrats. The Parish of St. Mary gave 800 majority for Beatty, Republican. Before the returns could be compiled, however, the Clerk's office was entered and the ballot-boxes carried off and de-stroyed. LONDON, Dec. 4.—A correspondent at Berlin, discussing the attempt on the Czar's life, says: Committed but a day or two after the Czar. in his leniency, had commuted a sentence of death passed on the Nihilist Mirsky, the out-

CANVASSING THE VOTE. Madison, Wis., Dec. 4.—The State Board of art, Conger, and Small, are in session at the Secretary of State's office, canvassing the votes

grand thanksgiving service was held in this city yesterday, to celebrate the escape of the Czar from the plot to kill him. The Duke Nich-MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

> were adopted, and the meeting then adjourned:
>
> Resolved. That the members of the Republican
> State Central Committee of Michigan do now put
> on record their serrow at the sudden death of
> the Hon. Zacharian Chandler, our Chairman, also
> Chairman of the National Committee and Senator
> of the United States of the State of Michigan. We
> call dopn the young men of the Nation to study
> his example of honesty, integrity, energy, industry, fragality, and patriotism. The City of
> Detroit, State of Michigan, and the United States
> of America all owe Mr. Chandler a debt that
> can never be paid for his personal
> illustration of what one man may do
> in promoting enterprise, progress, public integrity, and a patriotic spirit which knows no such
> thing as fail,—in short, leading the peeple in the
> right path. The members of this Committee, especially in the recent troublesome campaign against
> flat money, found Mr. Chandler courteous and attentive, seelaing their advice in all important measarer, and explaining his views and plans properly
> to them; and, while we cannot hope to fill his
> vacant chair, we can learn from his many victories
> over mighty foes how to win a holifical campaign. acant chair, we can learn from his many vic ver mighty foes how to win a political camp over mighty foes how to win a political campaign We pledge ourselves to take up the old Reput lican banner; where it dropped from it dying grasp of our leader, and make it the ons ness of our political lives so to order the affairs this Nation, as he expressed it, that every law abiding man may start from the Canada bolder and travel to the Galf of Mexico, "makir Black Republican speeches wherever he please voting the Black Republican ticket wherever regains a residence, and do it with exactly the sam safety that a Rebel can travel through the North stopping wherever he has a mind to, and running

safety that a Rebel can travel through the Nort stopping wherever he has a mind to, and runni for Jadæe in any city." The resolution shall spread upon our records, and copies of the san be communicated to newspapers, and transmitt to the family of the deceased. PARIS, Dec. 4.—The French Government has directed the Governor of Senegal, Western Africa, to send an expedition to explore the region lying between the Upper Senegal and Niger Rivers, and report on the feasibility of the MAINE Special Disputch to The Tribune

> FRYEBURG, Me., Dec. 4.-Application nade this afternoon to the presiding Justice of he Supreme Judicial Court of Oxford County, December term, by the County Attorney 1 Oxford County, upon the petition of Andrew R G. Smith, Senator-elect from Lincoln County, and Nathan T. Hill, Senator-elect from Hancock County, sking the Court to issue a rule of Court to the Secretary of State commanding him to appear before said Court Dec. 9, and show cause why he should not give said Sena tors access to the returns of the Senstorial voter of their respective districts, and opportunity to xamine the same, and for a writ of man

INSURGENT VILLAGES.

PHILIPPOPOLIS Dec. 4.—Twenty villages the Kirdschall district of the Rhodope Mount ains have risen in arms, and 560 insurgents have seized the local fund and made prisoners VARIOUS.

THE BELGIAN EDUCATION LAW.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—The Archbishop of Ma bes will publish a declaration stating that no ifferences exist between the Holy See and the Belgian Episcopacy relative to the Education DIPLOMATIC CHANGE. ROMB, Dec. 4.—It is announced that Count Corti, present Italian Ambassador at Constanti-

nople, will go to London, and Count Menabrae, present Ambassador at London, will replace Gen. Cialdini as Ambassador at Paris. OUR OBBLISK. ALBKANDRIA, Dec. 4.—The embarkation of the obelisk presented by Egypt to the United States will take place in a few days.

BEBLIN, Dec. 4.—The famine in Upper Siles in has become so serious that in many villages over the third of the population are starving. Fam-ne distress is appearing in Sexony among the

GERMANT AND AUSTRIA.

The diplomatic negotiations pending have finally resulted in the basis of agreement for a commercial treaty between Germany and Austria. APGHAN MURDERS. LONDON, Dec. 4.—A disparch from Cabul re-ports that the Governor of Maidan was killed by a party of Afghan regulars and hill men on the 3d inst. The Governors of Kohistan and Logar Valley have been menaced with the same POLITICAL.

How the Louisiana Democrats Ob-

The Hanging and Driving-Out

Madison Parish the Scene of Two

LOUISIANA. New ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4.—The fact that

several other parts of the State show similar nanipulating, which may be explained later.

the Republican Campaign Committee from Delta, to the effect that Dave Armstrong was hung Sunday night, R. H. Brown (late Post

This operation alone makes a difference of 5,000 votes in favor of Wiltz.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—The Republican State Central Committee met this afternoon and elected James McMullan, of this city, as Chairman, vice Senator Chandler, deceased. L. W. Heath, of Grand Rapids, Inspector-General of the State, was elected to fill the vacancy in the National Republican Committee occasione London, Dec. 4.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says it is reported that many arrests have been made at Moscow among the railway by Chandler's death. The following resolutions dispatch, no quarter was shown to wounded or prisoners, who were immediately killed, and, in many cases, eaten by the lowest classes of natives. It was thought the British naval commander would not interfere unless the English factories were threatened or destroyed, or the British subjects molested. Bonney is suffering almost equally with New Calabar, and the trade of the district is almost at a standstill. King Jaja is also reported as collecting forces and war material to join in the struggle. In such an event, the inhabitants of Three Rivers would be drawn into the conflict. Her Majesty's ship Dido was

WASHINGTON, IL. C., Dec. 4.-To-night Maine Republicans are about convinced that the Dem ocrats in their State intend to count in a Legis

examine the same, and for a writ of mandamus to issue against said Secretary. The Judge has issued the order, and will hear the case at Fryeburg on Tuesday next. A copy of the petition and order on the same will be served upon Secretary Gove at once. Both petitioners claim that they were legalty elected by the Republicans of their districts, and that they made applications to the Secretary of State in person, and by counsel, for an opportunity to see and examine the returns, and that he repeatedly denied them this privilege.

PRESIDENTIAL. LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 4-The Times to norrow morning will print the views of the

editors of Kansas on the Presidential question as gleaned from replies to a circular sent to each newspaper. Of the Republicans, over one-half express a decided preference for a ticket half express a decided preference for a ticket composed of U. S. Grant for President and James G. Blaine for Vice-President. The Democrats prefer either Seymour or Bayard for President and Hendricks or McDonaid for Vice-President. A number, while opposed to the Grant nomination, admit its possibility, and say they will support him.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.-The resolution which passed the Senate yesterday fixing to mosrow (Friday) for the election of State offi cera, failed to reach the House to-day before that body adjourned, consequently the time for the election will have to be changed.

How Familles Endure in Vermont,

me two years ago a physician in town wa Some two years ago a physician in town was called to visit a patient living out of the village. He drove out, and as he was hitching his horse the door opened and a young woman with a child in her arms came out. They greeted each other, and she said: "Oh, you are the doctor, some to see grandmother. She's pretsy sick. You'll sind her in the house." He went in, and found a woman about 40, who said: "You will find grandmother in that way." In the room to which he was directed he found an ared, white haired ladv'lving on the bed. She was quite

deaf, and did not notice his approach until he sat down and began to feel her pulse. She turned and said, "Oh, you are the doctor. he sat down and began to feel her pulse. She turned and said, "Oh, you are the doctor. I am not sick. It is mother you want to see. You will find her in the next room. So into the next room he passed, and at last was in the presence of his patient, whose daughter, great-granddaughter, great-granddaughter, great-granddaughter, great-granddaughter, great-granddaughter he had encountered. He found her so reduced by disease and old age—she was 97 years old—that he saw no chance of her living more than a week. He told the family so, but at their request left medicines and directions. Some three weeks after he was driving by and saw an old lady picking up chips. He pulled up his horse, intending to ask when his patient had died, when she looked up and said, "Ch, you are the doctor who came to see me when I was so sick." She is still living, as "chipper" an old lady of 90 as you will not often see.

CASUALTIES.

GRAND BAPIDS. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Det. 4.—John H. Mc-Dermot, a man about 50 year old, was run over by an engine on the Grand Rapids, Newago & Lake Shore Railway in this city to-night and instantly killed. He leaves four children and a wife. He was walking on the track, and the engine was backing up when it struck him. He

reported to have been under the influence of quor. An inquest will be held. Phirip Lee, a lad 14 years old, in the employ of the Grand Rapids Chair Company, slipped brough a scuttle-hole in the factory, just north of the city, last evening, fell about twenty feet, and sustained injuries that are expected to prove fatal, though no bones are broken.

BURNED WITH REROSENE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—A Mrs. Androwski last vening started a fire with kerosene, and ther carelesly placed the can upon the stove. The heat soon melted the bottom off the can, the off ignited, and an explosion occurred, covering the poor woman from head to foot with the burning oil. By the time assistance arrived, pearly all of the clothing on her person was estroyed. Her injuries were of such a serious nature that death resulted to-day. Mrs. Androwski was 24 years of age, and leaves a husband and one child,—the latter only three months old. The family residence is at No. 701 Maple street, South sine.

COLLISION OF VEHICLES.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—By a collision of ve icles on Grand avenue, a few evenings since, Patrick Rooney, a well-known contractor, was so badly injured that no hope of recovery is entertained. To-night Rooney is reported to be

FATAL FALL. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 4.-Frank Thomas, near Owensville, Gibson County, Monday night, while driving at a break-neck speed along the road, and, falling on his head, was killed.

CANADA.

St. Patrick's Society of Montreal Desires to Take Up a Collection for the Suffering Irish -An Old Lawsuit Resumed-Mining Disoveries in the Northwest-The Pri Louise-Coteau Bridge-Christian Confer Special Dispatch to The Tribum

MONTREAL, Dec. 4 .- The St. Patrick's Society net last night, the President, Mr. T. B. Mac Namee, in the chair, and, after some discussion, it was resolved that permission be asked from the clergy for leave to collect money for the benefit of the Irish sufferers, and a committee. comprising the Presidents of four Irish socie-ties, was struck to carf out this object. The meeting then decided to call a mass-meeting on Mouday night of Irishmen to pass a series of resolutions denouncing the British Government for its treatment of Ireland and its arrest of the three agitators. The Gasette of this morning warns the Irish against the adoption of resolutions in sympathy with those who oppose the payment of rent, and quotes high Catholic authorities—English and Irish—

bearing on this agitation. composition was found this morning in the top most flats of the Exchange Bank Building, Montreal. It is stated to be that of James Smith formerly a grocer in George street, Montreal who was reported missing some three months ago. It is surmised that the deceased, who was given to speculation, and frequented the bucket shop, which used to be in the same ouilding, lost all he had, and, hiding himself away under the rafters of an unoccupied room, took poison. The smell in the neighborhood

the suit of the Bank of Montreal against the ex-Directors of the City Passenger Railway, has een resumed by the examination of witness Messrs. Thomos Tiffin and R. J. Reekel, ex-Directors, and Frank Bond and L. Forget, brokers, and others, re examined. Bond and Forget J. Forcet, brokers, and others, were examined. Bond and Forcet gave testimony as to the extensive speculation in atocks which culminated in the loss which chiefly fell upon the bank. Mr. Tiffin denied being a member of the syndicate, but Bond and Forcet gave evidence to the effect that he was to receive one-third of the profits, whilst he was to be kept free of loss, his stake being a

prolonged.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Orrawa, Dec. 4.—The mining discoveries the Souris River, Northwest Territory, a located about 350 miles southwest from Win located about 350 miles southwest from Winnipeg, and about fifty miles north of the boundary, at a point described on the maps as Lapache Percel. Hugh Sutherland, late Superintendent of the Dominion Public Works in the Northwest, has employed R. H. Norton, an English mining engineer, to examine into and report on them. The stream is navigable during the spring and early summer. A party of men under Mr. Norton is now epraged opening a vain five feet thick. The ore taken out will be brought down the Assiniboine to Winnipeg in the spring.

the apring.

There is no truth whatever in the report circulated to the effect that the Princess Louise had contemplated joining the Roman Catholic

Church.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—The Irish Protestant Benevoieut Society of Montreal has instructed its President to call the attention of the Government to the doings of immigration agents in Great Britain, who, it seems, are in the habit of persuading all classes of mechanics to come to Great Britain, who, it seems, are in the habit of persuading all classes of mechanics to come to Canada, talling them that all they have to do is to arrive here and wait in an office until employers come and offer them a situation.

The Coteau Bridge scheme is desounced by the press here. The Gazette (Government paper) advises the Government to refuse authority for the construction of the bridge, as it would be a cruel wrong done to the Province of Quebec to permit the bridge to be built.

Sucreta Disputch to The Tribuna.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—Mr. Murdoch, of the Highlanders of Ontario. He lectured at halt-a-cozen different places in the County of Victoria; and, at the close of all the meetings, resolutions condemnatory of the feudal land system of Great Britain

Ontario. He lectured at "half-a-dozen different places in the County of Victoria; and, at the close of all the meetings, resolutions condemnatory of the feudal land system of Great Britain were passed, and strong expressions of sympathy with those who are laboring in the cause of free trade in land were given.

A Christian Conference is to be held in this city, in Shaftsbury Hall, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of this month. It will be similar to the one held here last year, in which Dr. McKay, of Hull, England, took such an active part. This Conference is for the nurrose of considering what the Bible teaches respecting the Lord's coming. The inaptration of the Scriptures and Bible-study will also be discussed. This Conference will be decidedly premilennial. The Rev. George Muiler, of Briscol, England, and W. J. Goodman, of Jamestown, N. Y., will be the principal speakers.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 4.—An item was published in the Charlottatown Examiner recently, and telegraphed Extensively, that four officials of the United States Fishery Department were in Prince Edward Island, gathering I mornation relative to the fisheries. The Kings County Advertiser now says that the gentlemen referred to were lobster-packers who were brought to the island as arbitrators for Jones & Webb, of Portland, Me., who own extensive lobster-factories and are now about dissolving.

The Relief & Aid Society of St. John granted

ries and are now about dissolving.

The Relief & Aid Society of St. John granter assistance in November to 269 families, representing I,321 persons.

Edgar Allan Poe's old Richmond teacher
J. H. Clarke, now lives at a venerable a
Baitimore, and has been quoted by the dis
of that city as giving reminiscences of his fe-

pupil. "Edgar was a born poet," he says. "He had very pretty eyes and hair, and rather an efferminate face, but I don't think he was a beautiful boy. He had a very sweet disposition. He was always cheerful, primful of mirth, and a very great favorit with his schoolmater had occasion to say a harsh word to had occasion to say a harsh word to him while he was at my school, much less to make him do penance. He was not remarkable for ms appli-cation. He was naturally very smart, and he always knew his lessons. He had a great deal of pride. Yes," Mr. Ciarke concludes. "Edgar, as a boy, was a dear, open-handed, cheerful, and good boy, and as a man he was a loving and af-fectionate friend to me."

FIRES.

CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 7 at 12:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a one-story frame cottage at No. 273 Forquer street, owned by C. J. Hull, and occupied by Mrs. Mary Kenoe as a dwelling. Damage to clothing, \$25. The cause of the fire was not

A still alarm of fire to Engine Company No. A still slarm of fire to Engine Company No. 2 at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the three-story brick residence No. 693 West Adams street, owned and occupied by George Ducker. Cause, children playing with matches, and accidentally setting fire to the lace window-curtains. Miss Annie Kernan, a nurse employed in the family, courageously extinguished the fire before the arrival of the engine, by fighting the flame with a mop and a pail of water, which happened to be handy.

AT DUBLIN, GA. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4.-Int ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—Intelligence comes from Dublin, Laurens County, that a fire in that place destroyed Torpley's drug-store and Hightower's dry-goods store. Loss. \$21,000.
In Cochrab, Pulaski County, the same night, a fire, resulting from the explosion of a lamp, destroyed three stores and a warehous

BANKRUPTCY.

Soston Merchants Demand a National Law. Boston, Dec. 4.—The need of a National ankrupt law has engrossed the attention of business-men for some time, and to-day the Board of Trade voiced the general sentiment in a report of its Special Committee, which will be adopted at the next meeting. The Committee say the administration of the new law, which is mperatively demanded by every State, should be in the nands of Judges in Bankrupter, with fixed salaries, the fees to go to the United States, and be used in the payment of salaries. Assignees should be elected by the creditors with a remuneration of 1 per cent on all noneys received, and such other sums as the creditors may be pleased to give. There should be no distinction in the law beween voluntary and involuntary bankruftey. The adjudication of bankruptev should be had on petition of one or more creditors by shewing fraud, the provisions of the old act should not be changed, excepting that the time within

conveyances are avoided should be extended to An act is recommended to relieve a debter from contingent limbilities such as leases. Relative to a composition clause, an important feature should be that no movement should be feature should be that no movement should be made for composition until the party or paries have been adjudicated bankrupt and an Assignee elected, through whom the composition should be made. Payment under the composition should be actual money, or, at my rate, creditors not aiding should not be held to accept security or other settlement than net cash. All proceedings from the first meeting to the payment of the composition to all creditors should be consummated within sixty days from the first meeting called regarding the composition, and an default regular bankruptcy should proand in default regular bankruptcy should pro

Powers of attorney should specially authorize for composition proceedings, and the debtors should pay all the costs. The National Association of Boot and Shoe Jobbers have the matter also under considera-

tion.
J. T. Macauley. of Chicago, spoke strongly at the meeting to-day in favor of a general bankrupt law, characterizing the State laws how in operation as in many cases little short of interioris. iquitous.
C. H. Fargo, of Chicago, coincided in the views expressed by the President, and C. A. Grinnell, Pres

ciation, sent a letter calling att necessity of securing a nationa ering business failures.

Taken In, and Swindled.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ARNOLD'S SPARKLERS. Suit for \$100,000 Against the Estate of Philip Arnold, the Celebrated Diamond Salter-How the New York Lawyer Was

Louisville, Kv., Dec. 4.—A suit for \$143,000 was filed in the United States Circuit Court today by Samuel L. M. Barlow, of New York, against Mary Arnold, wife of the late Philip Arnold, of diamond fame, and executely of his last will. Two items are embraced in the suit, one for \$100,000 represents the cash fraudulently obtained by Arnold from plaintiff, and the ther \$43,000 represents the interest on the \$100,000 from July 29, 1872. The following facts are contained in Barlow's petition: In October, 1871, he states that Ashbury Harpending, William M. Lent, and George E. S. Dodge, under a pledge of secrecy, communicated to him that Philip Arnold had discovered a diamond field in one of the Territories of the United States, on the borders of New ment they exhibited a bag which contained diamonds in the rough, together with other precious stones, intermixed with sand and earth, which they said were discovered by dicates that he is tolers this fine property befor tinue to discriminate Southern, which is own Arnold in the alleged diamond-field, and that a large quantity from the same field, exceeding in value half a million dollars, had been deposited in the Bank of California in San Francisco. They claimed to represent Arnold, but he refused to enter into any business compact with any one but Arnold. The three men accordingly induced Arnold to go to New York and call on Barlow, which he did on Nov. 1, 1871. He then confirmed the statements made by Harpending and his associates, and further stated that, in crossing a stream, his raft was wrecked and a quantity of diamonds obtained on his visit, which were worth \$1.000,000, were lost. Soon after, Barlow telegraphed to the Cashier of the Bask of California, inquiring about the diamonds which were said to be deposited in that bunk, and received a strip from the Cashier hat bag of great value had been deposited with him. This led Barlow to believe that the stone of Arnold and his pais were true, and he agreed to advance \$100,000, providing they could get an act passed by Congress to secure them in the ruits of their discovery, and further, on the condition that a survey should be made of the location by a competent engineer. Arnold replied that he was perfectly willing to have the ground surveyed, but it would be impossible at that season of the year, as the ground was covered with snow, and it could not be surveyed without great trouble and danger. The result of the conlab was that eventually the "Golconda Mining Company" was formed, and in the spring Mr. Barlow named an engineer to go to the spot and report. Arnold and his partners accombanied the engineer was completely boodwinked by the adventurers into the belief that a diamond bonanza was at last found in the engineer was completely boodwinked by the adventurers into the belief that a diamond bonanza was at last found in the engineer was completely boodwinked by the adventurers into the belief that a diamond bonanza was at last found in the engineer was completely boodwinked by the adventurers into the belief that a diamond bonanza that the whole thing was a tage freud. Another engineer was dispatched to in value half a million dollars, had been deposited in the Bank of California

ROUGH ON THE BREWERS.
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 4.—The beer-browers, she their meeting to-day, were astounded by receiving a communication from Amos Smith, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue, notifying them that they must change the size of their beer-barrels to conform to the law as amended at the last session of Congress. By that law they are taxed \$1 on every barrel of thirty-one gallons wine measure, which contains 231 cubic inches. The beer-barrels now in use contain thirty-one gallons. This makes a difference of one and a half callons to the barrol, and involves the cod of changing the size of the barrols.

No action was taken with reference to the consolidation project.

THE RA The Rook Island Connection sas

Vanderbilt Atter ern of Can

Order of Sale of t

Western-Fina the Co Annual Report Lake Brie

A NEW KANS

The disputch in yeste New York announcing the Cameron Branch of Railroad, from Cameron miles, by the Rock Islan sally arranged, has I railroad men to mean t Joe would abandon the order to ascertain the f TRIBUNE reporter yeste the managers of the Ro from him that the aboverroneous. The Hanniddea of giving up that p not do so, because it wo made an arrangement w made an arrangement witto use jointly the road if City, the same as they Englewood is used joined Rock Island. The Island for the privilege Cameron to Kansas little over \$3,000 per mi annum. This arrangem Island in the front I roads, giving it a short. Island in the front roads, giving it a short to Kansas City, and to worth it has always be Southwestern Branch. Island was only able to Kansas City, and this totty, St. Joe & Counc Junction, which is rated.

and about fifty the new line Hannibal & St. Joe. H be able to take freight has City over the new li able to actively comp Alton for the passenger-and through passenger-soon as all the necessa been perfected. It will his city to Kansas City. Alton, which has fortytance by the Alton being arrangement rather indi cured control of the Ro cured control of the Rodently been made in the is anxious to puoisn the lot with the Atchison, I success of the latter ros in his endeavor to cut I outlets has caused him the seems to have given the Missouri River bustern routes, and he finds come to Chicago. Mr. 6 routes from Kansas Ci River points to this city. Rock island, and the oth St. Joe and the Wabsh pleting its line to this chat no combination, he that no combination, ho ceed in diverting the We city, which is now, and able situation must concentre of the West. S

out that the great hope bave been planted upon magnate, like others t run the bulk of his bu means to succeed in his VANDERBILT AF Vanderbilt disposed of New York Central sto and Great Western Ra be a doubt that Vande

and he is said to l secure the latter. The ada is a line which he make the Michigan Cen it has always been a fa' and all the efforts to the Canada Southern, i cipal link between the a New York Central hav through alcebers that w through alcepers that and New York over th not been patronized, a weight while those ov always full. Conseque over the Canada South be abandoned. It is e sign to consolidate and Great Western, them under the them under the sa according to outright consolidation. The purchase of the divergence of the divergenc additional connections Northwestern, in which arrangements lately m roads and the Great W a full share of the bus tions, and also giving it dicates that he is telest

ATLANTIC & 6 AKRON, U., Nov. 29. of this city, attorney Vestern Railroad, in be received a cable m eating that at length litigation over this great hand. The Comm um wit) county in . of the mortgages. Th York courts have a and the matter has action of the Red The cable advices r gave information t'at whom Charles E. Le have perfected their funds needed, the last and the sale of the ro as the proper advertise will have to be made a in this State, Mendy Pennsylvania, and New County Common Piessale to Receiver J. H. ber Commissioners for Dext in rank; also set subrogated coupons, also certain interest gating \$33,710.32, wi

sequent to all other aret mortgage.

That on the 16th clastic Road executed william A William A. Dunphy, if trust to secure the file said Company. 1876, also deed of further a scribes at length the chase of the Cle other properties, payment.] To refless purchases the

orn poet," he says. "He ad hair, and rather an ef-n't think he was a beau-ry sweet disposition. He primful of mirth, and a primful of mirth, and a his schoolmates. I never harsh word to him while nuch less to make him do remarkable for his applirally very smart, and he ns. He had a great deal farke concludes. "Edgar, pen-handed, cheerful, and a he was a loving and af-

RES.

CAGO. rine Company No. 7 at oon was caused by a fire ottage at No. 272 Forquer Hull, and occupied by a dwelling. Damage to use of the fire was not

to Engine Company No.
lay morning was caused
tory brick residence No.
t, owned and occupied by
see, children playing with
ally setting fire to the lace
a Annie Kernan, a nurse
(amily, couparons). family, courageously ex-ore the arrival of the en-ame with a mop and a pail ned to be handy.

BLIN, GA. c. 4.—Intelligence comes County, that a fire in that ey's drag-store and High-re. Loss. \$21,000. County, the same night, the explosion of a lamp, and a warehouse.

RUPTCY.

mand a National Law. ten to The Tribune.

The need of a National rossed the attention of me time, and to-day the d the general sentiment in meeting. The Committee in of the new law, which is led by every State, should ndges in Bankruptey, with n of 1 per cent on all d such other sums as involuntary bankruptcy. more creditors by show s of bankruptev. Regardtions of the old act should epting that the time within ferences and fraudulent ided should be extended to

meuded to relieve a debtor bilities such as leases. opsition clause, an important hat no movement should be on until the party or parties ated bankrupt and an As the first meeting to the pay-attion to all creditors should within sixty days from the regarding the composition, that bankruptey should proey should specially authorize

of Chicago, spoke strongly o-day in favor of a general racterizing the State laws now many cases little short of in-

t Chicago, coincided in the by the President, and C. A. t of the New England Asso-ter calling attention to the

S SPARKLERS.

e New York Lawyer Wa

eastch to The Tribune , Dec. 4.-A suit for \$143,000 ited States Circuit Court to-M. Barlow, of New York, hold, wife of the late Philip nd fame, and executrix of his ms are embraced in the suit, 29, 1872. The following facts in Barlow's petition: In he states that Ashbury liam M. Lent, and George r a pledge of secrecy, comnat Philip Arnold had dis ates, on the borders of New ona. As proof of their state-oited a bag which contained

rough, together with other ed diamond-field, and that a million dollars, had been

rancisco. They claimed to but he refused to enter into pact with any one but Arnold to and cail on Barlow, which he FTI. He then confirmed the by Harpending and his associer stated that, in crossing at was wrecked and a quantity sined on his visit, which were lost. Soon after, Barto the Cashier of the Baok nouiring about the diamonds to be deposited in that bank, which were lost. Soon after, Barto the Cashier of the Baok nouiring about the diamonds to be deposited in that bank, which from the Cashier that a live had been deposited with arlow to believe that the stories spals were true, and he agreed the spals were true, and he agreed to providing they could get Congress to secure them in the scovery, and further, on the survey should be made of the interest engineer. Arnold respected with snow, and urveyed without great frouble are essult of the conflab was that "Golconda Mining Comoany" and in the spring Mr. Barlow neer to go to the spot and rend his partners accombanied the place, and it seems that everyged to deceive him. Diamonds found in the dirt, and the completely hoodwinked by the to the belief that a diamond at last found in this went back to New reported that it was a hir. Barlow then put up his thy afterwards the ramor beast at the whole thing was had went back to he and field, and reported the thing and that the ground had been gation was then begun in the ter a long level fight, the thing compromise, but it seems by the beent suit that it is not yet settled.

H ON THE BREWERS.

O., Dec. 4.—The beer-brewers, as o-day, were astounded by receiveation from Amos Smith, Jr., Colcation from Amos Smith, Ir., Col-nai Revenue, notifying them that, age the size of their beer-barrels the law as amended at the last bugress. By that law they are which contains 231 cubic inches, als now in use contain thirty-one casure, or 242 cubic inches to the makes a difference of one and a the barrel, and involves the cost as size of the barrels. THE RAILROADS.

The Rock Island Secures a New Connection with Kansas City.

Vanderbilt After the Great Western of Canada and the Erie.

Order of Sale of the Atlantic & Great Western-Financial Status of the Company.

Annual Report of the New York, Lake Brie & Western Boad.

A NEW KANSAS CITY LINE. The dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE from New York announcing that terms for leasing the Cameron Branch of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, from Cameron to Kansas City, fifty-foundies, by the Rock Island Road, had been parisily arranged, has been construed by many railroad men to mean that the Hannibal & St. Joe would abandon that portion of its line. In order to ascertain the facts in the matter. TRIBUNE reporter yesterday called upon one of the managers of the Rock Island, and learned im that the above impression is entirely out. The Hannibal & St. Joe has no idea of giving up that part of its road, and could

sot do so, because it would have no other outlet to Kansas City. The Rock Island has simply made an arrangement with the Hannibal & St. Joe made an arrangement with the Haumibal & St. Joe to use jointly the road from Cameron to Kansas City, the same as the track between here and Eoglewood is used jointly by the Lake Shore and Rock Island. The price paid by the Rock Island for the privilege of using the road from Cameron to Kansas City is reported to be a little over \$3,000 per mile, or about \$160,000 per annum. This arrangement will place the Rock Island in the front ranks of Missouri River roads, giving it a short line from this city direct to Kansas City, and to Atchison and Leavenworth it has always had a direct line over its Sonthwestern Branch. Heretofore the Rock Island was only able to do a freight business to Kansas City, and this had to go by the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Buffs from Beverly Junction, which is rather a roundabout way,

City, St. Joe & Council Biuffs from Beverly Junction, which is rather a roundabout way, and about fifty miles further than the new line by way of the Hannibal & St. Joe. Hereafter it will not only be able to take freight business direct to Kansas City over the new line) but it will also be able to actively compete with the Chicago & Alton for the passenger-trains will be put on as soon as all the necessary arrangements have been perfected. It will be the abortest line from this city to Kansas City, except the Chicago & Alton, which has forty-three miles less, the dis-Alton, which has forty-three miles less, the distance by the Alton being 487 miles and by the new route of the Rock Island 530. This new arrangement rather indicates that Gould has secured control of the Rock Island, as it has evidently the state of the Rock Island, as it has evidently the state of the Rock Island. cured control of the Rock Island, se it has evidently been made in the interest of Gonid, who is anxious to punish the Alton for having cast its lot with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The success of the latter road in checkmating Gonid in his endeavor to cut it off from its Chicago outlets has caused him to chance his program. He seems to have given up the idea of directing the Missouri River business to the southwestern routes, and he finds it to his advantage to come to Chicago. Mr. Gonid will now have have ern routes, and he finds it to his advantage to come to Chicago. Mr. Gould will now have two routes from Kansas City and other Missouri River points to this city,—one by the way of the Rock Island, and the other via the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Wabash, which is rapidly completing its line to this city. This again proves that no combination, however strong, can succeed in diverting the Western business from this city, which is now, and by vircue of its favorable situation must continue, the great railway. abe situation must continue, the great railway centre of the West. St. Lotis will soon find out that the great hopes it rested upon Gould bave been planted upon the sand, and that this magnate, like others before bim, will have to run the bulk of his business to Chicago if he means to succeed in his enterprises.

centre of the West. St. Lohis will soon find out that the great hopes it rested upon Gould have been planted upon the sand, and that this magnate, like others before him, will have the run the bulk of his business to Chicago if he means to succeed in his enterprises.

VANDERBILT AFTER THE GREAT

WESTERN.

It is claimed that the principal cause why Vanderbilt disposed of so large an amount of New York Central stock is to get the money which will enable him to get control of the Erie 408,669 tons; while the total earnings increased only \$318,991, owing to the average rate received per ton oer mile having decreased from 97-100 cents in 1879 to 78-100 cents in 1879. The increase in expenses is caused by the increased tonnage and tonnage movement, but because of this yery fact, as well as the large amount of work done by the usual repair force of the road, and the embarrassment incident thereto while conducting such a heavy traffic, the average expenses per ton per mile fell off from 67-100 cents in 1878 to 56-100 cents in 1879.

Hugh J. Jewett was re-elected President; John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent; B. M. Arms, General Western Passenger Agent at Chicago. All the other old officials were also re-elected. which will enable him to get control of the Erie and Great Western Railroads. There can hardly and he is said to be particularly anxious to secure the latter. The Great Western of Canada is a line which he needs badly in order to make the Michigan Central a paying in order to make the Michigan Central a paying investment. It has always been a favorit route with travelers, and all the efforts to divert the business to the Canada Southern, and make this he principal link between the Michigan Central and the New York Central have, proved abortive. The through alcelers that were run between Chicago and New York over the Canada Southern have not been patronized, and were so much dead weight, while those over the Great Western are always full. Consequently the sleeping-car line

weight, while those over the Great Western are always full. Consequently the sleeping-car line over the Canada Southern to New York had to be abandoned. It is evidently Vanderollt's design to consolidate the Michigan Central and Great Western, or rather to place them under the same management, as according to Canadian law an outright consolidation could not well be made. The purchase of the Great Western will also give Vanderbilt an excellent line via the Grand laven route to Milwankee, where he can form additional connections with the Chicago & Northwestern, in which he is interested. The arrangements lately made between Vanderollt's

northwestern, in which he is interested. The arrangements lately made between Vanderbilt's roads and the Great Western, giving the latter a full share of the business from his connections, and also giving it an outlet to Toledo, indicates that he is tolerably sure of controlling tais fine property before long, or he would continue to discriminate in favor of the Canada Southern, which is owned by him.

(Summit) county in July last gave the decrees

for the sale of the road under the foreclosure

of the mortgages. The Pennsslvania and New

York courts have since made similar decrees,

and the matter has only been awaiting the

the cable advices received by Mr. Upson

gave information that the English trustees, of

bom Charles E. Lewis, M. P., is Chairman,

have perfected their plans to secure all the lunds needed, the last obstacle is now removed, and the sale of the road will take place as soon

and the sale of the road will take place as soon as the proper advertisements can be made, which will have to be made at Akron and Cleveland, in this State, Meadville and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, and New York City. On Wednesday, therefore, Judge Tibbals, of the Summit County Common Picas, issued the final order of tale to Receiver J. H. Devercux, as Special Master Communiconar for the sale of the road. The

male to Receiver J. H. Devereux, as Special Master Commissioners for the sale of the road. The
sale will take place at the Court-House door, in
this city, probably in January next, but the exect date is left for the Taylor and Dumbhy
trustees to fiz. The decree receives in substance:
That there is now due, in principal, on the
Antomortage bonds (Flazg & Stedman, Trustees), \$2.416.300, and in interest, \$427.637.47;
total, \$2.843.927.47. In addition there is a lien
of \$102.578.74 in favor of Dan P. Eells, Trustee,
ment is rank; also several other coupons, called
autogated coupons, aggregating \$390,927.23;
also certain interest coupons of bonds aggregating \$33,710.32, which lien, however, is subsequent to all other indebtedness under the

nt to all other indebtedness under the

requent to all other indebtedness under the draw mortgage.

That on the 16th of December, 1871, the Atlantic Road executed to William H. Taylor and William A. Dunphy, Trustees, a mortgage deed of trust to secure the payment of the bonds of the said Company, and afterward, on the 2d of Tebruary, 1876, also delivered to said Trustees a deed of further assurance. [The decree describes at length the Atlantic Company's purchase of the Cleveland & Mahoning and other properties, and the manner of payment.] To raise money to pay for these purchases the Company issued its bonds to the amount of \$5,500,000 for the Mahoning Road, upon which there is outstanding in principal and interest \$6,088,000; for certain oil railroads, 24,500,000, upon which there is due \$4,-48,000; also the right to redeem stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road to the amount of \$1,700,000.

That of the bonds described in the mortgage the Company issued to the Trustees, Taylor and Dunphy, there are \$15,008,500 in first mortgage bonds, and the Company is in default \$6,176,-35,21 in interest on the same.

That of second-mortgage bonds there remains

limited charters in regard to rates of tariff we believed that competition between railroad companies would regulate them, but we find to our sorrow that it does not.

The advocates of the present railroad system say that competition between railroad companies brought the freight down to \$3 per ton from Chicago to New York City, but it is plain to me that the lake competition did that, for the say on as parigration closed on the lake ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN. just as soon as navigation closed on the lake they put the rates up, and they will keep them up until the lakes open next spring. The roads west of Chicago do not raise the tariff so much AKRON, O., Nov. 29.—Mr. William H. Upson, of this city, attorney for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, informs the Herdid correspondent that on the day before Thanksgiving he received a cable message from London indiaring that at length the end of the protracted litigation over this great trunk line railroad is at hand. The Common Pleas Court of this

also re-elected.

west of Chicago do not raise the tariff so much at one time; they keep it up all the time, as we have no lakes to compete with them.

While at Greeley, Colo., last winter I saw the miliers there ship flour to Chicago (a distance of 1,000 mites) for \$100 per car, or 10 cents per mile, which is just the same rate as now charged from Chicago to New York City,—\$80 per car for 800 miles. 10 cents per mile. While the lakes were open, and the roads had to compete with water communication, they charged from Chicago to New York City \$30 per car, or \$3 per ton, which would be three and three-fourths cents per mile per car, or three-eighths of one cent per mile per ton.

cents per mile per car, or three-eighths of one cent per mile per ton.

I had occasion on my return home from Col orado last soring to correspond with a man in Colorado to whom we shipped a car of wire. He complained of the amount he had to pay, and he sent me the receipt. It showed that he paid \$492.65 freight on said car from Chicago there,—a distance not exceeding 1,000 miles; that would be at the rate of 50 cents per mile, or five cents per ton per mile, which is over thirteen times as much per mile as charged between Chicago and New York City last summer.

mer.
There are different roads running from Chicamer.

There are different roads running from Chicago to Colorado, but they do not compete with one another. Why do they charge these enormous rates? Simply because they can; they are limited only by a rate that would prevent the moving of the products of our country. If they had charged \$200 per car from Greeley to Chicago, it would have left the farmers only 30 ceuts per bushel for their wheat; they would have fed it to their hogs rather than take that price. One nundred collars per car on flour to Chicago left them 60 cents per car on flour to Chicago left them 60 cents per car on flour to chicago left them 60 cents ner bushel, and they sold it at that figure. It was different in the case of the wire, the farmers needing it to make fences, could not get anything cheaper, so they paid the price of the wire, notwithstand, ing the enormous rates of freight.

Must we be subject to this imposition for all time! I think we should put our heads together and devise some plan to relieve us from this yoke that we are hardly able to bear. If the lakes, which are owned by the Government, and made navigable with the people's money, by putting up lighthouses, deepening the channels, budding docks, etc., being free to all, make a

the lakes, which are owned by the Government, and made navigable with the people's money, by putting up lighthouses, despening the channels, building docks, etc., being free to all, make a competition with railroads in the summer, would it not be a good idea for the Government to build a grand thoroughfare railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and have it as free to all as the lakes are? It would make a competition that would last the year round.

Let us, in place of building the proposed canal at the isthmus, build a grand thoroughfare right through the heart of our country, from east to west, and, in place of helping passengers and freight around us, let them pass right through our country. Let us have Gen. Grant manage it, and let us have him help build us up, in place of cutting us off. We have med of him at home, and should not let other nations take him from us.

It will not impoverish us to build such a road. We have men enough to do the work;

unpaid the sum of \$9,989,500, exclusive of bouds to the amount of \$1,516,000, issued by way of piedge to the Banque France-Exprehene, and there is also due in interest \$4,119,007,05. That as a third lien bonds aggregating \$37,986,500 have been issued from time to time, no interest being vet payable. This excludes the sum of \$797,500 in the hands of Bischoffshalm, & Goldschool in the hands of Bischoffshalm & Goldschool in the hands of Bischool in the ha

surance constitutes a second lien for the securi-ty of the Bischoffsheim bonds, and a first lien

upon the remainder.

That Horsey and Canda, successors to Flargand Stedman, are entitled to a decree of fore-

closure and sale.

That Taylor and Dunphy are entitled to a decree of foreclosure.

That the Atlantic Road pay to Horsey and Canda within three months after the entry of this decree the sum found due, with costs, etc.

That in the event of default in the above, the

mortgaged premises are to be sold as an en-tirety, John H. Devereux to be Special Master Commissioner for such sale; the mortgaged premises to be sold as an entirety for not less

come the purchaser.

That the sale shall be by the Special Master
Commissioner subject to all lawful contracts of

bonds, with the proceeds of which they propose to pay off the preferred debts and the costs of the improvements on the line of the road. A new company is to be organized, which will be known as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company. The Company is to secure a through line from New York to Chicago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The annual report of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad

shows the gross earnings of road and branches at \$15,942.022; working expenses, \$11,174,698. Net earnings, \$4,767,324, to which add earnings

from other sources, \$437,445. Total, \$5,204,767. Less interest of funded debt, rentals of leased

lines and other charges, \$3.888,664. Actual net

surplus, \$1,316,105. This, together with \$2,036,-109 received from the Trustees for the improve-

ment of the property, has been expended in a double track, third rail, buildings, equipment,

and other improvements. The working ex-

penses have been 70 per cent of the earnings,

but, when the enormous increase of tonnage for

the year and extremely low rates received for

carrying it are considered, it will be found to compare favorably in point of economy with previous years. Indeed, the cost of

movement, 56-100 cents per ton per mile, is lower than ever before in the history of the road. The therease in the merchandise tonnage over the previous year was 501,952 tons, and in

the tonnage movement (or tons one mile) 111,-366,728 tons; but, notwitstanding this, the earn-

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

ariff on railroads leading from Chicago to New

up. When we gave the railroad companies un-

per bushel of corn to 27 cents per bushel.

to spare to make the iron for the rails and for the ties, too, if necessary, to lay a double or treble track. We need not send to other countries for men or material, not a dollar need be expended out of our country.

After it is built we should not give it to some company as we did in the case of the Pacific Railroad. We might lease it to some company to run it. It could be run at one-fourth or three-eighths of 1 cent per mile for passenger fare. If the railroads can earry freight for three-eighths of a cent per ton per mile (as in the case of the railroads in competition with the lakes last summer), they could carry freight at one-fourth of 1 cent per ton per mile, after the road was finished with a double or treble track. And as for passengers, there would be big money in it at 1 cent per mile. Yours with respect, sheim & Goldschmidt.

That the Receiver's indebtedness is \$1,548,000, and that the Company owes for labor, supplies, etc., \$91,776.30, with interest, and on unpaid. Youchers, \$12,867.51.

That the mortgaged premises constitute the entire railroad, and that it ought to be sold in its entirety.
Wherefore the Court orders, adjudges, and decrees, in substance,

That the Flagg and Stedman mortgage is first
lien upon the entire railway in the State of
Ohio. That the mortgage and deed of further as-

THE CHICAGO & IOWA ROAD. nce of The Tribe AURORA, Ill., Nev. 29 .- It is now assured that Receiver Holcomb, of the Chicago & Iowa Road, will, on Jan. 1, have met all of the matured inebtedness of the road from its earnings, and have left \$50,000 of surplus, which, under Judge Drummond's order, will entitle the ownership of the road to remain with the stockholders, and prevent it from falling into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road under their are proceedings of two years ago. The City of Aurora subscribed for \$100,000 of its than \$6,000,000.

That the mortgaged premises are to be sold subject to the deed of further assurance.

That an order of sale shall be issued by the Clerk of the Court, the sale to take place before the 1st of February, 1880.

That any of the parties in the action may become the prophers. stock at the time the road was built, which stock it still holds; and it is now affirmed by those familiar with the history and litigation of the Company, that there is no other valid stock of the Company in existence, which is probably correct. As a consequence, the Town of Aurora owns the eptire road and its franchises, subject, of course, to its funded debt.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company is very anxious to possess the road, while it is

That the sale shall be by the Special Master Commissioner subject to all lawful contracts of the Receiver.

That out of the proceeds the Special Master Commissioner shall pay: First, the cost: second, Receiver's indebtedness; third, the Horsey and Canda mortgage; fourth, amount due for labor and services; fifth, the belance to plaintiffs, Taylor and Dunphy.

All other points of litigation in respect to this property have been taken out of court by the agreement of all the parties interested. The debts of the Atlantic & Great Western amount to nearly \$70,000,000. The sale will not realize over \$10,000,000. The sale will not realize over \$10,000,000. The sale will not realize over \$10,000,000. The money for this and all other purposes is to be secured through a syndicate, composed of London, Amsterdam, and Paris banking-houses, and Kuhn. Loed & Co., of New York City, as the American members, who place \$5,500,000 of fifteen-vear 6 per cent bonds, with the proceeds of which they propose is very anxious to possess the road, while it is supposed that both the Chicago & Northwest-ern and the Illinois Central Roads would like eru and the Illinois Central Roads would like it. The latter now uses it largely for its Iowa traffic. Already the Burlington people are beginning to set their pins. The Supervisor of the Town of Aurora, as the representative of the town, has custody of the stock, and votes it in elections for Directors of the Company. Mr. Rising, Supervisor, is also a stockholder in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, so that his personal interests run on a line with that Company's. The sunual election for Directors of the Chicago & Iowa occurs before the expiration of Mr. Rising's term as Supervisor, and it is affirmed that he will vote himself into the Directory of the road, and choose for his associates those favorable to the Burlington absorption. These reports have created much local apprehension. The feeling is generally expressed that the town should sell us stock, but not now; that its value will be largely in expressed that the town should sell its stock, but not now; that its value will be largely increased Jan. I, when Receiver Holcomb shall have made to Judge Drummond his report, and that no proposition for its sale should be entertained before that time.

While it would be for the best interests of Aurora to have the road owned by some corporation other than the Burlington, that would extend it to Chicago, and so give Aurora a competing line, there is no feeling hostile to that Company's obtaining it, so that it pays the Town of Aurora what the stock is worth

Mirendy a special town meeting is being planned for by the ring manipulators, who will hope to pack the house and rush through a resolution authorizing a sale at a nominal price, or lution authorizing a sale at a nominal price, or at the discretion of somebody. This was at-tempted three years ago, but was frustrated by an amendment which required L. ratification of the sale by the electors of the town. There is a street rumor to the effect that Rising, Bishoo, and German-American Bank parties have formed an Aurora syndicate to capture the stock owned an Aurora syndicate to capture the stock owned by the town at a nominal price; then file a bill against Hinckley and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to quiet title, and possess the whole road themselves for a few dollars. Good citizens, qualified to judge, express it as their belief that with judicious and bonest madagement the can be sold before spring for \$150,000 or more. And again, it is a question if the town should sell its stock at all, and whether it is best will

THE NORTHWESTERN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MARINETTE, Wis., Dec. 3.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company will make quite an important change in the arrangements of its trains on this part of its line on and after Sunday, when the winter time-table goes into effect, after which the passenger trains will stop here for meals, supper and breakfast, leaving the sleeping-car here instead of at Fort Howard, as formerly. The Northwestern House here has been secured for the railroad company's use, and is now being remodeled for their convenience and requirements. The repairs and alterations are expected to be completed and alterations are expected to be completed when the road changes its time.

This important change has been effected through the earnest efforts of the most prominent business men of this place, and is deemed an acquisition, bosides being a great accommodation to the traveling public in this section. In the spring it is expected a notel will be built, which will be first-class in all it requirements.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 4.—Articles of incorporation of the Toiedo, Wabash & Western Railway Company were filed in the Recorder's office to-LANARK, Ill., Dec. 2.-I notice in your issue day. The capital stock of the Company is of Nov. 29 a statement of the change of freight \$3,000,000, divided into \$100 shares. The object of the new corporation is to purchase the To-York City, changing the rate from \$3 per ton to edo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, which is soon \$8 per ton; or, as I would put it, from 10 cents to be sold under foreclosure of a mortgage. The road runs from a point in Iroquois County to Warsaw, on the Mississipp River. The incorporators are John Crerar, J. McGregor Adams, Alex J. Leith, J. Hall Dow, and A. L. Hopkins, all of Chicago. The principal offices are to be retained in this city. I am glad that you gave us the article in length as you did, and hope you will continue the defense, and that the people will back you imited charters in regard to rates of tariff we

NORTHWESTERN DIVIDENDS. NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railvay Company to-day, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock and a quarterly dividend of 1% on preferred stock was declared. payable Dec. 26. Transfer books will close on Dec. 13, and reopen on the 29th. The Company will have a surplus after paying these dividends of \$1,270,303.

LEASED. MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad held Tuesday at Huntsville, Ala., the road was leased for twenty years to the East Tennessee & Virginia, which road has been controlling it under temporary arrangements. The lessees guarantee the payment of 7 per cent interest on \$4,225,000 of 1 onds of the road.

CONSOLIDATED. St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Private advices from New York say the consolidation of the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads was consummated in that city to-day, but upon what terms is not known.

GOULD. St. Louis, Dec. 4 .- Jay Gould and party have returned to this city after a tour of inspection over all the Western roads owned or controlled by the great railroad magnate. Mr. Gould will remain in this city several days.

ITEMS. A meeting of the General Freight Agents of all the roads in Illinois will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, Dec. 11, to arrange arbitrary rates to all junction points in

The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad has been sold to Henry R. Jackson, in trust for the bondbolders, for \$60,000 cash, the purchasens to pay the mortgage claim of \$294,000 with in-terest from April 13, 1875. The outstanding onds amount to \$761,000. The Indianapolis Journal says a month ago the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad,

between certain points advanced their freigh rates, and, as a result, drove business from their

ine wherever it crossed roads leading directly

and this line to their system of roots.

It is stated that the Gould-Vanderbilt combination will soon take steps to throw off the various fast freight lines known as the "Color Lines." The Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight Line is to do all the business over the so-called Vanderbilt roads, while a similar line is to be organized to do the freight business over the so-called Gould roads.

so-called Gould roads.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has made arrangements with the Dakota Ceutral Stage & Transportation Company that will enable it to compete with other lines for the Yankton, Dak., business. The following rates will be charged by this line on business between Chicago, Milwaukee, or Racine and Yankton, D. T. First class, \$1.22; second class, 95 cents; third class, 80 cents; fourth class, 58 ceuts; wheat, 37 cents; other grain, 32 cents; flour and meal, 80 cents; lumber, 30 cents; horses or mules, \$85 per car; cattle or bogs, \$75 per car; sheep, \$65 per car.

tle or hogs, \$75 per car; sheep, \$85 per car.

A circular just issued by J. E. Lockwood,
General Ticket Agent of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad, states that the extension of his road from Independence to Winfield and Wellington, Kas., will soon be completed. Mr. Lockwood claims that it will be
thirty miles the shortest route, and the only
line running through-trains between Kansas
City and the points last named. In view of the
early completion of the line, he requests General Ticket Agents of connecting lines to have
prepared for it tickets to Winfield and Wellington, that they may be placed on sale immediate. ton, that they may be placed on sale immediately on the opening of the new road to those

LOCAL CRIME.

PRINCE ALBERT JONES. The trial of Prince Albert Jones, for man-slaughter, was resumed in the Criminal Court efore Judge Tuley at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Nearly three bours were spent in ar guments over the admissibility of evidence. On the previous day John G. Jones, a brother of the defendant and the deceased, testified as to certain conversations held by him with James Jones before and after the shooting on Butterfield street. These conversations related to the attempt previously made by Prince Albert to kill James, while the latter was riding on a State street car one evening. The State argued that such testimony was admissible, as going to show the intent, and the other side claimed that, as the indictment was for manslanghter and not murder, it was not permissible to intro-duce evidence to show malice, as manslaughter is killing without malice aforethought. At the close of the arguments the Court took

At the close of the arguments the Court took the matter under advisement, and, at the reassembling of court after dioner, Judge Tuley said be would hear the witness and decide whether the evidence should be allowed to go to the jury or not. The jurors were requested to withdraw, and Theodore Jones took the stand. He told the Court that, by request of the deceased, he fetched Samuel Steinberger, a notary public, who took the dying declaration of James Jones. The doctor had previously told James that if he had any affairs to settle he should attend to them, for that in a few hours it would be too late. Dr. Taicott and the witness were present when the declaration was made. The paper referred to was produced and the witness identified his brother's signature. The declaration was published in full in ture. The declaration was published in full in THE TRIBUNE at the time of the homicide, and in it deceased charged Prince Albert with delib-

In it deceased charged Frince Albert with delicerate murder.

Late in the afternoon the jury returned to the court-room. The question as to the admission of Theodore Jones' testimony and the dying declaration of James (the only actual evideclaration of James (the only actual evidence of the shooting) was reserved by the Court. John G. Jones, who testified on the previous day was recalled by the prosecution, and testified to various interviews between himself and the defendant, at which interviews Prince Albert declared his intention of blottang out James' name from the book of life. The cross-examination developed nothing new, and the questions which Jehn Lyle King, who defends the prisoner, asked about the family relations, were ruled out by the Court, an exception being taken in every case. The trial will be tion being taken in every case. The trial will be resumed this morning, and will last the week

About year ago Elmer T. Worthington, a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., arrived in this city and took rooms at 209 West Washington street. Some time after his arrival he was joined by a lady whom he represented to be his wife, and with whom he lived until Wednesday last. Yesterday morning he was arrested on a warrant for the lareeny of \$4,000, sworn out before Justice Demars by Worthington's alleged wife, who gave the name of Lizzie C. Morton. The case came up for a hearing vesterday and was put over until Dec. 18, Worthugton giving bonds of \$1,500 for his An inquiry into the case was made by a TRIBUNE reporter, and the following facts were gleaned: While living in Minneapolis Worthington was twice married and twice divorced. ington was twice married and twice divorced.

About three years ago, after his second divorce, he engaged Miss Lizzie C. Morton to act as his housekeeper. The woman served in that capacity until Worthington came to Chicago. Shortly after

to act as his housekeeper. The woman served in that capacity until Worthington came to Chicago. Shortly after his arrival here he sext for Miss Morton, and promised to marry her if she would come here. She did so, and they lived together as man and wife at the West Washington street boardinghouse. On Nov. 12 they turned out to welcome Grant, and, while communing on a street-corner, she repeated her dreadful question as to when he intended to marry her. He coolly informed her that he never would marry her, as she was too old, and he wanted some one younger. She was, of course, highly incensed, but said nothing at the time. During the period of time she lived with him she had acquired, by pinching and scraping, the sum of \$4,000, and was the owner of a horse and buggy and some household goods that he had given her. She always kept her money in her trunk, and, on going there some two months arc, she found the cash missing. The money had been kept in packages of \$500 cach, and was put up in wraipers marked "First National Bank, St. Paul." She kept quiet about her loss until Wednesday last, when she became assured that Worthington had taken the money, and swore out the warrant referred to.

Worthington was arrested at 9 a. m. vesterreferred to.

taken the money, and swore out the warrant referred to.

Worthington was arrested at 9 a. m. yesterday, and taken to Justice Demar's Court, where he was searched. On his person was found three certificates of deposit in the Merchants' National Bank of this city, one for \$1,000 and two for \$1,500 each. The deposits had been made under the name of Tyler. A package marked "\$500," and containing two \$20 bills, was also found upon him. The wrapper bore the mark of the St. Paul bank, as stated by the woman. He also had warehouse receipts for furniture from J. & G. Parry. Miss Norton alleges that Worthington offered her \$25 Wednesday night if she would agree to let him alone in the future. She is a sharp-tongued female, far from prepossessing, and would say nothing to the reporters. Worthington depicts the charges preferred against him, and says that it is all a blackmailing scheme.

ARRESTS. Mrs. Annie Krouse, of No. 692 West Twentieth street, yesterday forenoon sent word to the Hipman Street Station that a cow-thief was driving off two of her cows which he found grazing on the prairie. A couple of policemen in tercepted him at the corner of Ashland avenue and Twentieth street, and, placing him under arrest, took him to the station, where he registered as George B. Marshall, 54 years of age. Minor arrests : Jacob Kleamen, one of a disorderly party who, after being ejected from Moritz Tasuig's saloon at No. 759 Halsted street last evening, amused himself by throwing stones through the windows; William Downey, one of Woodruff Bros. & Trunkey Bros.' employes, charged with riotous conduct in some difficulty between the employee and the firm vesterday forenoon; James Meagher, a young pickpocket, locked up at the Armory for stealing a pocketbook and \$6 cash from Bertha Sentil, of No. 631 Wabash avenue.

Wabash ayonue.

Detectives Costello and Reed last night arrested, near the corner the Fulton and Halsted streets, a young man named John Payton, alias Comors, who is wanted at Omaha upon a charge of burglary. About two weeks ago J. J. Neligh, of that city, was here with the necessary papers and recutsition, but Payton could not then be found, The charge is quite an ordinary one. The prisoner was one of a gang of teamsters who had some trouble about their wages, and in the rows which they instigated a gold watch and chain was stolen. Mr. Neliga will return at once to this city to take charge of the prisoner.

defendants, of course, claim that it is the same old rame of blackmail.

Jerry Whelan, a notorious young rufflan who only a few days ago was heavily fleed by Justice Morrison, was last evening run in at the West Twelfth Street Station once again. His mother, Morrison, was last evening run in at the West Twelfth Street Station once again. His mother, it will be remembered, made a great effort to get him out of his trouble, and because she did not wholly succeed Jerry last evening attempted to turn the paternal mansion at No. 29 Liberty street into a slaughterhouse. He volunteered to whip his parents and all their relatives, and by way of emphasizing his remarks assaulted his mother in a cruel manner, and broke her arm it is said. He resisted all the way to the station, and a crowd numbering nearly 1,500 followed, but, as they were about evenly divided in sympathy with the officer and his disagreeable prisoner, there was no trouble.

THE JUSTICES. Justice Wallace: Dick Bross, colored, and Harry Norton, white, who indulged in a disgraceful row at No. 545 Clark street, \$190 fine; Minnie Goodrich, larceny of \$40 from a railroad man whom she roped into her den on Pacific avenue. \$500 to the 6th; Joseph and William Connors, young pickpockets, \$25 fine each; W.H. Dutcher and Charles Tapp an, charged with stealing \$360 cash from F. L. Warner on the Board of Trade, discharged. Justice Walsh: Henry Radcliffe, charged with picking the pocket of Miss Sadie Coleman, to the 5th; Lother and Joseph Haberkorn, receiving stolen property, to the 10th. Bill Reed, the leader of the gang of burglars

recently captured in their room on Washington street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Wallace upon a charge of highway robbery, preferred by Samuel Evans, a wool-broker at No. 142 La Saile street. A change of venue was taken to Justice Summerfield, and if Reed intended this as a means of getting a continuance he was sadly mistaken, for the case was brought to triai immediately. Mr. Evans testified that on the evening of Nov. 15 he met Reed and played several games with him in a Clark street bowling-aliey. They had several drinks of beer, and then walked over to the Sherman House, where they had another drink. He then started for his room at No. 185 washington street, and Reed kindly took his arm, intending to see him home. As the corner of La Saile and Randolph streets another man, apparently a friend of fixed, came up and took his other arm, and should him from behind and thrust a gag into his mouth. He was then dragged into the driveway of the La Saile street tunnel, where he was knocked insamble and robbed of \$30 cash and a wash and chain. Mr. Evans identified Reed bositively, and, having nothing to say contradictory to the charge, Reed was held in \$1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court. recently captured in their room on Washington

MINCELLANEOUS. George Deal and Hobert Stratton, the two young men charked with an attempt to commit robbery at 294 Wasi lake street, were held to the Criminal Court Sesterday, by Justice Morrison, in bonds of \$1.000 each.

Thomas Day, a reputed sneak-thief, was last evening picked up in the streets by Detective Duffy, and as he made a stubborn resistance the officer was compelled to handle him rather roughly. Day will present a fine appearance in court to-day.

william Brown bought a 15-cent meal last evening in a chean "dough-nut bank" at No. 274 Clark street, kent by S. E. Powers, and, because the food did not suit him, he went outside and three stones through a dozen windows in the place. Playing havor with the other patrons of the place. In the Armory.

William Gallagher is a prisoner at the Armory, charged with burglary by James Doyle, the jantor of the Empire Block, at Nos. 128 and 180 La Salle street. While employed an cleaning out the rooms in the building, Doyle last evening saw Gallagher descending the stairway with a bundle of clothing in his arms. osciothing in his arms, and upon overhauling him found that he had broken into his room, on one of the upper floors, and had stolen three of his coats, \$11 in cash, all his wife's jewelry, which he had secured by prying open a trunk, and a lot of other goods. He held him until the arrival of a policeman.

As anticipated by the friends of Carroll, As anticipated by the friends of Carroll, Guerin, and Davis, arrested early vesterday morning for the Galesburg bank robbery, the police run them out of town in carriages, and no stop was made until Hinsdale, a station on the Buildington & Quinev Railroad, was reached. Him morning train was then taken for Galesburg, and, at 6 o'clock last evening, a dispatch feasilyed at headquarters announced the safe arrival of the party at the point of destination. The arrest was engineered by Detective Addrich, who recently quit the city's Detective Altition, who recently quit the city's service to accept a situation in the Union National Bank. He was assisted by Detective

Shea.

Justice Scully's Court was the scene of quite a tussle yesterday afternoon. Timothy Larkin was brought up for cruelly beating his wife, Julia Larkin, and was put underbonds of \$500 to keep the peace for a year. The woman appeared in court and exhibited revolting evidence of her liege lord's cruel treatment in the shape of swollen features and bruised limbs. Larkin was unable to furnish a bond, and he was ordered to be taken to the County Jail. When informed of this fact, Larkin, who was intoxicated, let fly a torrent of crofanity at the Court, the lawyers, and the law in general, and attempted to get at his wife. The attaches of the court fled madly in all directions, leaving Justice Scully alone in the field. Now the Justice is something of a pugilist, and he proceeded to show Larkin that his Court could not be treated with contempt, and handled him without gloves for some moments. He succeeded in quieting the incipient riot, and Larkin was put in a buggy, between two stalwart Constables, and driven to the County Jail.

The Armory police have gone to the farthest Shea.

stables, and driven to the County Jail.

The Armory police have gone to the farthest extreme, and nightly make microscopic examitions of store fronts. Yesterday they reported a window broken in Wayne & Low's commission house, No. 185 South Water street, but the aperture was not large enough to admit the most attenuated of small boys. At Schmidt's liquor store, No. 183 Lake street, was another broken windoy, but the hole was too small to admit a bottle of liquor. But the climax was reached when a broken window was found in Charles Hammond's fur store at No. 69 Randolph street, for in this instance the aperture was too small to admit a instance the aperiure was too small to admit a man's hand. The policemen who made the above reports ought to be given some of those outlying posts which are so afflicted with bur-

The fight in which James Melville was shot and Fred May stabbed last Wednesday evening occurred at the corner of Seventeenth and Union streets, but it has baffled the police to find out what the fight was about. Melville lives in the neighborhood, but he evidently does not want to be arrested, as he is keeping away from home. His only injury is a pistol-shot wound in the wrist. May is at the West Madison Street Station, and is getting along finely. He refuses to talk about the affair, and savs he is only four weeks away from New York, which statement gives color to the rumor that he is an expert thief, who was released from Sing Sing only a short time ago. In addition to the stabs on his head and breast, he was yesterday compelled to disclose a nasty cut on one leg just above the ankle. City Physician Dunne, who is in attendance, says he will be about again in a day or two.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLEB.

A Letter from Him-He Favors Blaine and Conkling, and Staps at Hayes and Sher-SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 22 .- To the Editor of

the New York Tribune-SIR: On March 4, 1877,

not many hours after the long struggle of the

Presidential count had made Gov. Hayes President and, Zachariah Chandler had, by unremitting effort, made good his assertion of Wednes-day, Nov. 8, 1876, that "Hayes has 185 votes and is elected," several gentlemen, one of whom had that day visited the new President, called on Mr. Chapdler and told him that they had learned, that an abandonment of the principles of the Republican party had been agreed upon, and that, to carry it out, the President was seeking a New England Cabinet Minister from political traitors and fossils, had decided to appoint as Postmaster-General a Southern Tilden Democratic Rebel, who had denounced his election as fraudulent, and to place in the Interior Department as successor to Mr. Chandler a person offensive, in one way or another, to nearly every wing and faction and shade of real Republicanism. After the narrator, in his vivid and inimitable style, had given the astonishing intelli-Complaints have been coming in thick recently from persons who, while slightly under the influence of liquor, have been roped into faro-banks and there induced to play in all their cash. Yesterday "Cap." R. G. Rounds and J. Wilson, of No. 132 Clark street, were arrested upon a warrant charging them with keeping a common gaming-house, sworn out by Sigismund Buch, who claims to have bet and lost \$10 in the house. Later in the day Ogden Maeder, the keeper of a little house in Gamblers' alley, was arrested upon a similar warrant sworn out by W. B. Jones, of Clincinnatt, who claims to have lost \$100 in the house. The

tion of 1830 has named its candidates, Republicans of all shades of opinions, sinking personal preferences, should unite in another earnest, eaftnessatic, and final struggle to keep the Rebels out of control of the National Government.

with this evident duty before Republicans, in New York more than in any other State, it is much to be regretted that any should say we are willing to accept Saiwartism, but with it we are not willing to accept Conkingiam! This means, if anything, that the Republican party should not be sustained in power if Senator Conking is to remain one of its foremost leaders. What redd reason can be given for this threat! Mr. Conking is a Senator of transcendent ability, and reflects great homor upon the Empire State. What Republican principle or measure has he failed to support, and when has he ceased to do nis utmost on the Republican side! Let the vital contexts of the late extra session testify. Why, then, should he not lead, and influence, and serve the Republican party!

But it is said: We do not object to Senator Conkling himself, but to the "methods of Conklingiam." What are these objectionable methods! The control of political cancuses and conventions by political patronage, it may be answered. For over two years the bitter opponents of Conklingiam and advocates of "the thing called Bristowiam" and of Civil-Service reform have controlled all Republican official patronage in New York, have removed and appointed scores of Federal officers, and wielded the whole patronage-power of the Government for the sole purpose of destroying Senator Conkling, and yet his influence in his State is stronger than ever; he was re-elected Senator without opposition; and official patronage has been as powerless to control political results under President Hayes and Secretaries Evarts and Sherman as it was when wielded by President Johnson and Secretary Seward; and, as it always will be when attempts are made by it to thwart instead of promote the prevalent sentiment of a political party. The charge that Sonato Conkling depends for his asceptdency upon patronage is utterly abourd.

Possibly the objection is not to the control of politics by patronage, but by the "machinery" of Conklingiam, What is that machinery it can only be the regu

tion certain?

by suspicion that Mr. Lincoln was in complicity with the Breckinridge bolt which made his election certain?

May not all Republicans who talk as above indicated, thus foreshadowing an inclination to bolt in 1880 unless Senator Conking and his friends voluntarily surrender their reasonable and legitimate influence in the counsels of the party, be fairly appealed to, to forget their prejudices and animosities, conform to party usages, fight out their differences at the cancuses and conventions, and abide by the decisions there formulated? The nomination of Charles Foster for Governor of Ohio by a majority of only six votes in a large Convention, obtained by the persistent, urgent interference of an Administration publicly piedered not to use its official power to control nominating Conventions, was eminently disagrecable to radical or stalwart Republicans, who yet supported his zealously and gave him his victory. Are thee forbearances and sacrifices of personal feeling to be reciprocal, or are we to get the votes of the so-called reformers only when we yield everything to them, and to lose them wienever a nomination, though fairly and regulary made, does not happen to please their utopis; fancies?

Appeals to New York Republicats for for bearance in personal preferences, for harmony and willing conformity to reasonable party usages, are by no means unnecessary in reference to the Presidential election of 1880. With 138 solid Southern votes aimest certain, and only Indiana and New York, with their fifty votes, to be seen read to give ancess to the Confederate Demogracy, the Republicans have no easy path to victory. We cannot reckon upon additional blunders and follies of our opponents. In March 1881 I ventured to predict two results of the extra session: first, that President Hayes would each with the Republicans in resisting Democratic aggression; and, second, that the Democrate in Congress would conduct themselves as if possessed with the Democratic leaders. The late unexpected Republican successes have astonish Presidential victory, which in their intoxication from easy power in Congress they then felt sure of, now seems doubtful, if not impossible. In their emergency, they will change their Congressional tactics; in the coming session the struggle of last summer will not be resumed; there will be no more revolutionary attempts to withhold appropriations and starve the Government; the Election laws will not be interfered with; the United States Marshals will be paid; there will be no wiping out of War legislation; Confederate Generals will be sent to the rear, or will rear as gently as sucking doves; professions of acquiescence in the results of the

ressions of acquiescence in the results of the War and of devotion to the country and the Constitutions and lits amendments will be profusely made; in short, Democracy will put on its most plausible mask and again practice another humiliation of itself, and attempt arether deception of the people, hoping by self-degradation and lying to grasp full National power, and wield it as wickedly as they did, when they obtained it later, the power of Congress.

Restraining themselves in Congress they will also endeavor to make a Presidential momination that will delude the people and concest their real burgoes. If Mr. Tilden will permit them they stellkely to nominate Gen. Hancock, or the plausible and jesuitical Bayard, and, with great professions of patriotism, struggle furiously to carry New York as well as Indiaus. Or, what is more probable, they may nominate furiously to carry New York as well as Indiaus. Or, what is more probable, they may nominate furiously to carry New York as well as Indiaus. Or, what is more probable, they may nominate furiously to carry New York as well as Indiaus. Or, what is more probable, they may nominate furiously to carry New York as well as Indiaus. Or, what is more probable, they may nominate my. Tilden and canvass New York and the North for him as belonging to the loyal Northern wing of the party, uncontrolled by Rebel leaders and untainted by Rebel results of the same than the same than the north for him as belonging to the loyal Northern ideas, and to his declared hostility of the Southern Democrats against Mr. Tilden, and his counting out by their consent and bargain, to his Unionism and devotion to loyal Northern ideas, and to his declared hostility of the Southern Cannot furiously the furiously the furiously the furiously the same than the furiously the furiously the furiously the furiously the furiously the furiously than the furiously the furiously that the furiously the furiously that the furiously the furiously that the furiously the furiously the furiously the furiously the

that, while now, as in 1876, an ardent adve-cate of Mr. Blaine's nomination, having a second choice for Senator Conkling; conceiving the selection of Secretary Sherman, of Ohio who publicly announces himself a candidate in the selection of Secretary Sherman, of Ohio, who publicly announces himself a candidate in a letter to a Democrat, and promises that if elected he will be controlled by Democrats, as utterly distasteful to me and believing that no emergency, unless caused by reckless rebel actions during the coming session, will exist to make the illustrious General of our victorious armies and distinguished ex-President, whom foreign peoples and his own country are so delighted to welcome and honor, venture to submit himself to the perils of a third context for the Presidency. I have no opinion, desire, preference, prejudice, or animosity, that I will not, as always, crush out, if necessary, in order to support the nominee of the Convention; and join in an untiring, zealous effort, never again in the course of our polities to be necessary, to keep the rebels out. Would that Senator Chandler, with his fidelity, his onergy, his asgacity, and his courage, were to be with us to make one more battle for his principles and his country!

W. E. CHANDLER.

Escal Disputch to The Tribuna. La Salle, Ill., Dec. 4.—Miss Ada Dementt, daughter of B. F. Dementt, one of our respected citizens, died at Malone, Ill., of dipheria, yesterday. She left La Salle last week

theria, yesterday. She left La Salle last week to nurse the sick children of her sister, Mrs. Bennett, of Maione.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GRAND RAFIDS, Mich., Dec. 4.—J. Mortimer Smith, one of the old residents of this city and valley, where he had lived about forty years, and a wealthy citizen, died this evenng, aged 70.

BROOKLIN, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Margaret Trupey died at Flushing yesterday, aged 110. She was born in Ireland, and always enjoyed good health.

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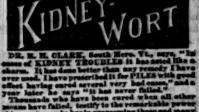
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Chicago Academy of Design The reception to be given by the Chicago Ac of Design this evening will open at 4 O'CLOC continue until 11:30 p. m. By order of the Pre G. J. VERBECK, Becording Secre KIDNEY WORT.

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Hooley's Theatre.

tph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engage
John T. Raymond. "Wolfert's Boost: A Laleepy Hollow." McVicker's Theatre Annie Pixley. "M'Liss." Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe,
or Dealer. "Humpty Dumpty."

Clark street, between Washington and Randolp Engagement of the Richmond & Von Boyle Come Company. "Our Candidate."

SOCIETY MEETINGS. ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 23, A. F. & A. M. Hal 22 Latefle ft.—Stated Communication this (Frid vening at 7:30 o'clock, for important business. Mosers are carnestly requested to be present. By of the Muster. E. N. TUCKER, Secretar

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879.

The conflict of the cannibals in New Calabar, in Western Africa, has become so herce and threatening as to thoroughly alarm the white residents of that part of the coset. Trade is at a standstill, and an English war-ship is at hand in readiness to in-terfere if necessary to protect life and

The Our arrived in St. Petersburg yester day afternoon, and, to show that he was not afraid of Nihilist bullets or blasting powder, rode in an open sleigh through the streets to the Winter Palace. Thanksgiving services were held in different churches, and evidences of sincere joy at the Czar's escape at Moscow were abundant among the people.

The visit of the Chicago clergymen to able interview in spite of the inevitable formalities of the address and response. In the quiet and off-hand chat which followed Gen. Grant gave some of his impressions concerning the state of civilization, forms of government, and prospective developme in Japan and China, his clear comprehensi of the situation showing him to have b careful inquirer and a close observer.

The crisis in the French Assembly he come and passed, and the Waddington Min-istry has withstood the shock. There was, as it now appears, very little danger of sterial wreck; not that there are so many friends of the Ministry in the Hou of Deputies, but that the Opposition is lackmight possibly come after Waddingrox The vote on the question of confidence wa very decisive, the Ministry being sustained by more than two to one.

The Cane-Growers' Association finished it deliberations at St. Louis yesterday, and emtions reciting the importance of increasir the stock of information now on hand con-cerning the production of sugar from sorgham cane, and calling upon the United States Commissioner of Agriculture to urg Congress to provide funds for the establish ment of schools, in connection with Stat agricultural colleges, whereat instruction shall be given in the processes of growing care and its manufacture into sugar.

An exceedingly pleasant occurrence, and one of great interest to the large number of invited guests in attendance, was the first public view, afforded last evening, of the Central Music-Hall, which is to be formally opened to night with a fine musical ent. While the interior decora tions are not yet wholly complete, enough is demonstrated to prove that Chicago has at last a very elegant, capacious, and convenient music-hall, centrally located, and in general an institution which reflects high redit upon the solid men whose liberal out lay of cash has made its construction possi ble in a form so attractive and com The hall represents the taste and public spirit of some of Chicago's rich men, and will be accepted by the people as a credit to

road companies was yesterday brought to the notice of Congress in a petition by the National Grange and Patrons of Husbandry asking for such legislation as will protect farmers from the system of outrageous robg importance, and the petition ough be allowed to be lost sight of in the an who will take up the battle of the farmers ainst the railroad sharks and fight it to a successful conclusion of securing the actment of the necessary restrictive logisla-in by Congress will sarn the gratitude and od-will of the yeomatry of America, and famous before he knows it.

The views of Secretary SHERMAN as to th icy of refunding at 4 per cent all out-nding bonds bearing 5 and 6 per cent in-ter have been embodied in two bills intro-Moranta and Gen. GARPINIO, tively, both authorising the Secretary to

this reason the not very creditable purpor of playing into the hands of a clique of spe ors in Wall street is thought to be at the bottom of FERNANDO WOOD'S bill to fund the indebtedness maturing in 1880 and 1881 in bonds bearing only 3, per cent. Secretary HERMAN IS confide amount of nearly \$800,000,000 could not possibly be sold during the next two years at so low a rate of interest as 81 per cent, and it really does look as if the wily schemer who heads the Ways and Means Committee were more interested in keeping up the present premium on 4 per cents than in reducing the interest-bearing debt.

The produce markets in this city were again active and higher yesterday, with more doing in provisions than ever, and rather less activity in grain. The following little table shows the prices of yesterday on a few leading articles, as compared with the lowest of the year in January, and the lowest of the autumn in August:

This is an average advance of about 51 per ent since August; or 13 per cent per month

There has been a glorious Democrati victory in Madison Parish, La., where, in place of the usual Republican majority of 2.500 to 2.800, a Democratic majority of 2,-200 is returned. The explanation of this marked change in political sentiment simple and familiar. A few days before the election a band of Democratic bulldozers circulated among the negroes of the parish, hanging and whipping those who were at all active in the Republican campaign. This proceeding made Republicans scarce on election-day, but the stealing of the hallot-boxes and the stuffing of them with Democratic votes completed the work. and gave a clear Democratic majority of 2,200. The same plan as to ballot-boxes was successfully employed in other parts of the State, and Louisiana continues "solid."

According to a great French diplomatist President HAYES and Secretary SHERMAN have learned the highest art of statesmanship,-to use language to conceal their ideas. Both of these gentlemen failed to express themselves in their recent utterances for the public on the financial question in a way to be understood. The President has found it necessary to "explain" certain portions of his message, and Sherman is hedging. But then it is the misfortune of great men this year to be misunderstood. There is Our CARTER, for example, who made a great speech of welcome on the occasion of GRANT's visit here, which has been misinterpreted by all the critics to this day, and will ass into literature as the puzzle of the nineeenth century. Haves and SHERMAN are not alone in the art of mystifying the average in-

Very general attention is being paid to one Mr. FERNANDO WOOD'S bills for amending the tariff, which proposes to exempt from duty all works of art imported for scientific purposts by any State or Territory, or by any eduational, scientific or art corporation, provided they are not intended for exhibition or sale. Undoubtedly Mr. Woop's bill was designed in the interests of art, but the restrictions which it imposes fails to relieve art in this country from one of its principal burdens. There is no way in which art-education is so generally diffused as by the exhibition of pictures and statury in galleries or popular collections. Mr. Wood's bill continues to nake art a luxury, and so long as it is a luxury the knowledge and appreciation of it must be confined to the few. When galleries are opened freely to the people, and work of art can come here without restrictions of any sort, a very general advance in this de partment of knowledge may be expected.

THE NEW CURRENCY AGITATION. The best evidence of the danger threatened to party lines by a renewal of the currency agitation may be found in the circum. stance that, thus far, two leading Democrat in Congress have proffered a quasi support to the views advanced by the President and Secretary SHERMAN, while two leading Republicans have openly antagonized these views in formal resolutions submitted to Congress Mr. Ravann in the Senate and Mr. Hunp in the House seek to lead their Democratic friends in a movement for the repeal of the legal-tender function now atsched to the Government notes, but to make these notes receivable for all public dues except duties on imports. On the other hand, Mr. INGALLS in the Senate and Mr. Forr in the House have introduced reso ntions declaring the sentiment of Congress o be adverse to a reduction in the volum of the greenbacks, to the repeal of their legal-tender property, and to anyund every change in the present status of the currency. No further illustration is needed of the fact that the recommendations of the Presi dent and the Secretary of the Treasury will not commit the Republican party to thei views, nor furnish the Democratic party with an available issue. No other circ could afford a better warning to avoid the onfusion and complication likely to arise in both parties from the reopening of the curency question in any shape.

The consideration of party welfare would

oot justify an avoidance of any new cur-ency-measure demanded by the welfare of the country. But there is no such emergen cy. On the contrary, the revival of busi ness throughout the country, the admirable working of resumption on the present basis, the universal confidence in the present system, and the uniformity and stability of all the currency in circulation, ahke demand from Congress the policy of non-interference. The present indication is that Republicans have had a livelier usion of this fact than the ocrats, and Mr. Thurman's remark the other day was premature, when he said that the Executive suggestions would make the Republicans aggressive in currency agi-tation henceforth, and enable the Democrats to occupy a passive and non-committal posi-tion. The action taken respectively by the entative HURD, on the one side, and the Republicans, Senator Ingants and Repreative Forr, on the other side, has reersed the classification which Mr. THURMAN stened to make

It is not improbable that Senator Bayano resolution was suggested by his desire to gain applause in New York. It is upon the influence of New York City that his chance for the Presidential nomination turns, and Wall street was quick to take up the more extreme financial views advanced by President

done at a lower rate than 4 per cent, and for himself that this course will satisfy Wall street without arousing any special hostility in the West; but he will discover that he has erred in that surmise. Wall street capitalists will not be satisfied with any course that shall not make money scarcer and dearer; it was for this that they contended for the absolute cancellation of the greenbacks and a reversion to the single gold basis, and it is with the same end in view that they approve the Executive recommendations. Senstor Bayard's plan will not achieve the Wall street purpose, while it is certain to excite distrust among Southern and Western Demo-

> What is to be gained by declaring at the present time that greenbacks shall no longer be legal-tender? Such a declaration would not now affect their current value. The only practical result would be to requir hereafter that the National banks rede their notes in coin. Are the banks particu larly anxious to assume this responsibility If they are, a simpler way to reach that re sult will be through legislation specifically imposing such a condition upon them. bill has already been proposed which requires them to keep one-half their reserves n coin, and that will be a wiser preparation for ultimate coin redemption for bank-note than by a sudden and general decree. The ime may come, sooner or later, when our surplus stock of precious metals oe drawn abroad to meet a reverse of he present balance of trade. That change might be followed by a run on he National banks to redeem their notes in coin if such were the condition of their ssues; such a run might drive the banks into a suspension, as has occurred more than once before in this country. In any possible mergency of this kind, it is a good deal safer for the country to have a stock of legalender money, sustained by an actual coin eserve in the Treasury vaults, than to again isk the danger of suspension and the evile nseparable from it. The present legalender character of the United works no injury to any honest interest or any honest man, while it is a protection against the danger of bank suspensions and commercial distress. The greenbacks would pertainly be no better nor more serviceable deprived of the legal-tender function. while, as security for the future agains panies, that function is one that should conserved until there shall be a sufficient legal or commercial reason for abandon-

The common sense of the American people, which is always a safe guide for Conress, calls for non-interference with the resent currency system. Both President HAYES and Secretary SHERMAN have recognized this from the reception of their views s expressed in the former's message and the latter's report. The President has already taken occasion to point out that he did not intend to recommend the retirement of the greenbacks (as, indeed, he did not expressly), and that such a course should ot be taken now if regarded as unwise or impolitic for any good reason. The President's intention was probably to place himself on record as favoring the ultimate exinction of legal-tender Government notes, and he did not reflect that the present time inopportune to urge that view. Secretary SHERMAN is now, as before, positively in favor of maintaining a system of Government notes redeemable in coin, and suggested the repeal of their legal-tender character partly in anyear or two hence denying their legal-tende haracter and partly because he believes that quality not to be essential to their service. But there is reason to think that both gentlemen now regard their suggestions as ill imed, and it is comforting to know that the Democrats, by their course in Congress, have lebarred themselves from taking any partisan advantage of the situation. The hope and the prospect are that both conservative Republicans and conservative Democrats will unite upon the policy of non-interference and thus keep the agitation outside of party

AN IMPORTANT BILL. There is a bill pending in the Lower House of Congress, introduced by the Hon. WILLIAM ALDRICH, of this city, which embodies cer tain slight amendments of existing statut on the subject of imports to the interior This bill is so simple that no member can fail to understand its purport, and so just that it ought to secure the hearty support of every member of Congress. In the first place, existing statutes exempt from the privilege of transportation in bond to the terior wines, distilled spirits, perishable or explosive articles, and articles in bulk. It just be presumed that the law-makers of 1870 had some reason for incorporating this chibition in the statute, but what it was not apparent now. There may have been theory that wines and liquors would be especially liable to loss from waste or thiev that explosive articles might go like a rocket, that perish goods might utterly decay on the road from New York to Chicago in a ouple of days, after having survived an ocean passage of weeks, and so entail a loss of revenue. There seems to be no conceiva ble reason why pig-iron and salt (articles in bulk) should have been placed in the list of prohibited articles any more than dry goods n cases. At all events, the experience nine years has demonstrated the impropriety of each and all of these exemptions. In business involving many millions of dollars worth of merchandise transported into the interior in bond, covering a period of nine years, the Government has never lost a dolla of revenue by reason of the loss of merchan dise in inland transit. Accordingly the pend ing bill provides for the repeal of the ex

emption clause of the statute. Existing statutes require that each every importer of merchandise destined for the interior shall give a bond in a penal sum of at least double the invoice value of the merchandise to be transported, with duties added, and that the transportation companies which receive the merchandise shall be held responsible to the United States as common carries, and in addition give such bond a the Secretary of the Treasury may require, for the safe delivery thereof to the Collector of the interior port. As before remarked, the Government has never, in nine years lost a dollar of revenue through the L T. Bond set. In every case of loss the trans portation company has not only paid the importer for the goods lost, but has paid the full amount of duty demanded by the Government upon the lost goods. The pending requiring the importer to give bond to the Government for the safe transportation of Government for the safe transportation of his merchandise. But it provides that no transportation company shall be permitted to receive and carry such merchandise except upon the designation of the Secretary of the Transmy; and, further, that such company "shall become bound to the United

and with such conditions," etc., as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require. Secs. 2,995 and 2,996 of the Revised Statthe Empire publications of an ine-theracter accessing the highest officials aries of dishonorable conduct, av tes provide for the establishment of bonded uses at the ports of original entry, for the reception, exclusively, of such merchandise intended for immediate transportation to the interior in bond as it shall be impracticable

to ship, and, further, that the transference of such merchandise to such warehouses shall deprive it forever of the privileges of transportation in bond,—that is to say, subject it to seizure by the Collector as unclaimed and deposited in public store.

As the theory of the law is that all merchanlise intended for interior ports shall be mediately delivered to the proper bonded transportation companies, the pending bill repeals the warehouse and detention provisions, and provides simply that "Merchan dise so destined for immediate transportation shall be transferred, under proper supervi ion, directly from the importing vessel to the car, vessel, or vehicle in which the same o be transported to its final destination." This is all there is of the bill. The

ent of it is to remove vexatious hindrances to the free course of foreign trade with the interior. Merchants of the interior simply ask to be placed on an equal footing with those of the seaboard. They have served onger than JACOB served for RACHEL. For nine years they have submitted to unjust discriminations against their business. They ask now to be elevated to an equality of commercial rights with their rivals the East. There is a provision of the Constitution which the existing statutes contravene,—namely : that which provides that " no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." The law which the pending bill proposes to modify is in conflict with the constitutional provision cited, and ought to be modified precisely as proposed. The hill embodies a simple act of justice, and should command the hearty support of every lover of justice East, West, North, and South. But especially should it command the undivided support of the Western and Southern delegations in both Houses of Congress. It proposes to right an existing wrong against every merchant and business man in the Western and Southern interior But above all other cities of the West the law, as it stands, injures Chicago. Remove the unjust restrictions which it imposes upon the foreign trade of this city, and the impo business of Chicago will bound forward like giant released from eruel bonds. Let our Senators and Representatives make a note of

THE NEW ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE Nihilism has resumed its mad efforts to slay the Czar of Russia, and, as usual, has characterized its operations by blundering and failure. The plot was a very stupid one, and, even if it had wrecked the train upon which he was a passenger, there is no cer tainty that he would have been injured. The would-be assasin occupied a house near the milroad, in the suburbs of Moscow, and dug passageway or tunnel from its cellar to the oad-bed of the railroad, along which was laid a train of powder connecting with a barrel of it under the road over which the Imperial train must pass, which was to be fired by a battery in the house. The infernal machine operated with success, making a gap in the road-bed nearly five feet deep, sixteen feet long, and eighteen feet broad, but fortunately the Imperial baggage train was wrecked instead of the passenger train, upon which the Czar had arrived safely in Moscow half an hour previous, and no one was in inred, though eight carriages were wrecked and one of them blown to atoms. The Czar has enjoyed more of the san-

guinary attentions of bungling assasins than any of his contemporaries. Ex-Queen Isa-BELLA of Spain, VICTORIA of England, and AMALIA of Greece, have once or twice been exposed to danger. Francis Joseph of Austria, in 1853, was wounded while walking on the ramparts in Vienna by a Hungarian tailor. The Emperor of Germany was shot at once in 1861 and twice in 1878, but this is the fourth attempt that has been made upon the life of the Czar. The only ruler of our times who can beat his record was Napoleon III., who was fired at with revolvers and fulminating bombs no less than six times. The first attack was made upon the Czar April 6. 1866, by a Pole named DIMITRI KARAKUSOFF but the assasination was foiled by a peasant who was ennobled for his bravery. The sec ond was made in 1867 by a Pole named BEREGOWSKY, during the Paris Expe sition, at a review in the Bois de Boulogne. The third was made April 14, 1879, and immediately followed the horrible massacre of Russian students in the tun nel they had made through which to escape from the cruelties practiced upon them i the Kieff prison. While walking near the palace in St. Petersburg, the Czar was fired upon five times by Solowier, a retired em ploye from the Department of the Ministe Finance, but escaped through the bun gling marksmanship of the villain. Upon this occasion, as now, the Czar, on receiving the congratulations of the people, attributed his escue to the interposition of Divine Providence. While this testifies very eloquently to the Czar's feeling of personal respon bility to Gop, it at the same time is quite a remarkable and certainly very fortunate that all his would-be assasins have been wretche bunglers and poor marksmen. Had Sund wire been such a marksman as Wilke BOOTH, for instance, the Czar would have had no opportunity to receive congratula tions, or to ascribe his escape, to any cause.

The year 1879 has been fruitful in th work of the Nihilist assasins. Twice they have attempted the Czar's life. In Februrary VERA SASSULICH killed the Chief of Police of St. Petersburg, and another revolution slew KRAPOTEINE, the Governor of Kharkoff an inhuman monster. In March, Gen. Von DEENTELIN, the Chief of Gendarmerie at St. Petersburg, was shot at, and in April th President of the Court-Martial at Kharkoff narrowly escaped death. Numerous minor functionaries were fired at without effect however, and hundreds of suspec spirators were sent to the mines of Siberia or to the various military prisons in Eastern Russia. Assasination as an agency of reform on the one hand was met by military rigor and despotic harshness on the other, and every attempt to employ assasination as an agency by the revolutionists has been met with an increase of that rigor and harshness. The revolution first showed itself in 1825, in the reign of Niceolas, and in the form of a de mand for a Constitution. How it has progressed since those days was thus deby a correspondent of the Cologne Gazette the third attempt on the Czar's

firm, andacious, and in a terrible form. taries of dishonorable conduct, avarice, a barbarous brutality. Their removal from the entourage of the Emperor was manded, failing which a sanguinary yenge was threatened. From the outset Russian Sociatists declared that they did not tend any injury to the Czar. It was the Court Carella the court of th arilla they were aiming at,—that wall which sep-arates the ruler from his people, and through which lay the only way to the monarch; this they declared must be broken down, if not in a peoc ble way, then by force. They further demande Constitution, the suppression of his Majes private chancellery,—commonly called the 'To Division,'—the abolition of corporal punishm Division, —the aboution of corpus per with the stick in prisons, better treatment of p litical prisoners, reform in the courts of justic and changes in the procedure in preliminary aminations under the secret pelice."

However much Nibilism may disclaim asination as one of its agencies, it is evident from the address of the Czar to the people of Moscow that he holds it responsible. In that address he says: "Anxious only for the welfare of Russia, I have placed myself in the hands of Providence: but sedi tion must be extirpated. I appeal therefore to you and to all right-minded people to aid me in the eradication of this evil which has taken root in Russia." These are significant words, and they mean the renewal of rigorous neasures against the revolutionists. may expect to hear of more arrests, banishments, and executions, to be followed in turn by more attempts at assasination. There is no pity or consideration on either side. It is a gigantic struggle between a espotic Government and an enemy working in the dark, the saddest result of which will be that many innocent persons must suffer from the blind rage of the Government.

THE SEYMOUR "BOOM." The SEYMOUR " boom " seems to be gain

ing strength among the Democratic politicians who are assembled at Washington. It is based upon the assumption that Szymoun can carry New York State, which is indisensable to the Democratic program; but it ems to be indifferent to two very important considerations,—viz.: (1) That Sermoon through his next friend, Senator KERNAN continues to positively decline to run unde my circumstances, in which determination will be strengthened by the recollection his former defeat when the nomination was forced upon him against his better judgment and (2) that the National system of supervision, which the Democrats have made su desperate but futile efforts to repeal, will robably prevent a repetition of the whereby New York was carried for SEYMOUR n 1868. Nevertheless there seems to be a very general disposition among the Demoerats of the South to turn to SEYMOUR as means for avoiding TILDEN, and this disposition will probably be enlarged by Senat BAYARD's faux pas in leading the movement or repealing the legal-tender quality of the reenbacks. That action will cost BAYARD nany friends among the Western and Southorn Democrats, who will readily go over to EYMOUR or any other man accept New York, except TILDEN. As all the Demportatic Presidential programs start out by York, so all but TILDEN's seem to set apart he second place for Indiana as equally ssential to success. The available mate or the second place has been enlarged by taking in Messrs. McDonald and English, as well as Mr. HENDRICES, among the posrelegated to the second place that he given cause to think that he will consent this ime, as he did last time under similar ci umstances : indeed, it is already whispered mong the SEYMOUR men that HENDRICKS W un with SEYMOUR, though he would not with TILDEN. Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana (who has rival of the same name in Connecticut) vas for many years a member of Congress and is now a prominent business-man. H says himself that he knows how unimportan he office of Vice-President really is, and intimates that, at his age, he would rathe have a seat in the Senate, but is not a candidate for either place. Senator McDonall ughs modestly at the suggestion that he is he proper man for the second place on th Democratic ticket, and he is so stanch s friend to HENDRICKS that he will probabi

or nominating shall come around, the Demcrats may find it necessary to change their actics altogether. SHALL WE HAVE A COIN CURRENCY ? The Cincinnati Commercial is advocat the minting by the Government of small gol coins, expecting that if they be made plentiful they will come into general use. There no possible objection to the coinage of nalf-eagles, but there is only a small propor tion of the gold coined at the mints which oined on account of the United States. The gold coined on private account is mainly put into the form of double-eagles, and much of it is retained in the shape of bars. Still the mints might be employed in producing the \$5 and \$10 coins, but that they will ever ome into universal use so long as there are aper notes of small denominations is not to e expected. Even when there was no silve alation the number of "one" an 'two" dollar bills in circulation was omparatively small. The total amount of fractional paper currency actually in circula-tion was probably never greater than twenty five millions of dollars. In other countries a metallic currency is kept in use by t prohibition of paper money of small de nominations. All our large transactions are performed by bank checks, bills of exchange, or paper money. As our bank-notes and our greenbacks have an equal value with coin, their convenience will always commend them in preference to either gold or silver coin, so long as they can be had. Th preference for paper, which forces the silve remain in use in the Treasury, has a equal effect upon the gold coin, which seeks a place of deposit, leaving the more portable paper in general use.

not permit his friends to urge his own

growing that the Republicans will carry both

New York and Indiana, and, before the tim

claims. In the meantime, the convict

Silver and gold coin, therefore, will no secure a general circulation so long as the The great popular objection to the withdraw al of the notes of small denominations is the inability to make remittances of small sum by mail, except in paper. There are millions of people in the United States regular sub-scribers to newspapers of every kind, po-litical, religious, agricultural, scientific, and literary; also to magazines and periodicals of great variety. There is also a large business done in the purchase of articles to be forwarded by mail. The remittances in the ses are generally small, ranging from of three dollars, and paper money of smal nominations, is of indispensable con-nuence for this purpose. Fractions of dol more sent in the form of postage stamps.

charge for postal orders is costly and the

rocess cumbersome.

The Commercial with great justice insists that a cheap postal-order system is an essential part of the money machinery of a speciehandling people. This is a necessity. The present system is too costly for cases of small remittances. A cheap system whereby an order for five dollars, or a less sum, may be remitted, including postage, for five or six cents would amply compensate the Govern-ment, and would furnish the public with such a substitute for small bills as to remove altogether the necessity which now exists for the latter, and at the same time give greater security to the persons making the tances. If the circulation of bank-notes were limited to those of ten dollars and up wards, and of greenbacks to five dollars and upwards, then the gold five and ten dollar ces and the silver dollars would of necessity enter into general use in all small transa Mr. BURCHARD, the Director of the Mint, gives as the best estimate of the gold and silver in circulation in European countries the following figures: Great Britain, \$618. 620,000 gold coin, \$98,376,000 silver coin, the latter entirely of a subsidiary character; total specie circulation, \$711,996,000; Germany, \$328,168,462 of gold and \$214,939,-957 of silver, or a total specie circulation of \$543,108,419; France, gold, \$466,755,000; silver, \$425,844,850.

It will be seen that the espacity to absorb silver currency is largely measured by the absence of paper money of small denomina-tions. Even in Holland, where the single gold standard is in force, the amount of silver in circulation is about double that of the

If Congress take any action whatever is the matter of amending the currency laws, it should in the first instance provide for a chesp money-order system, by which sums of five dollars and less may be remitted at a total charge of not more than five cents, and then, the main use for paper money of small denomination ceasing to exist, the small gold coins and the silver dollars will become in this country, as in all others, the general currency of the people.

An official report has at length been made of the investigation into the management of the Milwaukee House of Correction, concerning which scandal considerable has already been said in the public prints. The Committee of the Board of Supervisors have submitted their report, which declares that Superintendent Hasse has been guilty of violating nearly every rule adopted for the regulation of the prison, and recommend his instant dismissal. Hasse has taken the hint and resigned, and his successor has already been selected. As to the food for the prisoners. while the Committee agree that it was not generally as bad as some of the convicts wore it was, there were times when portions of it were utterly unfit for any human being But the great crying evil of the prison was the cruel and utterly inhuman punishment inflicted on the helpless inmates by the ignorant and brutal keepers, from the Superintendents down to the lowest watchman in this den of the Devil. The Committee furnish this testimony, taken during the investigation, and embody it in their report, as a specimen of the way prisoners are reformed this "House of Correction":

"CARL KETTLE swears that KELLY came one day and struck him, and knocked him down; that after he got up he again knocked him down. We went blow. Was then 'put in the dark cell.' Officer Jansen testides that under Kennedy saw Officer TEHAN knock a man down from the ranks and laugh at him. There was a silly fellow (prisoner), to make fun of him; saw TEHAN knock a crippled

"CHARLES EDNUNDS SWEATS he MAN KENNED strike a prisoner named Carlson in the face. The prisoner said to Kennedy not to strike him. Kennedy said, 'Go on, you God damn pickpocket, I will strike you.' 'KENNEDY,' he says, 'struck at me, but did not touch me. I saw BILL DIMOND strike a erson named BARNES, —this was under KENNEDY, —struck him over the head with a chair-rack, and struck him after he was down. Have seen two or three gagged under Hasse. I have been gagged by

"John Bausz testifies that when he took me out of the dark cell Kennepy struck me twice. Saw him strike a prisoner named Monan on the back with his cane. He saw several persons kicked and struck by Bunks. Saw the gag used several times ander KENNEDY. RICHARD BUNKS atruck me twice when I had the gag on and was handcuffed Have heard the officers G— d— the prisoners unde KENNEDY. RICHARD FRAZEN testifies that OSCAR ABBEY complained to KENNEDY that he could not work on the food. KENNEDY replied, 'G-dyou. I'll put you where you need not work. Have seen officers kick men on the shins when in the Forty other witnesses testified substa

tially to the same sort of treatment. But the most terrible punishment was the "buck and gag." The gag consisted of a block of wood two inches square and two inches long. This was jammed into the prisoner's mouth, the straps tightly buckled behind and over his head so as to keep it in place, and his hands tied securely behind his back so that it could not be removed. It often produced bleeding at the nose, vomiting, swelling of the eyes, and the most excru ciating torment. A man who could invent and apply such a hellish device for inflicting pain upon a fellow-mortal might be quoted as proof of the theory of total depravity that no argument can weaken and no logic overturn. The crimes for which many of these poor creatures were sentenced to this infernal Bastile sink into comparative insignificance with the criminality and fiendishness of those in authority, including the Board of Supervisors, who are directly sponsible for its mismanagement, and the State Board of Charities and Reform, who members pretended to exercise a supervisory control over the institution. Then the dark cell was another relic of dark days of the Spanish Inquisition It was built of stone, -floor, roof, and sides too low to stand erect in, and too short to lie down in. A slit in the door a few inche wide furnished the only means of ventilation Into this infernal den men and women were thrust without a bed, and kept for days and weeks on a bread-and-water diet. A wooden bucket with a wooden cover was put in for the prisoner's use, and this was emptied once in three days. No wender that there come a rumor of preparation for revolt among the prisoners, telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. The wonder is that the good people of Milwaukee do not rise en masse and wipe out the disgrace by leveling the whole concern to the ground. What an absurdity to talk about prison reform when such frightful barbarities are practiced under the name of discipline! The "reform" needs to begin with a community that suffers such indescribable outrages to exist.

backers who was elected to Congress by accident in 1878, has proposed a bill in Congress to pay to all persons who served in the Wa

ame dates. Of course this is simple and very cheap demagogism. It is upon a par with HENDRICK WEIGHT'S cure for hard times, that the Government should lend every man \$300, and print the "money" on the Gov. ernment presses. The WEAVER proposition is, however, incomplete. It does not go far enough. The Government during the four years of the War expended, in one form or another, about \$4,000,000,000, nearly all of which was in the form of greenbacks more or less de preciated. All this should be made good, according to the WEAVER plan, at par with gold. The depreciation in paper extended from January, 1862, to January, 1879, and during those seventeen years the Government expended many thousands of millions of dollars for services, civil and militar All these persons were paid in the diluted and depreciated currency of the time, and, if the Government is going back and make everybody whole, to be just it should in clude everybody. As the Government ex-penditures during all these years of depreciated currency amounted to a very large sum, and the average depreciation was not less than 40 per cent, Mr. Weaven's bill, if passed, would lay the foundation, if not create the ne sity, for a resort to fiat paper money of sev. eral thousands of millions, which in ten or twenty years thereafter, when repudisted, would call for another act of this kind making everybody whole again on a coin basis Mr. WEAVER, as a Congressman, is an accident; he represents the surviving relics of a political monstrosity. His bill is an illustration of his own political character,-the monstrosity of an accident. As a specimer of cheap buncombe, it is a ghastly failure,

anized upon a new basis, and is in the hands of energetic men, who are determined that it shall pushed ahead to a position where it will not only serve as an impulse and encouragement for artists, but be a credit to the city, by accumulating in its gallery the representative works of our own painters, to which the public will always have access. Mrs. CADWELL, the publicspirited proprietor of the Lydian Gallery, as is already known, has tendered the use of her andsome rooms to the Academy, and the memers will give their first reception there this evening, from 4 o'clock until 12. The occasi will be made memorable by the visit of Gen latter part of the afternoon. The remainder of the evening will be occupied with music, very large attendance of our leading citizens anticipated. The gallery will occupy the rooms works of our home artists, we trust it will be come a place of general resort, and that the with each other. JOHN C. COCHRANE, Each, the new President, has taken hold of the work very energetically, and the artists are working in wmoathy with him. If the public will only de its part in the way of patronage and encourage nent, we may soon have an institution of which the city may be proud.

The Academy of Design has now been reco

Here is a little more of the stuff furnished by our great religious weeklies." To do Eastern journals justice, however, we must acknowledge that we never find them guilty of this dime-novel literature. But our home jour-nals, the Interior and the Advance, represent, we believe, unfairly the culture of their read ing is clipped. A few weeks since we gave an extract from the children's column of the Is terior. This time we exhibit a choice bit of fin writing from the Advance. Here it is-

'Ye see thar was seven of us sort o' in caboot, out thar. An' rough lot we was too. The doctor, and the nigger, and little Limpsey hisself was the pick o' the mob, an' they wa'n't none too toney, of 'en was plous, —and the way the kyards a little brown jug used ter spin round o' night luck was good. Whatever got ints don't know.—the devil, I presume likely,—goes to work ter drink her health, an'—well me Tennessee, but I'd like ter furgit that pr drunk we war for the mest part of that we

By and by, and at this rate very soon, we shall have our Sunday-schools singing John Hay's "Little Breeches" for a hymn.

"Who frowed dat last brickbat fust?" And ow Sectory SHERMAN comes forward and offers \$1,000 reward for the arrest and convic tion of the person or persons who surrept printed it prematurely. A thousand dollars would mend a great number of holes in the sum to but on the plate as a Thanksgiving offer ing in behalf of a charitable object; but we fear misappropriation of the public money to pay it out for such a purpose.

The New York Mail is trying to start a boom ration of President HAVES would do a great leal toward engrafting Civil-Service reform of our institutions, elevating the tone of the public service, healing sectional animosities, making the Government a business and not a politi nachine, and purifying politics. And is there a Republican who would more certainly be elected, if nominated?" As the Republicans have cominated, there is no use answering the Mail's

It is rather a caustic commentary on modern ournalism, or on the Democratic party of Wisonsin, or perhaps on both, that the Daily News, the leading Democratic daily paper in the State, and printed in its principal city, without a rival published in the English language about to fail for want of support. That 26,000 solid Republican majority cast for the Republican ticket at the last election seems to have been the beginning of the disintegral and demoralization of the Bourbon organiza

One of Senator CARPENTER's ghosts was DU to rest on Wednesday by Congresman SPRINGER when he declared that, as the counsel for Mo CABE, of Indiana, contesting the sest of G. S. ORTH, had failed to produce any new evidence, the case would be dismissed, and ORTH declared entitled to his seat. In that event the Rev. Dr. DE LA MATTE rises to the dignity of the man who may possibly control the vote of Indiana, if the election of President is to be decided by the

The Odd-Fellows of Illinois are already dis ussing the availability of certain candi Grand Master next year. It seems rather early in the season to start booms in that direction, but the papers have set one agoing in favor of J. R. MILLER, of Caseyville, a prominent lawy and folitician, and another in favor of James I Ticknon, of Rockford. These two seem to b the favorits in the race thus far, with a fine op-

The Albany Journal ought to be sued for slander. It says that some of the New York fashionable belies, high up in society, are having themselves photographed, and the photos offered for sale at five cents a copy. It states of her pictures will keep her in pin-money, photographs sell all the more readily if the taken in a sult which indicates that the person sitting is too poor to clothe herself properly!!

The Austrian bride's request of the King of Spain that bull-lights be omitted from the fea-tivities of their nuptials reminds the Boston Advertiser that Gen. Gran't refused to witness that barbarous and degrading sport.

rressman Conger, of Michigan, in a reent interview, said that no one can get the New fork delegation except Tilden, and that CLARK-on N. Porren, who was beaten for Lieutenand

han Gov. Robinson and POTTER was not wing of the party, but Mr. CONGER in the fa-Mr. TILDEN can carr SETMOUR OF CHURCH

tirely to the production year they raised 45,00 nore than any State i 40,000,000, Minnesota 000,000. Kansas stor this year is the four system of cultivation ing crops would don acre of tillable land in The Democratic pap

Gen. FARNSWORTH, DEL, J. S. LEE, and named, and each has CARTER's chances we ide at the McCorm ell be said that he h Mr. SHERMAN SEVA with the President that back circulation be would Mr. HAYES be

healthy public sent is position on the si JIM KEENE makes street that will probe cago as well one of t says that there "will in the street one of omebody will get hi nocent lambs that are to temper the financia

candidate for the Pres

THURMAN is a root sound logician, but he cause from observin argues that it was not the extra session that candidate for Govern Pacific Railroad.

If the President

don't want any fina session of Congress, Why make such rece the hopes of every Go The President says prised to know that

tender question is mis surprised when Congre some financia! measur The Tennessee Dem tions for the lack of or the Yazoo plan of pears to be a good ch

It really won't do fo estly advertise himsel did at the McCormick proceed to deliver a m

The Galesburg Regis the next Guberns at a quiet pace, while The New York En

DEN's perfidy that co be has a chance. If Mr. Edison has enough to turn it on

It looks now as if intend to make a tre themselves during t

The Fulton County of all its friends. The virtuous indig

that got left on the sight to behold. The Toulon (Itl.) If BLAINE is not the

PER Perhaps Mr. Van memory enough to World, New Yor Little Roscoe Co

colored Senator, has silverware from the bears. Linca is still a Capt. Eyre Mas Chief of the London Gen. Garıbaldi paper mail regularly, which he accuses the cinis of stealing it. I whenever your Trustrated us know.

Miss Clara Louis some apartments in the posit the Portuguese I the manner in which report that she cor he giddy little thing In view of la prudent young men w situations as coachme young and romantic d

energy and a black them may become the

At the opening of den the other day to unkind enough to sa he had found in Amer and the worst were afraid the Dean misse during the latter par-Lotta has been

her experience with loved her, and incides a real sensible one we any truth in the story real estate in New Y out the dark horse. M To come home as ner presided over by runs is a gloomy bu mander daily over it and small heer is quit London Truth. Yes reach for a trunk-stream!

reach for a trunk-sur small boy.

Probably the mo heads ever seen was.
The lot included the the Czarewitch and Prince Napoleon, the bells of Spain, Don Mr. and Mrs. Gladst dosen Russian Grand Hawing head.

Having been r

claving been re
mr appropriate to
Chicago, Mr. Lon
lowing:

I st bende the
And watch it
While you lie
And cough,
Two years age
Tou came fr
Your heart we
In fact, just
All when you
Likewise yo
You little red
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Dut meess ar
Keep throw
Jou Il know,
Whaneyer;

this is simple and very

cure for hard times, ould lend every man

ne WEAVER proposition

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of the War ex-

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should be made good,

aven plan, at par with tion in paper extended to January, 1879, and

thousands of millions

re paid in the diluted ency of the time, and, if

going back and make be just it should in-

the Government ex-

these years of depreci-ted to a very large sum,

ven's bill, if passed, would

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fter, when repudiated,

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. His bill is an illustra-

political character,—the

it is a ghastly failure.

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re determined that it shall

position where it will no

ilse and encouragement for

to the city, by accumu

which the public will al-Mrs. Cadwell, the public-of the Lydian Gallery, as is tendered the use of her the Academy, and the mem-

first reception there this first reception there this lock until 12. The occasion orable by the visit of Gen. Il upon the members in the

ernoon. The remainder of

social intercourse, and a cof our leading citizens is

thery will occupy the rooms

artists, we trust it will b

I thus become acquair

ral resort, and that the

en hold of the work ver

artists are working in

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If the public will only de

re of the stuff furnished by

ustice, however, we must e never find them guilty of

rature. But our home jour-id the Advance, represent,

the culture of their readers

that from which the follow-ew weeks since we gave an

ce. Here it is:

ren's column of the In

deance. Here it is:
seven of us sort o' in cahoot, out
we was too. The doctor, and
Lampacy hisself was the pick
wa'n't none too toney,—none
and the way the kyards and the
ter spin round o' nights when
Whatever got inter us. I

whatever got inter us. I rik I presume likely, but we ik her health, an'—well, blame d like ter furgit that part, but a most part of that week, all

at this rate very soon, we inday-schools singing John sches" for a hymn.

t last brickbat fust?" And

REMAN comes forward and d for the arrest and convic-

or persons who surrepti-a certain report of his and turely. A thousand dollars reat number of holes in the field, O., and would be a nice plate as a Thanksgiving offer-charitable object; but we tear

etary would be accused of a of the public money to pay it

ail is trying to start a boom t says: "Another Adminis-t HAYES would do a great

thing Civil-Service reform on evating the tone of the public ctional animosities, making business and not a political sying politics. And is there a

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As the Republicans have

a to elect any man that is

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on both, that the Milwankes ading Democratic daily paper printed in its principal city, blished in the English language

for want of support. That

at the last election seems to

CARPENTER'S ghosts was put

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a. contesting the seat of G. S. to produce any new evidence, dismissed, and ORTH declared at. In that event the Rev. Dr.

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high up in society, are hav-hotographed, and the photos at five cents a copy. It states

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Ill keep her in pin-money. The all the more readily if they are nich indicates that the person r to clothe herself properly!!

pride's request of the King of

plats be omitted from the fer-nuptials reminds the Boston on. Gran't refused to witness ad degrading sport.

rse, for the entrance of a de

purnal ought to be sued

esident is to be decided by

ginning of the disintegra n of the Bourbon organiza ing of the disintegration

day by Congresman SPRIN

ngressman, is an acci

Illinois farmers do not devote themselves entirely to the production of corn and hogs. This year they raised 45,000,000 bushels of wheat,—more than any State in the Union. Iowa raised 40,000,000, Minnesota 36,000,000, Nebraska 37,-000,000. Kansas stood highest last year, but this year is the fourth on the list. A better system of cultivation and more care in gathering crops would double the product of every of tillable land in Illinois.

The Democratic papers of this State are starting booms for several candidates for Governor.
Ges. FARNSWORTH, Gen. BLACK, Mr. TRUBS ed, and each has warm supporters. Our CARTER'S chances were small enough after the November election, and since his refusal to preat the McCormick Hall meeting it may as well be said that he hasn't a chance at all.

SHERMAN says that he does not agree with the President that the amount of the green-back circulation be now reduced. No more would Mr. Hayes be in favor of it if he was a sidete for the Presidency, as Mr. SHERMAN s. He would waive all that in deference to healthy public sentiment in the West. Mr. SEERMAN will soon find it convenient to explain his position on the silver question.

Jrw KRENE makes a remark in regard to Wall street that will probably be applicable to Chicago as well one of these fine mornings. Jim says that there "will be the very devil to pay in the street one of these fine mornings, and somebody will get hurt." He refers to the inocent lambs that are to be shorn, and no on to temper the financial winds for them.

THURMAN is a good lawyer, and generally a sound logician, but he does not always see the cause from observing the effect. Thus, he argues that it was not the deviltry concocted at the extra session that defeated Gen. Ewing as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. Neither can understand what beat him, except it was the Pacific Railroad. If the President and Secretary SHERMAN

ession of Congress, why didn't they say so? Why make such recommendations as to excite the hopes of every Greenback-fist lunatic in the The President says that he is very much sur-

prised to know that his position on the legal-tender question is misunderstood. He was also surprised when Congress passed a certain whole-The Tennessee Democracy is so split into fac-

tions for the lack of the BARKSDALE shotgun

or the Yazoo plan of harmony that there appears to be a good chance for the Republicans It really won't do for Gov. SHUMAN to modearly advertise himself as "no orator," as he did at the McCormick Hall meeting, and then ed to deliver a most graceful and admira-

The Galesburg Register says the dark horse in the next Gubernatorial race is plodding along at a quiet pace, while his competitors are already out of wind and showing evident signs of dis-

The New York Express says that it was Til-DEN's perfidy that cooked SEYMOUR'S goose in 1868, and that the old scamp will do it again if

If Mr. Edison has really completed his electric light, as his friends claim, will he be kind

It looks now as if the Brigadiers in Congress intend to make a tremendous effort to behave themselves during the first week of the session.

The Fulton County Ledger begins its thirtleth year with bright prospects and the good wishes of all its friends. The virtuous indignation of those newspapers

that got left on the President's Message is a

The Toulon (Itl.) Herald says "GRANT will do

If BLAINE is not the man."

PERSONALS.

Perhaps Mr. Van Hollen can use his lack of memory enough to forget that he is in jail.

World, New York: Quit filling up with stolen paragraphs, and all will be forgiven. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Little Roscoe Conkling Bruce, son of the colored Senator, has received a handsome gift of lverware from the statesman whose name he bears. Linck is still sung for his salary. Capt. Eyre Massey Shaw, the well-known

Chief of the London Fire Brigade, has been made a C. B. In Chicago, not long ago, the Fire-Marshal was given the G. B. - which is different. Gen. Garibaldi does not receive his news-

which he access the post-office employes or offi-cials of stealing it. Punch 'em up, old man, and whenever your Tribunz does not arrive on time let us know. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has taken hand-

some apartments in the Rue de Chaillot, Paris, op-posit the Portuguese Embassy. The Parisian says the manner in which she furnished her house led to a report that she contemplated matrimony. Why, the giddy little thing! In view of last winter's developments,

prudent young men will begin to look around for situations as coachmen in families where there are young and romantic daughters. By dint of a little energy and a black mustache almost any one of them may become the husband of an heiress before

At the opening of a coffee tavern in Loncan the other day the Dean of Westminster was unkind enough to say that "the best institutions he had found in America were the public libraries and the worst were the newspapers." We are afraid the Dean missed seeing the White Stockings during the latter part of the season.

Lotta has been giving a reporter some of er experience with foolish men who said they ored her, and incidentally expressed the wish that trail sensible one would follow suit. If there is cal capte in New York, we are prepared to trot at the dark horse, Miss Crabtree.

To come home and find an ill-cooked din-ner presided over by a slatternly wife in her tant-rums in a gloomy business. To hear a husband number daily over the increasing price of coals and small heer is quite as gloomy for the wife.— London Truth. Yes; and to see the old man

Probably the most brilliant group of deadada ever seen was at a Paris theatre not long ago. he lot included the Prince and Princess of Wales, he Czarewitch and hereditary Grand Duchess, rince Napoleon, the Count of Paris, Queen Isabella of Spain, Don Carlos, the Duke d'Aumale, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Adelina Patti, and half a sen Russian Grand Dukes.

Having been requested to furnish something appropriate to the present season of the year in Chicago, Mr. Longfellow hastily dashed off the

wit beside the fire, Mabel.
And watch its cheerful glow.
While you lie there with the asthma.
And cough, and snort, and blow. Two years ago we wedded.
You came from far New York:
Your heart was gay, your spirits lightin fact, just like a cork.

conger, of Michigan, in a re-tion that no one can get the New Ecopt Thioen, and that CLARK-who was beaten for Lieutenant-more directly the represen-der on the Democratic ticks this when you kissed your mother's face, Likewise your brother kube's, I so little recked the danger That beset your bronchial tubes. neeze away, my darling; pp throwing in the snum. I know, by the labor of breat anever you've taken edough.

A LAWYER'S LOVE.

Two Deaths in the Legal Fraternity Caused Thereby.

Judge Hayden, of Wisconsin, for Seducing W. H. Cochran's Wife:

Andrew Tracy, of Lebanon, Pa., for Murdering His Cousin, Catharine Reilly.

band, the Latter Strangled by a Rope. Horrible Scenes at the Execution of the

Love-Mad Youth Yester-

day Forencon,

The Former Shot by the Hus-

The Knot Slips, and the Doomed Man Is Twice Dropped from the Gallows.

He Leaves a Singular Statement as to the Motive for His Crime.

A WISCONSIN MURDER TRIAL. - Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Toman, Wis., Dec. 8.—Yesterday was the

date fixed for the trial of W. H. Cochran, the Grand Rapids bank-cashier, for the murder of Henry Hayden, the noted Greenbacker and County Judge of Wood County. The case has excited much interest, owing to the prominence of the parties concerned, and also to the facts that they had been brother Freemasons' and warm personal friends for many years. The inisture lumbering city, which is located upon the Wisconsin Valley and the Green Bay & Minnesota Railway lines, about fifty miles from Tomah, was found pretty well filled with visitors, including many prominent Masons and business-men of neighboring places. As very little has been published concerning the shooting and the numerous exciting and intricate circumstances which led to it, I will take the liberty of digressing slightly from the matter of the trial and give the readers of THE TRIBUNE a brief history of Cochran and his victim and their

W. H. Cochran was born in Cattaraugu County, New York, thirty-seven years ago. In 1861 he entered the Federal army and served fo three years. After this he was given a clerkship in the War Department at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, soon after which he married and came to Wisconsin. While stopping with an uncle in Buffalo, prior to the War, he became acquainted with Miss Darling, of Glenn's Falls, whom he married about the time that he decided to permanently settle in Grand Raoids. He owns an interest in the First National Bank, of the latter place, and is Cashier of the institution, besides which he operates a shingle-mill, and possesses considerable other property, including one of the best esidences in Centralia, the twin village of Grand Rapids. He is a handsome and nopular man, quite soldierly in his bearing. His characteristics are a quiet firmness and independence in business and an unobtrusive, gentle manner in social conversation. He has always been a Republican since becoming a voter, but he supported Hayden for the County Judgeship

a year ago last spring. Henry Hayden, the dead man, was an Irish Protestant, 34 years of age at the time of his death. Like Cochran, he had been a Union soldier, serving first as a private, and subse-quently as a Captain, in the Thirty-fifth Wisconenough to turn it on to the next Presidency full sin Infantry. Prior to the Rebellion he had studied law, and when e quit the service of his country he located in Caldwell County, Missouri, for the practice of his profession. For a time be held the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Caldwell County, which office was bolished while he was the incumbent. In 1869 he was married to an estimable young lady of Snn Prairie, Wis., which town had been and still is the home of the sepior Hayden family. It was in 1874 that Mr. Hayden located in Grand Rapids. Up to this time he had been a Republican, but in 1875 he joined the Democrats, and in 1877 came out a Greenbacker receiving the nomination for the Attorney Generalship on the ticket headed by Edward P. Allis, the Milwankee manufacturer. He was a tall, spare man, with raven-black bair and sharp, pleasant features. He was a good orator and a fairly successful attorney, considering his age. He made numerous enemies, politically and proessionally. Cochran ranked as one of his best friends, and frequently took pains to defend him when he found him assailed in conversa

The wives of the two men, although living rithin sight of each other's homes, did not be come acquainted until the fall of 1878. At the come acquainted until the fall of 1878. At the County Fair that year Judge Hayden introduced himself to Mrs. Cochran, and soon afterward presented his wife, who was at the exhibition.

The manner of forming this hequaintanceship gratified Mrs. Cochran's love for firitation. Had there not been subsequent trouble between the parties, this violation of social custom might have passed without comment, as they had long knowr each other by sight, and it was natural that they should become acquainted. Judge Hayden and Mrs. Cochran frequently met upon the streets after this, and he took pains to say to her that he was glad that they had become acquainted, and hoped they would become good friends. This kind of talk fell upon attentive ears, and it was not long until they began meeting clandestinely and writing notes to each other. Mrs. Cochran is a petite, good-looking woman, now 30 years of age. The good-looking woman, now 30 years of age. The case in which she has lived, the flattery to which she was subject, and her pretty face proved her

THE EXPOSURE.

It was not until the following June that Cochran came to learn of this intimacy between his wife and the Judge. While the lady was on a visit to friends in Minnesota he was informed that a lively correspondence was going on between them. Three or four days later he intercepted a letter from his wife to Havden whigh revealed the terrible situation. This letter your correspondent had the pleasure of perusing. It is andressed "My Darling Harry," and referred to the joy of their last meeting; said that, according to promise, she had refrained from firting in Minnesota, and that she longed to return home so their nice times could be renewed. It is a lengthy epistic, and contains nothing but this style of gush from beginning nothing but this style of gush from beginning to end. Her husband immediately ordered her to return home, when he confronted her with the letter. • After a stormy scene of an hour or

the letter. wAfter a stormy scene of an hour or two she made a clean confession of her guit. Cochran left her, declaring that he could never live with her again, taking with him their little daughter, 9 years old. Learning that the disgrace and the loss of the child had completely prostrated his wife, he afterward allowed the little one to return to her mother, providing that she could visit him every day. This occurred more than three months before the shooting.

The Cashier informed your correspondent that he had resolved to let Hayden go unmolessed and would never have harmed a hair of his head but for the fact that the latter, two weeks before the occurrence of the tragedy, purchased the Centralia Enterprise, a small Greenback newspaper, and began a sharp personal warfare upon him. A latter in the second number of the baper was quite severe on Cochran, and charged him with using the influence of the bank to injure Hayden's business.

The Casher hiormed your correspondent that he had resolved to let Hayden go unmolested and would never have harmed a bair of his head but for the fact that the latter, two weeks before the occurrence of the tragedy, purchased the Centralia Enterprise, a small Greenback newspaper, and began a shrvp personal warfare upon him. A latter in the second number of the baper was quite severe on Cochran, and charged him with using the influence of the bank to injure Hayden's business.

"I learned that the communication was written in Hayden's office," said Cochran to the reporter, "under his supervision. I made up my mind that he had done enough in seducing my wife and "reaking up my home without running his newspaper against me. It was more than I would bear, and no matter what the consequences might be, I concluded to put him out of the way."

At noon the way."

At noon the wext day after the appearance of the article, Cochran

LOADED HIS FOWLING-FIECE

and carried the weapon to the bark. Various citizens aw him with the gub, but, as he frequently made short husting tries, nothing was thought of this. At 5 o'clock in the evening he crossed the bridge which connects the two yillages, and sat down in front of a store,

awalting the appearance of Judge Hayden, whose office was near by. Hayden came out almost immediately, and stood talking with his partner upon the steps of the office, whereupon cochran arose, walked past him, in plannyiew, and, when about twenty paces off, turned and fired straight at his enemy's heart. The charge of buckshot penetrated the unfortunate man's lungs and heart, and life was extinct in afteen minutes. The Cashier returned to, Grand Rapids, and gave himself up, lying in jail all night, strongly guarded by his friends, who feared an attempt to lynch him. The excitement reached frenzy, and for a time the village was unsafe, tareats of incendiarism and shooting being freely indulged in against the Cochran faction. Next day Cochran gave beil in the sum of \$10,000, and was released. It may here be fittingly stated that the two Grand Rapids newspapers, the Tribuse and the Reporter, had taken up the scandal against Hayden during the summer, and the publishers were both under prosecution for libel by him. The Freemasons held a special meeting to examine the charges against the Judge, and, after a session which lasted nearly all one night, he was convicted of the aeduction of a Master Mason's wife and other unbecoming conduct, and expelled from the Chanter by a vote of 38 to 5. Mrs. Cochran with almost idolatrous fervor a young girl, his cousin, named Mary Reilly. His affections were to some extent reciprocated by the girl, but her parents objected to the marriage because the tenets of the Catholic Church, to which the parties belonged, forbid unions between first cousins. parties belonged, forbid unions between first cousins.

Tracy admitted the murder of Mary Reilly, and said that he killed her that she might be placed beyond the temptations that beset her

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY. DECEMBER 5. 1879-TWELVE PAGES

placed beyond the temptations that beset her pathway.

Titusville, Pa., Dec. 4.—To-morrow the Titusville Hera'd will publish the posthumous statement of Tracy. The document, which will fill nearly four columns of the Hera'd, is written in remarkably well-chosen and chaste language, and is itself interesting. It was prepared during the latter months of Tracy's incarceration at a great expenditure of time and labor, and perhaps few posthumous statements have ever appeared in a more highly attractive form. Tracy claims that the deed was not murder, but was instigated by his intense love for Miss Reilly, whom he says be could not bear to think of marrying another. Their love, it seems, was mutual, but her objections to their marriage was their near blood relationship. He pays a beautiful tribute to her memory. THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

seduction of a Master Mason's wife and other unbecoming conduct, and expelled from the Chapter by a vote of 33 to 5. Mrs. Cochran withdrew entirely from the eyes of the world after her confession to her husband and the Masonic trial. To your reporter, who called upon her yesterday, she described the manner in which her acquaintanceship with Judge Hayden was formed, and said that she could now see his wicked designs from the first, and did not blame her husband for the part he had taken in the sorrowful affair. She added that she had cessed to deny her guilt. By means of the Masonic trial, Mrs. Cochran's confession, and the letter written by her to Judge Hayden while she was in Minnesota, there is only one conclusion to be reached segarding the Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—In the Hayden trial to-day Susan Hawley, who has given testi mony so damaging regarding Hayden's relations with the murdered girl, her half-sistery, Mary Stannard, was under a strong fire of cross-examination until noon. The defense did not materially weaken her story on any essential point. She explained the somewhat mysterious relations of the old man Benjamin Stevens with her family by saying that he was engaged in charcos burning with her father, and frequently was at the house for meals, and otherwise as mere con venience. He paid his share of the expenses for provisions. An attempt to secure admissions from which improper intimacy between Stevens and witness and the murdered girl might be drawn were wholly amble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain incendiary and inflammatory articles have been published and circulated among the people of Wood County, in which the property and lives of certain of its citizens are threatened with the toren of the incendiary and the bullet of the midnight assasin, and mobs, riots, and olood-shed incired and encouraged in our midst; and WHEREAS, It is asserted in said articles that secret organizations exist in Our midst whose members are sworn to execute these threats; and WHEREAS, It is well known that said articles originated with and are circulated by certain persons of the cities of Grand Ripids and Centralia, and that said articles, so far as they pretend to state facts justifying such threats, are false and malicious, and were well known so to be by the parties who originated and circulated the same; and WHEREAS. It is our determination that the laws of the land be enforced in our midst, and that every man charged with crime shall be fairly tried according to law; now, therefore, *Resolved. By the undersigned citizens of said county: msnecessful. On the day of the murd Stevens was at the house when Mary started for the woods, and witness admitted that she could not tell whether he went in the same direction. However, it has been shown by other witnesses that he went straight home by the public road, and the grave suspicio entertained against him are now dissipated. An attempt was made, on cross-examination, to discredit the witness as to her statement of Mary's declaration that Hayden was the cause of her pregnancy. This was by showing that the witness had talked with various persons about the trial, and that counsel for the State had recently read to her in abstract of her testimony which had been re-

only one conclusion to be reached gegarding the scandal. Had Cochran been prompt in taking vengeance he would have less blamed.

THE PRELING OF THE CITIZENS

in the premises is illustrated by the burning of Mayor Jack Brundage's newspaper-office (the Tribune) and the open threats against other places of business. At a recent meeting of representative business-men the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

First.—That the originators and publishers of said articles, as well as said articles, are hereby de-nounced as detrimental to the best interests of said county and dangerous to the good order and safety

ustice, and will use all force necessary to secure

A KU-KLUX OBGANIZATION

ance of Hayden's brother, who sat at the atter-neon in a position facing Chehran. It was this brother who first advanced the theory that the shooting was the result of a plot of Hayden's political enemies to get him out of the way. However, the fact that Cochran had voted for the Judge, and was ever a good friend to him,

refuses that exciting proposition.

The general opinion, here and at Grand Rapids is that Cochran will never be conviewed.

THE HANGING OF TRACY.

SMETHPORT. Pa., Dec. 4 - Andrew Tracy was

anged here to-day for the murder of Catharine

Reiliv in September, 1878. Tracy passed nearly

all his time to-day in devotional exercises. Five

priests were with him in his cell. He was con

nucted to the scaffold at 2 p. m. At 2:10 the

Sheriff cut the trap-rope, and the culprit fell to

the floor of the corridor, the knot-end of the

A new rope was obtained, and Tracy was lifted to the platform again, and the Sheriff cut the trap-rope again. This time Tracy's neck

was broken.

The execution took place in the corridor of

the jail. The gallows had been put in position

yesterday. It did not differ in appearance from

that generally in use in Pennsylvania. In place

of a rope encircling a beam, a bar of iron was

attached to a ring fastened in the celling. Join-

ing the bar is an iron chain, to which was at-tached a rope that was placed around Tracy's

neck. The Sheriff stood on the scaffold while

Tracy was reconciled to his fate. He aban-

oned hope when the Supreme Court, a few

days ago, refused to reopen the case, after the Board of Appeals had twice refused to recom-

mend him to the Governor for elemency. When the Board first decided against

him he attempted to get a vial of mor

phine or laudanum, writing a note on the mar.

gin of a newspaper, with a request for these

poisons, and passing the note out of his cell.
When the Board refused a second time to rec-

ommend him to mercy, he refused to eat any

thing for a week, but changed his mind when

informed that force would be used to compel

He bequeathed his remains to a relative, with

the request that they be disposed of according

of buried. He gave specific directions how the

body shall be cremated. At a point near the

Tracy farm is an old and withered elm-tree, which he directed to be cut down before his

death and cut into logs. He directed that his body should be carried to this point and placed on top of the logs, after they have been rolled

together, and, when they have been surrounded by dry stuff on all sides, the whole to be set on

re. "For Jesus' sake," he says, "don't refuse

to the ancient Roman custom,-burned instead

him to take nour ishment.

he cut the rope that let down the trap-doors.

rope loosening.

sort of

ety. nd-That the authors of said articles, a

duced to writing. Judge Harrison, on redirect examination, stated that this and other writings were prepared for the use of the Grand Jury over a year ago, and had been used in the or dinary way before and during the, present trial merely for the purpose of refreshing the mem ory of counsel as to the testimony of each of the host of witnesses. Counsel then proceeded to show that the witness had told the story of Mary's declarations about Hayden to a neighbor, before she knew Mary was dead, and had siso related it before the Coroner on the night of the murder. The defense objected to this, and, pending a ruling, adjourned for the noon

of society.

Second—That the authors of said articles, as well as all persons who encourage and circulate the same, are hereby notified that no mobs, riots, or personal violence will be tolerated or allowed in this community, and that in case of any further threats, or of any injury to the persons or property of any of our citizens, we shall use such means as may be necessary to fully protect them and to bring the ruilty parties, and especially the leaders and abettors of this mob spirit, to speedy further and will mas all force necessary to secure rese ends.

Third—We earnestly invite all law-abiding citi-In the afternoon the matter was not resumed, the witness being quite ill with neuralgia and unable to appear in court. This point will be Third—we carriesty invited in twanding chargens of Wood County to co-operate with us in support of the policy here declared.

Fourth—That these resolutions, with our names thereto attached, be printed, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, who are instructed to cause printed copies thereof to be so distributed in Wood County as to give general notice of our purposes. strongly contested for, as this witness has given some of the most damaging evidence that the State can command. It is essential to strengthen it in every practicable way. During the afternoon several witnesses were called and gave testimony of minor importance, filling various little gaps in the State's chain of circumstantial evidence. The meet important witnesses were ice of our purposes.

The above are signed by about 100 responsible nen, not including any of the immediate friends of Cochran. It is commonly understood that a little gaps in the State's chain of circums antial evidence. The most important witness was a physician who called on the night of the murder and examined the corpse. He testified that the monthly condition had ceased but very recently. This was valuable evidence, for the defense had claimed that such condition existed at the time of the murder, and explained the presence in the pocket of the towel used by women at such times. The State claims that the girl had expected to mest Hayden and obtain from him the "quick medicine" for abortion, and therefore took the towel in view of the amticipated consequences of the drugs. The doctor's testimony supports the theory of the State on this feature. Susan Hawley will be recalled tomorrow, and it is possible that the State will close the testimony-in-chief this week. has been formed by Hayden sympathizers, chiefly composed of workingmen who vote the Greenback nominations, and it is this class that the above resolutions are designed to hold in the above resolutions are designed to note in check. Owing to the prevailing excitement and the imminent dauger of a riot; an understanding was reached that the trial should not proceed this term, and it was accordingly confined.—Jadge Cate, ex-member of Congress, has been engaged to assist the prosecution. The defense is man-aged by the law firm of Webb & Cochran, the junior member of which is a brother of W. H. Cochran. The inflammatory articles alluded to Cochran. The inflammatory articles alluded to in the resolutions quoted are in Brick Pomeroy's La Crosse Democrat. Brick's Greenback propensities have led him into an attitude antagonistic to Cochran. Several special policemen have been sworn in, and the Moporter newspaper office and a number of business houses, including the bark, are guarded at all bours by armed men. Gunpowder is the highest thing in the market, and the sales are brisk. It is probable that nine out of everyten men in the court-room yesterday were in possession of revolvers, excepting, of course, the reporters and visitors. Interest was created by the appearance of Hayden's brother, who sat all the after-

A MURDER MYSTERY.

close the testimony-in-chief this week

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 4.—The Coroner jury, which held an inquest on the body of the man run over by the cars of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Rallroad at Aga Tuesday night, as telegraphed yesterday, rendered a ver-dict that the deceased was murdered by a per-son or persons to the jury unknown, who put the body on the track to conceal the crime. It is supposed he was shot in the head. The sewing-machine circulars in his pockets bear the name of Humphrey, of Ionia, as agent. Humphrey writes that he had no such agent in his employ. Didn't know any such person, but suggested that he was expecting a man, who night answer the description, from Chicago, to arrive in the city to-day to see him. Some of the young men, the town authorities of Ada failing to act, have caused a photograph of his face to be taken, in hope of identifying who he was, and are sending telegraphs to all points where such clews as they get seem to indicate where such clews as they get seem to indicate any knowledge about him. He was evidently a well-proportioned, fine-looking man, about five feet cleven or six feet tall. His hair is dark, short, and parted near the middle. His mustache looked as though it had been growing but three or four weeks. His hat was brown, his clothes dark woolen goods. He was well, but not extravagantly dressed. No personal jewelry of any kind was found on his person. The absence of this, all his money and papers, leads to the belief that his body was robbed by his murderers.

the benef that his body was robbed by his murdarers.

The affair is one of the most appalling mysteries that has ever vexed the people of this vicinity. A Dr. Freed recently disappeared from Centreville in this State the night he was to be married, and no clew of him has been found. The father of the young lady he was to marry went to Ada to see if the body there was freed's, but decided that it was not. The query is, Who is missing, and where is he from?

A POLITICAL MURDER.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—A desperate and fatal fight occurred in Jonesboro, 20 miles from Atlanta, last night. Matt Walker and George Mansfield, prominent citizens, were running for Mayor, and both making efforts to secure negro votes. The canvass was so bitter that difficulty has long been anticipated. Last night Mans field gave the negroes a supper, and, while they were enthused in his cause, Walker and one of his supporters cried, "Halt!"
Walker cried, "Three cheers for my ticket!" Mansfield replied, "Three cheers for my ticket." Mansfield replied, "Three cheers for my ticket." Walker said, "D—n your ticket." Both men rushed for each other, and joined in a desperate struggle. Massfield Seized a stick and dealt Walker a fearful blow on the head. Groaning, he fell on the floor, and, drawing a pistol, fired. The ballentered Mansfield's forehead, and he fell, dead. Great confusion ensued. The town was in the wildest confusion, and fears of a general fight were entertained. Walker gave himself up, and quiet was restored, though the feeling continued bitter. Walker is suffering severely from the injuries received in the fight. Such a bitter feeling exists that it may at any time break out in another tragedy. The town is divided into two factions, which heartly hate each other.

TRIED TO KILL A POLICE OFFICER. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 4.—This moraing, at 4 o'clock, as Officer Kerlin, of the Eighth District, was passing Eighteenth and Callowhill streets, he observed a man, whom he supposed to be a tramp, lying on the track of the P. & R. Railway. He awoke him and ordered him to R. Railway. He awoke him and ordered him to get up. After the officer passed on some distance he looked, and discovered him in the middle of the street pointing a pistol at him. Kerlin started back, and the man fired two shots at him. Neither took effect. On being arraigned for hearing this morning, he stated that he intended to take the officer's life when he shot at him, and he would do so eventually. He was held to answer.

HOW HE WAS SWINDLED. HOW HE WAS SWINDLED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—William A. Ross was placed on trial in General Sessions yesterday for swindling Rector Campbell, of Nova Scotia. out of \$100 by selling him a package supposed to contain counterfest money, but which, on opening, Campbell found to be old newspapers. Ross is a well-known confidence and sawdest operator. Campbell came from Nova Scotia in Tokio, and the manager has sent him.

specially to purchase counterfeit money. being out eight hours the jury, at midnig turned a verdict acquitting Ross.

SHOT BY A BURGLAR. son, N. Y., Dec. 4.—John Thomas, col ored, last night entered the residence of Ban-som Lossee, a farmer, three miles from Cox-sackie, and demanded money. Failing in his demand, Thomas shot Lossee. A scuffe ensued. The negro escaped, but was subsequently arrested, and is now in Catskill Juli. Lossee's wounds are regarded as fatal. A mob threatens to break the juli and Ivnch the negro. Military protection has been called for.

BURGLARIZED.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 4.—Burglars broke into the machine shop of Ball Bros. last night, and stole a lot of tools, with which they forced their way into the coal office of H. G. Dodge & Son, blew open their safe, and stole \$55 in old coin No clew to burgiars.

A GRAVE-ROBBER FINED. ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 4.—This afternoon Judge Kellum, of the Kane County Circuit Court, sentenced Frank Brown, who last spring robbed the grave of a German woman, buried in the Elgin Cemetery. The sentence was a fine of

DRUNK AND JEALOUS. NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 4.-W. W. Beasley. printer from Alabama, threw his landlady, Mrs. Hebert, over the gallery at her domicile No. 64 Royal street, killing ber almost instant DRUNKEN BRUTALITY.

ANSONIA, Conu., Dec. 4.-A man named Upon returned home drunk, and threw at his wife lighted lamp, which fell into the cradle, and a bild was burned to death. The wife, in endeavoring to save the child, was probably fatally TOLEN BANK NOTES RECOVERED

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Many Canadian bank notes stolen in July, 1878, from the office of the Assistant Receiver-General at Toronto, have been found in the possession of La Grave, the American swindler arrested at Frankfort. INTENT TO KILL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Joseph and Mary Volk-mer were indicted to-day by the Grand Jury for having administered poison to Charles E. Blair with intent to kill.

AMUSEMENTS. DEATH OF TOM DAVEY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—Thomas W. Davey. one of the best-known theatrical managers in the country, died to-night at his residence in this city, from a complicated disease of the kidneys and liver. Although confined to the house fo the past six months, he has until a few weeks ago actively directed the operations of numerous mportant enterprises in which he was inter

ested. Mr. Davey was born at New Haven, Sussex County, England, Dec. 22, 1830, and came to America when 18 years of age. He early became identified with the theatrical profession, and played second low omedy several seasons at Buffalo, Detroit, New Orleans, and De Bar's, in St. Louis. His peculiar forte was rather as stage-manager in those days, and in that position was unexcelled. It was under his stage management that "Fanchon" was first produced by Maggie Mitchell at St. Louis. For the past ten years Davey was engaged in active and successful management. le was manager for Steele Mackaye when the latter first sought to expound the Delsartean system of acting in New York, and subsequent managed Lawrence Barrett for three seasons For the past three seasons be has been manage of the Detroit Opera-House, and, in addition to this, was, at the time of his death, manager of the new theatre in Memphis, and of Fanny Davenport's traveling company. He was also interested in other ventures. Mr. Davey leaves a wife and a daughter 9 years of age. Little Minnie Madaugher 9 years of age. Little Minnie Madaugh of the Detroit Opera-House, and, in addit dern, now playing Cup with Barney Macauley's
"Messenger from Jarvis Section," is his daughter by his first wife. Mr. Davey was a noble, straightforward, generous man of peculiarly winning personal habits, and hundreds of warm friends all over the country will deplore his death. His funeral occurs Sunday, and the presence of numerous prominent managers is expected.

NOW IT IS LOTTA'S TURN. Sr. Louis, Dec. 4.—A dispatch received here this evening from San Francisco makes the following very interesting statements concerning Lotta, the popular little actress, and a great deal of gossip in theatrical circles is the result:
"Erhard Zapf, a San Francisco longshoreman, through his lawyer, has made a demand or Lotta's lawyer for \$4,000, alleged by Zapf to have been squandered by her in the days of their early marriage. Lotta's lawyer responded by terming the man a blackmailer, but added in a postscript that his immediate demands could be met by his calling on her brother. Zapf claims to be 38 years of age, a native of Clucianati, and alleges that he married Lotta in this city in July, 1872, and that three children—Erhard, Lotta, and Johnare the result of the union. He says he wants the money to support the children, and that he has received some assistance from her before. He is stoutly buils, about five fest seven inches tall, and appears to be better educated than most of his class in life. He gives the incidents in the life of Lotta and her family with such particularity that, if true or false, could be readily determined by those intimately acquainted with her." their early marriage. Lotta's lawyer responded

"CINDERELLA." MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—The Arion Musical Society inaugurated the season by the production to-night for the first time in America, of Hoffman's cantata of "Cinderella." The music is of the modern romantic school, and music is of the modern romantic school, and was finely interpreted by the soloists and chorus, the latter 125 strong. Mile. Litta sang the part of Cinderella, and Oscar Steins, of St. Louis, that of the King. The orchestra was large and of unusual excellence. Sammed up it was the finest musical performance ever given in this city, and reflects great credit on Prof. Tomlino, the conductor.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Mme. Ristori is playing in Berlin. Miss Lillian Brown and the Dickie Lingard troupe have parted. The wife of Judge R. F. Paine, of Cleveland, O., has gope upon the stage. "Champagne and Oysters" is being served up at the Philadelphia Park.

John Raymond will, next week, appear in Colonel Sellers," "Risks," and "My Son." Bartley Campbell's "The Vigilantes" is his old drama of "How Women Live," rechris-The Toronto folks have been helping Band-mann to get another wardrobe by giving him a benefit.

Miss Florence Irwin, of the Irwin Sisters, and John Morris, change artist, were married Nov. 16, in New York. "La Femme a Papa," a new comedy by Hennequin and Millard, will soon be produced at the Paris Varieties.

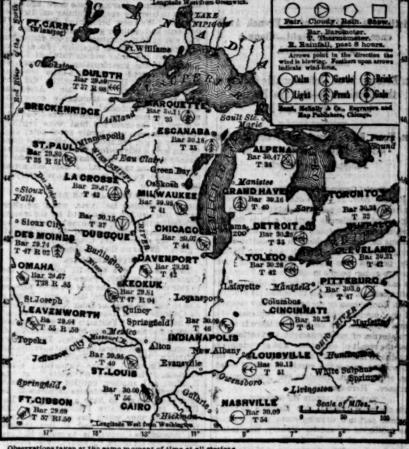
Mr. Dubourg, the author of "New Men and Old Acres," bas written a new comedy, "Just Lake a Woman," for the London Gaiety. George Faweett Rowe's remarkable play, Ruth, the Curse of Rum," will be withdrawn from the Philadelphia Academy of Music Satur-

James Albery and Bronson Howard are col-laborating on a new work for a Loadon theatre. "The Banker's Daughter" is again postponed at the Court. The engagement of Miss Annie Pixley at Me-Vicker's will close on Saturday night; there-fore but three more performances of "M'lias" will be given.

Miss Emma Stockman, who has been support-ing John McCullough, has temporarily retired from the stage. She is known as Mrs. John W. Norton in private life.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Wash ington Mean Time, Dec. 4, 1879.



LUCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | R'n. | Weather | | Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | R'n. | Westher | | | | 6:18 s. m. 30, 246 40 73 N. K. 4 Cloudy. 2:00 p. m. 30, 158 46 69 S. 12 7:00 s. m. 30, 244 41 73 N. E. 4 Cloudy. 9:00 s. m. 30, 133 45 76 S. E. 9 112 s. m. 30, 208 45 64 S. E. 9 8 ... Cloudy. 10:18 s. m. 30, 009 4 54 S. E. 71 INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5-1. a. m .- Indications

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and Lake region, falling and low barometer, increasing south to

east winds, probably to gales in the last district, warmer, threatening and rainy weather, partly as snow in the northern portion of the last district, followed over the Upper Lakes and western portion of the first district by rising barometer and cold northwesterly winds. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, preceded in the former by fall-

for the Opper Mississippi and hower absolut variety, thoug, procedure in the former by failing barometer, colder northwesterly winds and rainy weather, partly as now in northern portions, followed by partly cloudy weather, and in the upper portion of the latter by failing barometer, with winds shifting to warmer southerly.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Graud Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw, and are now ordered for Alpena, Section 4, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Eric, and Buffalo.

Hermann Vezin is playing David Garriet in "Doctor Davey," at the London Adelphi, where the piece has been revived in connection with "Nicholas Nickleby."

John E. Owens has revived his Australian fancy, and gives the steamer of Dec. 22 as the date of his departure from San Francisco. Amory Sullivan, hasband of Adeline Stanhope, will go as his business manager.

When John McCullough was acting at the National Theatre, Washington, last winter, the play of "Richelieu" was underlined. A prominent Senator, wishing to familiarize himself with the lines, wrote a letter to Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, saying he had purchased seats for "Richelieu," and asking Mr. Spofford to send him a copy of "Shakspeare." in large print, so that he and his wifecould read the play before going to the theatre.

THE CANAL PROJECT.

Lincoln, has contributed to the Boston Herald a chapter on interoceanic canal literature. Mr. the Nicaragua route, would be 600 to 700 miles pearer to the great cities and the rich trade of the South Pacific, comprising Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, while the facilities the canal at Panama would give to the immense Magdalena and Colombia coast trade on both oceans, that would centre at Panama and Aspinwall for all parts of the world, would more than overbalance the opening up of a small portion of Nicaragua, and the little gain in distance to and from the ports of Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador. Costa Rica would not be much af-fected by the choice of the other route. The sarvator. Costa Rica would not oe much alfected by the choice of the other route. The Panama route would have deep, safe harbors on both sides by placing a slight breakwater at Aspinwall. The Panama Railroad, immediately alongside of which the canal would be out, would immensely add to the facility with which the work could be constructed. It would not take half the time to complete it that the Nicaragua route would require. There would be only forty miles of towage for sailing wessels over Panama, against 182 miles over the Nicaragua route,—an immense difference in fayor of the Panama in the expense of the project. Mr. Rice adds that if the canal is not made on the proposed route of De Lesseps, it will be made, be thinks, over a still shorter one,—the San Bias route in the neighborhood of the City of Panama. Mr. Rice apprehends that New York opposes any canal, lest, one being constructed, the Western cities might challenge the metropolis for the direct shipping traffic of the trade east of the Rocky Mountains.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- Another vote will be aken at the Produce Exchange on the question of adopting the cental system.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Alice Dornbrough,
who has been in jail at Belleville, Ill., the past who has been in jail at Belleville, Ill., the past two menths on a charge of poisoning her husband about a year ago, was discharged to-day. Dr. Dean, of this city, who subjected her husband's stomach to a chemical analysis, having reported that he could find no evidence of poison in that organ.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—The National Association of Flour-Sack | Manufacturers in session here to-day decided to advance the price of paper flour sacks \$2.50 per thousand.

THE DETROIT LIBEL CASE.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—The arrest of exMayor W. W. Wheaton, an account of which
was telegraphed Saturday, was followed to day by the arrest of Luther Beecher on a capies in a libel suit begun against the latter by Wheaton. This action is based upon an article which Beecher recently caused to be published in the HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Post and Tribuse reflecting upon Wheston, the substance of which was telegraphed. Mr. Wheaton also alleges that his arrest was instigated by Beecher; that it is not for embezzlement, but simply to recover a sum of money alleged to belong to Miss Robinson, of Green Castle, Pa., from him, as trustee of the estate of David Wilkins; that the funds were not held in trust, but the amount involved was merely unsettled accounts extending through several years, and, if the case ever comes to trust, he will be enabled to give a full account of his stewardship. Beecher gave ball in the sum of \$500, with ex-Gov. Bayley and James F. Joy as sureties. More suits are likely to follow, and the fight is intensified by the fact that the litigants are brothers-in-law.

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS. West End Dry Goods House Madison & Peoria-sts.

The Latest Novelty in Out-Door Winter Garments.

We have manufactured a large line of those very graceful and comfortable gar-ments in all the new Cloakings, with Consy, Lynx, and Grey Fox Trimmings, et \$15.00, \$20.00, and \$25.00. This shape garment cannot be found in any other house in this city for less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

OUR STOCK OF

DOLMANS Is simply immense, and our prices in this, as in every other department, are always the lowest, as we aim continually to prove

'It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

TO BENT.

To Rent, IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

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wonderful achieven a of Hale's He bound and Tar

HALE'S HONEY HOREHOUND & TAR!

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS, LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

The Honey of the Plant Horehound Scottes and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Abies Balsamea CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful

A Cough may be firly termed the preliminary stage of Consumption, and addy of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a moment to also this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great benefit from its southing properties, when suffering with Croup and Whooping Cough. PRICES:—30c, and \$1. Large Sime Cheapest. C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

stinctive Features of a French Audience-A First Night-Claques and Claqueurs.

An Evening in an Unfashionable Society at the Renaissance-Strange Revelations of Theatrical Life.

The Elysee Balls-Concert and Dramatic Echoes -New Plays-The End of M. Philippart, the Projector.

Becial Correspondence of The Tribuna.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—It would be well worth my one's while to pass an evening or two in godifferent parts of a Paris theatre, ble, joining in a few of the convers. The French and the Italians perhaps the most theatre-loving and going people in the world. They have and an unsought grace denied to most ations. Contrast the conscious courtesy of an Englishman or the imperturbable coolness of an American with the facile politeness of a tire absence of embarrassment that certainly is not the result of education, and as certainly is sot due to insensivility of temperament. In the there, the case is the result of careful breed-ne, or of habitual freedom and precocious ex-

THE VERY SPIRIT OF SOCIETY. lights or special scenery, than it is to in a five-act comedy of M. Gondinet M. Sardou. A great many gentle and simple addes you meet, indeed, beat the professionals

Going to the theatre is not, in Paris, the tre-needous and elaborate affair it is in London. breas is less considered. Carriages, except in are cases, are dispensed with. You have not endure the preparatory ordeal of driving or four-wheeler, through long and sally-lighted suburbs, and frowsy, West-End alleys, to get from your house to the play. We live more closely together. Everything is more easy of seems (putting administrative stumbling-blocks out of the question, of course), and the cost of me mysterious way or other, every one see be connected more or less closely with art al artists. Concierges and netty shopkeepers to the theatre as regularly as their patrons

" PAPER " ornized institution. Many respects olks (whose duties and functions in no manner mittle them to privileges) don't pay a single entime for their pleasure, and think they concostive invor by amusing themselves. No-isly, on first and second nights, the theatres most entirely packed with "paper."

here are the critics, who of course have a feasional right to their free passes; there are anthors, the friends of the authors, the nds of the friends of the authors,—the ctors, the actresses, the admirers of the actors and actresses; there are the toadles of the maners, the members of the leading clubs, the cal, sribstic, and literary celebrities, and— ove all—there are the demi-mondaines, who ocrally contrive to get the places of honor.
It these are the "upper ten" of first-night
rformances. Going from the stells and
xes to the unfashionable regions known as
e amphitheatre and the quatrieme galerie, on come to another class of spectators, never the come on first nights. Some are the regular aqueurs, paid or unpaid,—who sometimes pay, so, for the privilege of belonging to the claque hough they never give anything for their

without exception,—dirty, coarse, vicious, loud-threated, cynical, obstrusive, pestilent fellows altogether, but spparently indiscensable adjuncts of a French theatre. These usually herd together in the front rows of the quatrience of the performance, to create enthusiasm when the public is cold, and to revive it when the public is tired. For this witty, skeptical, critical Paris does not dare to promounce a spontaneous opinion. It must be prompted, and it prefers to be prompted,—though it knows that the ovations of the claque are venal and hollow, and that the claqueurs are dilterate fellows it would not touch with the tip of its light kid-gloves, outside the theatre. Festies all these, however, there is a pecular and constant public in the amphitheatre, made up of friends of the ouvreuses—Anglice, box-opense—and hangers-on of fifth-rate comedians; relatives, often enough, of the "stars"; un-srowed mothers and vulgar connaissances; discarded admirers and complaisant conclerges. I have been often astonished by the gossip that I have beard up in the amphitheatre of the Renaissance. They are terrible places for a sectimental man to go to. If he had any illusions about the stage, they could not resist a very short course of steen about the stage, they could not resist a very short course of "PEST NIGHTS IN THE "LADIES" PARADISE," as they call it here. The other evening, having perfected to make application in time for a seat at the Remaissance, I found myself obliged to second to the roof. To be sure, the price of the accommodation was insignificant; but it was resilly very nasty. I had a segment of an arch just over my head, which compelled me to bend myself almost double; and, as I was in the second row, I had to lean forward, at the cost of excrutesting discomfort, over the greasy shoulders of a repulsive female and a gentleman in a blouse. The conversation that passed between the two was startling, but instructive. They seemed to know all about every new piece that had been mounted between the Bastillejand the Madeleine for a year past. The lives, on and off the stage, of the actresses had no secrets for them. They could tell you to a year what ago the old jeune-premier had, and what dye Faure uses to are p his youthful and delusive appearance.

I LEARNT WITH AORROR

I LEARNT WITH AOBROR

AMD A TRIFLE—FULGAR.

I cannot account for it; but it is so, to judge only from appearances. The gentlemen in the fautentia d'orchestre are, half of them, both young and—baid. Elegance takes refuge in the avant-scenes, the baignoires, and the premieres loges. The pretitest dresses and the pretitest faces are in the avant-scenes.

There are two exceptions to these general rules. At the Opera you may see beauty and beautiful dresses enough and to appre any night; but they are largely contributed by foragners. At the Theatre Francais, on Tuesdays in "the scanon," there is plenty of refinement and elegance. Perhaps I ought to add to these the Conservatoire, the most excusive and sristocratic of all places in Paris: but truth compels me to confess that, if it is peculiarly aristocratic, a Conservatoire and delegance is a peculiarly dowdy. Mme. de MacMahon, who was a frequent auditor of the admirable Sunday concerts of the Societe des Concerts, used to fill her state-box with the ughest and worst-dressed women of her acquaint-ance,—as a foil for her own not very remarkable charms, maybe; and Mme. Grevy is not likely to alter matters much for the bester,

BALLS AT THE BLYSSE.

Elysee till January,—even if we have any then. This will be a terrible disappointment to many fair Americans who might be named. Certainly the President carries republican simplicity to a wonderful pitch. However, nobody has any right to grumble. M. Grevy did not ask any one to make him a President. He was very contented and comfortable in his old rooms in the Rue St. Arnaud, and 'would much have preferred leaving some more ambitious present to hear the reasonabilities and dignities. have preferred leaving some more ambitious person to bear the responsibilities and dignities of office. We knew beforehand that he was a domestic and retiring gentleman, and that his wife was quite unaccustomed to the excitement and splendor of official reception. So, as a set-off against the order and stability lent to the Republic by the Presidentship of M. Grevy, we must be prepared to give up a little frivolous merry-making. Between ourselves, did any one—apart from the fair Americans already referred to—thoroughly enjoy the Elysee entertainments? They involved immense expense; the company was dreadfully "mixed"; the crush and heat were terrible; the refreshments were hardly get-at-able; and, as likely as not, von spoilt your elaborate dress the refreshments were hardly get at able; and, as likely as not, you spoilt your elaborate dress (if you were a lady) before you had been half an hour in the Palace. But what should we do if we had nothing to carp at? I dare say, a year or two hence we shall meet people who will look back fondly to THAT MUSPEAKABLE BALL

given at Versailles last year, when we alternately froze, stifled, and starved for the meagre satisfaction of getting a glimpse of half-a-dozen uninteresting Princes, and of walking a quadrille in the Galerie des Glaces,—never so uninglace "like as on that memorable night. ENTERTAINMENTS.

"glace" like as on that memorable night.

Interfatainmants.

There is to be a spiendid concert at the Chatelet next Sunday. Faure and Lauwers are to sing the finale of the first act of "Etienne Marcel,"—M. Saint-Saens' last opera. Faure is also to sing the great air from Rossini's "Siezo de Corinthe," and Gounod's lovely "Vallon." We had Berlioz's "Fantastic" symphony, and a new concerto for piano by Tschaikoffsky, at the Concert Populaire last Sunday. This week we are promised, too, several important novelties and revivals at the theatres,—Emile Augier's "Les Lionnes Pauvres" at the Vaudeville; a new operetta. "Les Noces d'Olivette," at the Buiffes; and, another, entitled "Le Billet de Logement," at the Fantaisies-Parisiennes. Besides these, we are to have a revival of "Ruy Blas" at the Theatre Francais. The little Nouveau Lyrique, which has aiready produced Gounod's "Colombe" and M. Leo Delibes' "L'Ecossais de Chatou," is to mount M. Cressonnois' one-act opera, "Hymnes," very shortly. The principal part will be sung by Mile. Lina Bell, lately of the Opera. M. Cressonnois was for several years the chef-d'orchestre at the Jardin Besselicore,—a pleasant place most foreigners know well emough. A play of MM. Ludovic and Halevy, "Le Marl de la Debutante," produced at the Palais Royal on Saturday, has been received favorably. It is a revised and improved edition of another play, bearing the same name, which had only slight success at the Palais Royal last spring. play, bearing the same name, which had only slight success at the Palais Royal last spring. One act has been cut out and two added, while several new female roles considerably increase the brilliancy and attraction of the piece.

the brilliancy and attraction of the piece.

M. PHILIPPART,
the '(sensational' financier and floater of mammoth companies, has really decamped,—leaving a trifle of 6,000,000 francs to be made good, at the next bourse settlement, by the Banque Europeene,—a venture that owes him its existence. This M. Philippart does not seem to have been dishonest, but he was too imaginative and ambitious in his schemes, grasped at too much, made enemies, lost his head, and—for the second time in two or three years—was ruined. He telegraphed the other day to the Banque Europeene, saying that he had embarked for some destination unknown,—America, it is supsed. He should make his fortune quickl

DINNER-DECORATOINS.

Fancy Running Riot—Real Swans in Miniature Lake—Menus at \$100. Each.

New York Sun.

Last Friday evening a christening dinner was iven in an uptown residence, one feature of which was novel. In front of each of the welve guests at table was a miniature model of the font in Grace Church, with a Lilliputian cradle at its base. The little font was made o wood, covered with silk, and delicately painted with all the symbols, tracery, and even the delicate gold lettering about the rim-"Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven"filled the fonts. On the front of each small ilken cradle, wrought in fanciful gold letters amid foliage and blossoms, appeared the name of the baby, "Ethel," and the date of her birth. Attached to each cradle was a silken ribbon, upon which was painted the name of one of the guests. After the dinner these pretty things were carried off by those before whom they were placed as souvenirs of the occasion. The cost of each was \$25.

The taste for artistic novelties in dinner adorn-

ment is growing year by year. It is no longer sufficient to dine and to wine one's friends. It is necessary to surprise them and delight their esthetic tastes. So the dinner-giver, as srule, no more pretends to be his own artist than his

wn cook.

It is not difficult to schieve mere povelty. It is not difficult to achieve mere novelty. That was attained in the barbaric magnificence of the bills of fare at a certain San Francisco dinner a year or more ago. They were solid slabs of silver, which the guests were expected to carry away with them, and which were good to melt or pawn upon occasion. But they would have been just as novel if they had been of sole-leather or sandstone, and, so far as value is concerned, the delicately painted things not infrequently ordered for such occasions really cost more than did those specimens of bonanza fruit. Artistic beauty is here a consideration paramount to mere novelty. A prominent member of the Coaching Club of this city not long ago contemplated giving a dinner to his associates, and ordered for the occasion twenty-four bills of fare. The dinner was at the time postponed, but has not been abandoned, for the gentleman named has sent back from Europe word that it may be looked forward to as a thing of the near future. The bills of fare have been already finished. They are of Bristol board, each about 10 by 15 inches in size, and are all handsome water-color paintings. Each represents some memorable incident in the individual career of some member, or an adventure of the Club collectively, and their cost is estimated at \$100 each. \$100 each.

Club collectively, and their cost is estimated at \$100 each.

Last season a party of twenty ladies and as many gentlemen dined together prior to attending a bai masque. From the chandelier in the centre of the dining-room depended twenty scarfs of gros-grain ribbon, each three and a half yards long and nine inches wide, heavily fringed, and richly adorned at both ends with paintings of flowers and foliage. These scar's were so arranged in canopy fashion that an end of each came down to the place one of the ladies was to occupy at table, and care was taken in their selection to have colors harmonizing with the complexions of the ladies for whom they were severally intended, as shown by the names painted in gold among the flowers. The gentlemen were supplied with menus painted in water-colors, upon which the floral decorations corresponded with those upon the ladies' scarfs. After the dinner the scarfs were worn to the ball, and retained by the ladies as souvenirs. The entire cost was between \$600 and \$700.

For a breakfast, to be given before long, which will be participated in almost exclusively by artists, Egyptian fashions are to prevail,—in everything except the viands. The table-service will be in Egyptian style, as well as the decorations, and each guest will be supplied with a fan, delightfully artistic and Egyptian, but of very weak wind-compelling power. A number of them have already been completed,—strangelooking things, with long, thin, polished maple handles supporting semicircular forms, quilted silk on the one side and on the other studies in colors, intricate in design and of great variety. Half a dozen silk tassels dangle from the straight side of each semicircie. They are quaint and pretty, as \$13 fans for a single breakfast should be.

Speaking of fans, one is preparing to be sold at the forthcoming Seventh Regiment fair which will be unique. It has twenty-three sticks, each of which bears a painting in oil by some well-known New York artist. Each artist chooses his own subject and treats it in Last season a party of twenty ladies and as

of which hears a painting in oil by some well-known New York artist. Each artist chooses his own subject and treats it in his own way,—in oil, of course,—within the narrow limits of his own allotted stick.

Some little time ago, for a dinner at Delmonico's, an artificial lake was constructed in the centre of a huge dining table, and surrounded by aquatic plants. Several swans, brought down from the Central Park for the occasion, were set affost in the little lake, and swam around there with placid dignity and decoram while the dinner lasted. The entry into fashionable society proved fatal to one of the hirds, however, for he died shortly after returning to the Park. Early this season a dinner is to be given by a wealthy bachelor fond of amateur theatricals, for whom are to be supplied a score of menus, each of which will bear an elaborately painted water-color picture, in each case an original design illustrating a scene in one of Shakappare's plays.

Shakspeare's plays.

At a dinner gives last Easter the ladies present were supplied with fans of silk, expanding of some bird, and care was taken to, as far as

possible, adapt the bird to the lady who received it. Thus, one who had an excellent sopration voice received a nightingale, and another, who carols in an up-town choir, was given a lark. Another lady guest got the gayest fan offahe lot, a peacock; and another, who is noted for her domesticity and modest, homely goodness, was the recipient of the sober thrush. Each lady's fan bore her name bainted on a broken egg-shell in the foreground of the picture. The cost of these fans was \$24 each.

As to the "favors for the German," to which fancy runs wild every season, while rivaling in cost the beautiful fans and scarfs and menus of which mention has been made, they are mere Vanity Fair bables of satin, lace, fringe, silk, ribbon, and what not, upon some unique and too often noisy basis. There was one German, last season, for instance, at which each lady had a tamborine of silk and kid, gaily decorated with flowers and ribbons bearing the date; and the gentlemen had flageolets, real ones, that they could blow in and produce eldritch skreels upon. There was another German at which the ladies' favors were castanets bedecked in most original and costly style, while the gentlemen's were monster dog whistles of brass, tricked out with gay ribbons.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL LEAGUE.

ial Dispatch to The Tribuna BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The meeting of the League to-day went through considerable busi-ness. Mr. Hulbert, of Chicago, was re-elected President, and Messrs. Soden of Boston, Sage of Buffalo, Evans of Cleveland, and Thorner of Cincinnati, the Board of Directors. The playng rules were modified somewhat. An attem was made to have the flat bat accepted, but the proposition was quickly squelched. It was decided to allow a batsman to go to his base on eight called balls instead of nine, and the foul ound was retained. The newest amendme was that when the game is a tie at nine innings the first club making the deciding run wins the rame, without putting out any more men. The dmission-fee matter was a source of considerable warm discussion, but the 50-cent people Worcesters refused to come in under that price, but Troy and Buffalo stayed in, and members of the Learue are now given the privilege of playing with non-League clubs before the opening of the season. Spalding's ball was adopted, and Messra Hulbert and Soden were but on the Schedule Committee. The next annual meeting is to be held in New York City.

THE TURF. The Directors of the Jockey and Trotting Club net yesterday afternoon for the purpose of jecting officers for the ensuing year, the result eing as follows:

President—S. K. Dow.
Vice-President—B. H. Campbell.
Secretary—N. Rowe.
Tressurer—H. V. Bemis.
General Manager—J. H. Haverly.
Executive Committee—S. K. Dow. B. H. Campbell, J. H. Saunders, J. H. Haverly, Washington lesing, H. V. Bemis, R. J. Smith.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Board of Review he National Trotting Association has rendered he following decisions: In the case of George W. Brown, of Chicago

he application for the removal of expulsion and his temporary reinstatement was extended intil the next annual session of the Bo Edward Corcoran, of Kansas City, Mo., ap olied for the removal of his suspension, but no elief was granted, and the Board ordered him to pay \$100 entrance-fee to the Detroit Horse Fair Association.

William McGuigan, of Detroit, for the moval of expulsion, temporary relief was granted until the next session, when he will be reintated.

The application of W. S. McLaughlin, of The application of W. S. McLaughlin, of expulsion was Romeo, Mich., for the removal of expulsion was rejected, it being shown that he pulled his horse On the application of W. A. Paxton, of Omaha, Neb., the bay gelding Dictator was reessed from all claims for entrance fee.

WRESTLING. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.-The Greco-Roman vrestling match between the French wrestler Christol and the English champion Bibbey re sulted in the latter throwing Christol twice, and ending the contest for the night.

RENO.

The Investigation at Deadwood DEADWOOD, D. T., Dec. 4 .- In the Ren ourt-martial at Fort Meade to-day, the prosecuion rested their case after examining Mrs. W S. Fanshawe, without adducing any other facts than those already telegraphed.

The defense opened. Dr. Irwin testified that moving from a cold place into a warm room might produce the same effects as those mani-fested by Reno at the supper-table at Fanshawe's house on the night of Aug. 3. Maj. Marcus A. Reno testifled that on the

night of Nov. 10, walking in front of Sturgis hight of Nov. 10, waiting in front of Sturgis' house, he saw Elia in complete toilet. She presented such a beautiful picture he could not resist the temptation of looking through the window upon her. Had no intention of alarming them, and, would suffer the loss of his right hand before he would cause them the alignteer in before he would cause them the slightest in-jury. Did not approach the window stealthily or suspiciously; walked there as he would walk into a court-room. Wrote a polite note of apology to Mrs. Sturgis for his action that night; but owing to his being in close arrest night; but owing to his being in close arrest could not send it until two days after. He had always entertained the highest respect and admiration for Miss Elia and the Sturgis family. He testified that on the night of Oct. 25, when he had the altercation with Nicholson's repeated brags of being able to whip him drowe him beyond the limits of patience, and in an angry passion he struck Nicholson with a billiard cue. The Court adjourned till to-morrow, when the case will probably close.

Last evening at about 6:30, a street-car of the Chicago City Railway, while going north on Wabash avenue was run down by a freight train on the Michigan Central Railroad, at Sixteentl on the Michigan Central Railroad, at Sixteenth street. The car was thrown off the track and was partially damaged, but the passengers escaped uninjured. Carelesness was the cause. George Preston, 14 years of age, employed by C. H. Beckwith & Co., of No. 88 Fifth avenue, fell through an elevator-shaft of the building. No. 87 Fifth avenue, directly opposit, from the third floor to the basement. When picked up it was found that his thigh had been broken, and his head and body so badly injured that Dr. Higgins had but slight hope for his recovery, ite was taken to the County Hospital.

New York, Dec. 4.—The coal companies have agreed to a suspension of mining from Dec. 24 to Jan. 5, and a compact was signed to-day by the officers of all the companies except the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. President Sloan, of the latter Company, favors restriction but doubts if the Company will be able to stormining Dec. 24. It is understood, however, that the difficulty is likely to be overcome, and the officers of the companies express the the officers of the companies express the opinion that the measure has been practically settled.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 4.—A preliminary mee ng of some of our prominent citizens was held o-day for the purpose of arranging for a meeting next Monday evening in the interest of the downtrolden natives of Ireland. J. B. Mann, Esq., was selected as President of the meeting for that evening, and fifty of our most inflaential citizens were appointed Vice-Presidents. The arrangements are complete, and a rousing meeting is anticipated.

NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Торвка, Kas., Dec. 4.—Wnat is to be known as the Western National Fair Association has been incorporated in this State. The first fair o the Association will be held in Bismarck Grove, sand dollars will be offered in premiums. Prizes of \$1,000 each for butter and cheese have already been arranged. Jay Gould will probably be elected President of the Association. It is expected that arrangements will be effected under which excursion tickets will be sold in every State in the Union.

PATTI SUES FOR LIBEL. Sr. Louis, Dec. 4.—Carlotta Patti entered suit this afternoom against the Post-Dapatch asking \$25,000 damages for publishing an alleged libelous article from the Leavenworth Times of last Sunday, in which she is stated to have been drunk on the occasion of her concert there the night previous. GEN. GRANT.

The Ministers of Chicago Pay Him Pleasant Visit.

Goodwin's Address and the General's Reply-Talk About China and Japan.

Receipt of a Beautiful Gift from the Academy of Design.

THE MINISTERS.

A LONG AND PLEASANT VISIT. In the forenoon of yesterday many of the city clergy called at the residence of Col. Fred Grant, 781 Michigan avenue, to pay their respects to Gen. Grant. There was no formality n the reception, and evidently there was no attempt at any preparation in the house. By 12 o'clock a large number had arrived, and, after ing had been accomplished and the customary hand-shaking gone through, a speech was made by Dr. Goodwin, and Gen. Grant replied briefly. There were among those present Prot. Franklin W. Fiske, Chicago Theological Seminary; Methodists-The Rev. Messrs. Willing. Boring, Foster, Hatfield, Caldwell, Cleve land, Allen, Williamson, Garrigin, Van Horn, R. D. Sheppard, B. B. Pope, T. C. Gendenning, S. A. W. Jewett, S. T. Shaw, Strobridge, George Chase, Phelps, Burns, Holmes, J. C. Stoughton, H. W. Thomas, C. G. Trusdell, J. K. Hoover, F. M. Bristol, Yates, Carr, Need-ham; Baptists—The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Dr. Stowell, H. G. Carroll, Lewis Raymond; Congregationalists-The Rev. Messrs. George H. Peeke, J. M. Williams, Armstrong, C. A. Towle, Arthur Little, Savage, Dr. Cochrane, Dr. Goodwin, Lloyd C. Cavanaugh, Cooley, Wadsworth; Presbyterians-The Rev. Messrs. E. R. Davis, G. P. Folsom, R. W. Patterson, E. N. Barrett, Sewell, H. T. Miller; Reformed Episcopal-The Rev. Messrs. J. D. Wilson and Shortly after 12 o'clock, when the parlors in which the reception was held were tolerably

spoke in behalf of his brother clergymen; GEN. GRANT: It gives me sincere pleasure to express to you the respectful and hearty salutations of my brethren of the ministry of Chicago. Lhardly need to say that we have not come here as representatives of party, or of sect, or of any individual or selfish interest. Ou the contrary, it is our privilege, as ministers of the Goral to recognit in the broadest and best trary, it is our privilege, as ministers of the Gospel, to represent, in the broadest and best sense, all the interests of our American citizenship. Standing upon the basis of our common Christianity, we represent with a peculiar significance the spirit of brotherly love that can alone effectually bind these Commonwealths together and make us truly one people. We represent the principles of truth, purity, justice,

regether and make us truly one people. We represent the principles of truth, purity, justice, virtue which so vitally condition our place and power among the nations. We represent the high ambitions by which future and ennobling development must come; and the pure and lotty patriotism which will tolerate neither demagogism nor disloyalty, and which counts no sacrifices too great for the maintenance and perpetuation of our free institutions, and for the glory of the public weal.

Some of us were among those whom it was your privilege, with the help of a favoring Providence, to lead through paths of fire and blood to the blessed peace we now enjoy. Others, with a like spirit of loyalty, bore part in the sacred ministry of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and wrought with earnest hearts and loving hands to alleviate the woes of that long and terrific struggle; and all, whether hearts and loving hands to allevate the woes of that long and terrific struggle; and all, whether in the field, or in hospitals, or in our pulpits, bore you up steadily and urgently to the God of Battles [applause], until, under His gracious help, as we believe, vouchsafed to your wise leadership, it was permitted us to fling to the leadership, it was permitted us to hing to the sky the old banner of beauty and glory,—not one star lost, not one stripe erased [applause]; yes, and more than this to rejoice that to the oppressed peoples of all lands we can hold out the assured hope that a Government by the people and for the people shall not perish from

the earth. [Applause.]
Permit me in behalf of my brethren to thank ances abroad and in our country, of our d ances abroad and in our country, of our de-pendence as a besole upon the fostering care and overruling providence of God. And let me venture also in behalf not only of this circle here present, but of that vast constituency of our fellow-citizens for whom we stand, that in the future your influence will be among the marked and potent helps by which the National faith shall be rooted in that fear of God which, faith shall be rooted in that fear of God which, for peoples as truly as for individuals, is the beginning of wisdom; which is indeed the only political economy that can insure for our Nation an unbroken permanence and an unfading glory. We give you, I repeat, on this your return to your own land, our most hearty greetings, and we invoke upon you the continual blessing of Almighty God.

In response GEN. GRANT SAID: I am very giad to receive the ministers of the various denominations of Christians here this morning, and I thank you for the cordial welcome you have extended to me. I shall not be able to respond to the words which you have just heard. They were entirely unexpected by me, but I can say this, that I have always believed, and do now believe, that nations as well as individuals acting upon other principles than those of right and justice receive punishment. I a voice, "Amen," and appliance.] The great conflict which we have gone through, and to which you have just referred, was, I believe, a punishment for National sins,—a punishment which sooner or later had to come in some shape, and had to come in great bloodshed! Fortunately that struggle seended, leaving us a Nation, and one that is to be preserved, and will last nately that struggle is ended, leaving us a Nation, and one that is to be preserved, and will last many generations (applause), and will work out finally all in it that may be wrong now. I thank you for your kind words. [Applause.] When many of the clergymen had left the house, the General, with six or eight gathered around him, suddenly became unusually talkative, and leavened out with a few impressions.

tive, and launched out with a few impression CHINA AND JAPAN. "Japan," said he, in answer to a question regarding the material prosperity of that interesting country; "Japan I believe to be the coming England of the East. There is a progressive of it. Callaham was a fireman in the United States navy, and had his discharge in his pocket. For some time past he has been employed as fireman on the tug Livingstone, and only a few days ago he drew his money, abounting to about \$40, intending to go shortly to New Orleans. For safe-keeping he placed the money in the hands of the saloon-keeper, Pat O'Brien, fearing that he might get intoxicated, and either lose or spend it all. Doyle is a worthless sort of a fellow, and is not given a very good reputation by other men along the docks. Last evening, when Callahan got a little too much liquor aboard, he wentito Mr. O'Brien and drew about \$2 of his money. Doyle and others who were standing about thought he had drawn all his money, and they at once planned to get as much of it as possible. Callahan was easily persuaded to accompany Doyle to Fink's saloon, on West Madison street, where they played cards until Callahan had only fifteen cents left, when he quit and returned to O'Brien's saloon. He had been seated there but a short time when Doyle entered and, without saying a word, stepped up to Callahan and cut him with his pocket-knife. Then he ran out of the place and, up to an early hour this morning, had not been seen.

A witness of the affray was Michael Hennefin, fireman of the tug Truesdell, and Callahan's intimate chum. The above is substantially his story, and until Doyle is captured it will remain the only story of the affray as Michael Hennefin, fireman Trainor. A withess of the affray as Michael Hennefin, the only story of the affray as Michael Hennefin, fireman of the fire a captured it will remain the only story of the affray as Michael Hennefin, fireman fireman in the only story of the affray. spirit abroad."
"Are the women under subjection in that country, General?" anxiously inquired one of

'They have as much freedom," returned the General, smiling, "as the ladies of America."
"How about their system of education?" was

"How about their system of education?" was the next question.
"Their system of educatios," said the ex-President, "is entirely modern. They have free schools, and all the children are educated. The law books and the military books of Europe and America have been translated, and are carefully studied. They have a military and naval academy conducted upon principles precisely the same as ours. Yes, they will continue to progress—unless they get a set-back."

The General was asked what he meant by a set-back

progress—unless they get a set-back."

The General was asked what he meant by a set-back.

"I mean," said he, "if they are not interfered with by European countries, which are already predicting the failure of Japan's modern system of government. The spirit of intervention was shown in the making of a recent treaty which was drawn by European powers, and Japan was made to signit."

As a proof of the progress of civilization in Japan, the General went on to say that the Emperor had overthrown the old ideas concerning his sanctaty. Formerly, as the child of the sine, he was considered too sacred to be seen. If he wanted to move from one palace to another orders were given to the people along the route to close their houses. If they glanced through a chink of the door they were liable to have their heads taken of. Now, however, all that is abolished, and the Emperor travels over his country and tries to become familiar with his subjects. "While I was there," continued the General, "he attended the two fetes given in my honor, and he attended them upon an invitation from his citizens. He was so impressed with something I had said that he called upon me in person at the palace where I was staying, and I was honored with an interesting interview."

Some one asked him what he thought of TRIE PROSPECTS IN CHINA,

Some one asked him what he thought of THE PROSPECTS IN CHINA, to which he replied: "I think the country is working towards a better system of government, but it will have to come with a revolution, and that revolution will probably not come in this century. The Tartars hold the sword in China. Before I went to that country I was under the impression that the Chinese Government, in theory at least, was the most republican in the world. I thought they had no system of government, and no laws. The Pekin Government, and no laws. The Pekin Government has merely an appointing power. They appoint heads of provinces. These heads or viceroys are Chinamen, and they, with a Tartar General, make laws, raise armies, appoint subordinate officers. The viceroys get as much out of their subordinates as they can, and their subordinates get

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

as much out of the people as they can, and so I is a system of squeeze right through. In fixing taxes they find out how much a man can make, and assess him over what it costs him to live. That's about the way they do. There is one enterprising Chinaman (the General didn't name him) at the head of a province who has an army that couldn't, of course, stand against a European force of equal numbers, but which could probably sweep China and march to Pekin and declare him Emperor without bloodshed; but the moment he did so, that moment there would be a general massacre of Tartars. The problem in China is to expel the Tartars and to establish a Government of their own."

The conversation then became general, and, after a few minutes, the clergymen took the leave. FACTS, FASHIONS, AND FUN. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—It is not very often that American affairs are subjects of favorable comparison in the legislative bodies of Europe. The dominant aristocracy and the well-to-d shopkeeping class do not like to hear any laudation of this country; and they must have been somewhat galled at a recent sitting of the Austrian House of Representatives. The finan-cial exhibit of the Government is not very en-couraging, and was much criticised. Dr. Herbst said, in the course of his speech:

OTHER VISITORS.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Enoch Root, and G. J. Verbeck, represent

the Academy of Design, who called shortly b

fore noon to invite Gen. and Mrs. Grant to

reception in their honor this evening at the

Lydian Art Gailery, under the auspices of the

the nature of a presentation, the gift being a

very handsome maroon-colored morocco casket

twenty faches in length, twelve in width, and

LAST EVENING

Gen. Grant dined with a private party at Gen. Sheridan's residence, No. 708 Michigan avenue. The evening was passed strictly in private, the invited guests being in the main officers on the Lieutenant-General's staff. Gen. Grant will this evening be the central figure at aprivate horsest a bit son's residence, the proving be

banquet at his son's residence, the morning being free to be occupied as fancy dictates. At

Saturday the Commercial Club will give him

a dinner the Pacific, at which a delegation of the Boston Club will be present. It will be a notable affair.

THE WASHINGTON TRIP.

IT IS POSTPONED TILL NEXT SPRING.

determined not to come to this city until after his return from Mexico next spring. It is,

therefore, proposed that his friends in Congress go to Philadelphia, where he is to be received

with high honors. Congress will be asked to

adjourn over for this purpose, and railroad facilities will be procured through the agency

Senator Don Cameron, who is engin

Philadelphia to greet their old commander, a the Washington Light Infantry may also go.

CINCINNATI. THE COMING RECEPTION.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 4.—Preparations for the reception of Gen. Grant are in active progress

The line of procession has been fixed, and it is not unnecessarily long. Mrs. Grant is not for

gotten, and will give a reception to the ladies at the residence of Washington McLean the same

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 4.-The Chamber of Com

THE DEADLY KNIFE.

Remarkable Escape from Being Murdered

Outright.
That Pat O'Brien's saloon, at the north end of

Clark-street bridge, was not last evening the

scene of a murder is not the fault of a "dock-wal

loper," John Doyle by name, who unfortunatel

has not yet been captured. His victim, Edwar

Callahan, alias Casey, alias Kelley, was at the

but, from loss of blood and intoxication, to gether with the pain and inconvenience he suffered from his wounds, no reasonable story of the afray could be gleased from him. The

wound was about five inches in length.

neck, and so deep was it that the structure of the neck could be plainly seen. Dr.

Cunningham, who was called in to attend Cal-

lahan, considered the wound a most remarkable

one. That part of the body is essentially a vital

one. That part of the body is essentially a vital point, owing to the arterial and veinous vessels being so close to the skin and entirely unprotected. The Doctor made a careful examination of the wound and found that the main blood vessels had escaped injury. Considering the nature and the death of the wound, this was remarkable. He put elevenstitches in the gash, and plastered it up as well as he cyuld, after which the patient was hurried away to the County Hospital. Callahan will probably recover in a short space of time, but his escape was simply miraculous.

The cause of the assault is a mystery, but probably drunken delirium was at the bottom of it. Callahan was a fireman in the United States navy, and had his discharge in his pocket. For some time past he has been employed as fre-

THE POTTERS. CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—The United States Pot ters' Association discussed the question of the uniformity of sizes without coming to any tan-

gible agreement. On the subject of prices they

transversely across the left side of

Chicago Avenue Station shortly after 11 o'clock;

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

cademy. The invitation partook somewhat of

One of the most pleasing events of the day was the reception of Messrs. J. C. Cochrane,

"This growth of America is not the cause of he commercial crisis; but I do believe that this development of America will create a new crisis, which will be distinguished for its rapidity of formation and unexampled severity. This opinion is not new, for the great father of German poetry [Goethe] prophetically recognized it two generations ago, and his lines are so applicable to present circumstances that I annot refrain from reading a few of them to you." The speaker then read the well-known verses beginning:
... Amerika, du bast es besser

An English translation would run: Thou'rt better, America, than this Continent old Hast no pillars, no ruins, of feudal strongh Though thy present is calm, it's yet full of life,

twenty faches in length, twelve in width, and three in denth, lined with blue satio, puffed with white silk. On the lining of the cover were delicately painted two bunches of wild flowers and wheat-heads. Recumbent on the bottom was a handsome gilt easel, with a palet at the top, and pendent therefrom was the "invitation," printed in gilt letters on a piece of heavily-embroidered white silk, on the sides of which were little sketches descriptive of the General's tour around the world. On the satin lining beoest the easel were three gold rings, the centre one containing a miniature of the oid house on the Dent farm, near St. Louis, the other two containing the loitials "U. S. G." and "C. A. T." done in blue and vermilion after the style of the National flag. This delicate allusion to the General's wedding day, and the portrait of the old Dent home, attracted the attention of the General very earnestly, and be heartily congratulated the Com-With no vain recollections or useless strife."

Great applause followed the reading of the quotation. It had more effect from the speaker previously turning to Prince Liechtenstein, "who has told us," said the orator, "that the peasant is also, so to say, a man." This foolish and insulting depreciation of the land-tiller did not receive the answer which it should, but the orator gave them another "dose" of America. He continued: "A disease has attacked us all. I might call it the European maiady. It is miltracted the attention of the General very ear nestly, and be heartily congratulated the Com mittee on the skillful and artistic manner in which the design was worked out.

The ceremony of the invitation having been gotten through with, the General, Col. Fred itarism, and Europe will sink under it. [Bravo!] History does not repeat itself, but is ever taking on new forms. Who imagined only five years ago that milli Grant, and the Committeemen indulged in an informal chat for half an hour, after which the latter took their leave, and hied to the Lydian Gallery to prepare for the reception this even now be flowing to America, and that American markets would control the prices of our grain?

. . The great War in America was only ended, and the slave-barons forever crushed, when the great army was dispanded; but Europe is to-day expiring in armor." DISTRESS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Such utterances derive more significance from the fact that the Austrian and Hungarian tillers of the land are rapidly "going to the bad." High taxes, American competition, and naury are alleged as the great causes. Much distress will prevail in Hungary, and the Government will have to resume its proverbial task of trying to keep the country together. The cutting down of the forests to put money in the State Treasury is assigned as the cause of the unset tled weather of late years, and this is an injury which cannot be remedied in a hurry.

WEATHER.
While the winter promises to be severe in the southern parts of Central Europe, there has een a prolongation of early autumn weather in Denmark. The people of Copenhagen have had fine promenading along the strand; the sand-banks of the Island of Hveen seemed gilded at every sunset, and brought nearer in the clear air. During the stormier weather preceding, nearly 400 large ships could be seen at anchor in the Sound. A HEBRBW " CORNERER."

the proposed excuerion. Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic, here, will go to Wheat-"corners" are in process of develop-ment in Europe. The only thing that checks their rapid popularization-in one sense of the word—is the American supply. A Jew came lately from Debregin to Kaba (Hungary), for the purpose of purchasing the visible supply at that point. His coreligionists did not regard this as recognized business; and, having bad a previous knowledge of his operations, they on this occasion engaged all the empty ware houses. But, by arranging matters so that the "corner"-man could obtain no "Kosher" board, they did a master-stroke, for the visitor was strictly orthodox. He proved, however, equal to the emergency; he lived all the time merce has appointed a committee to co-operate with the committees of other commercial bodies in making arrangements for the reception of Gen. Grant.

out his plans. Truly, the kingdom of this world belongs to such. A writer to Kossuth has given a description of the museum of the patriot. The finest silver cup in the collection is that presented by l'hila delphis; but it is rather strange to be informed that it has a German inscription. Thecause delphis; but it is rather strange to be informed that it has a German inscription, "because German was the dominant language in Philadelphis in 1850." There is also the sword of Washington, presented by the United States Senate. The political situation is so mixed that even Kossuth, Garibaldi, and other patriot-politicians do not know exactly what to say, if we are to judge from recent "interviews."

we are to judge from recent "interviews."

A NEW CHINESE GIANT.

Prague has a sensation in the new Chibese giant. He must not be confounded with the old eight-footer. He is known as Shun-Shi-Lang, and is nine feet in hight and six centners in weight. He is accompanied by his wife, a Chinese lady of average size, who has a reputation—in the Celestial Embire—as a concert singer. A Frenchman is the impressario.

tion—in the Celestial Embire—as a concert singer. A Frenchman is the impresario.

CRIME IN VIENNA.

Vienna society has been startled by the arrest of a Countess for carrying out her criminal ideas on maternity. Two other women were arrested as accomplices; and the further proceedings will, it is said, throw no very favorable light on the condition of morals in the Austrian Capital. The murder of women belonging to a certain class seems to have become a fashion among needy criminals. Two women were lately murdered under almost identical circumstances, and now a third is added to the list. A Hungarian named Prikoszowith was a butcher by trade, but had been latterly employed by a manufacturer of ammunition. He received low wages, but said that he was contented; and, as he neither drank nor smoked, and kept his counsel, he was looked upon favorably by his employer. He left work about 6 p. m. on Oct. 29, and remarked a woman named Aloisa Parusek in the Esterhazy Gasse. She wore a gold chain and watch. The glitter of the gold tempted the ex-butcher. He had a knife in his side-pocket. He felt for it, and then he thought to himself (as he confesses) "If I had that, it would help me over some weeks." He followed the girl to a house in the same street. There he immediately committed the murder by striking his kuffe in the poor girl's neck. The blow was a professional one,—for there was only a dying movement of the hands, and the body fell back dead. The robbery was then coolly proceeded with. The murderer tried to dispose of the gold watch unsuccessfully to jewelers. He then gave it to his mistress, who pawned it. Still, the police had no ciew; and, were it not for the murderer's own proceedings, the author of the crime might never had been detected. Two days after the crime, he told his employer that he would do him a favor by telling any person who might ask about him that he had received an advance of thirteen florins. The request seemed very strange; and, on further questioning, Prikoszowith replied that he bad pawne CRIME IN VIENNA.

the only story of the affray.

ANOTHER.

James Trainor, a well-known man in the odorous precincts of Cheyenne, yesterday assaulted his former mistress, Mollie Hayden, in a most bratal manner, simply because she refuse to live with him, and persisted in boarding at Jennie Love's bagnio, No. 110 Pacific avenue. He met her near the house in the afternoon, and after a few angry words he knocked her down and struck her with some instrument on the top of the nead, inflicting a horrible gash which laid open a flap of the skull several inches square. She was taken to the station, where her wound was dressed by Dr. Hildebrandt, who did not consider it dangerous. Last night she was resting easily, and her recovery was jusured. Trainor was arrested shortly afterwards; and, though he did not exactly confess to the assault, he only denied that a weapon had been used in injuring her. decline to make public their action, but it is known they retain the present selling list, and appointed a Committee to revise the schedule and report. They adopted a resolution requesting President Hayes to not sign the Commercial treaty with France. The session closed with a banquet at the Gibson House to-night.

has been adopted by many Liberal associations in Beiglum, and next year feeling is sure to run high on the subject of Clerical interference in

THE PICKELHAUBE The proposed adoption of the Prussian armybelmet by the French authorities is not as all
favorably received by the Paris press. Lockroy,
in the Rappel, writes: "I do not know if we
can ever accustom ourselves to see French
soldiers in Prussian uniforms. Nothing can be
sadder than the spectacle. Our army will look
Germanized, anhexed, and conquered. It will
seem to have been leat us by Saxony or Bararis." It is doubted whether the Pickelhaube
has any practical advantages.

BULLDING IN PARIS.

BUILDING IN PARIS. The building trades are very active at present in Paris. A new Postoffice is to be built, and several new streets laid out. The number of new houses built during the first eight months of the year is 658, with 2,615 stores.

FRENCH DUBLISTS.

A meeting with an ex-officer leads a French journalist to give the following history of two duelists: Give the following history of two duelists: Give he Saint X. was possessed of a regular monomania for fighting duels. He would fight for the slightest cause, or even for none at all. When he was only Captain, he had a discussion with a younger officer, and immediately sent him seconds. The Colonel of the regiment forbade the duel; but it took place not withstanding, and de Saint X. was wounded. The two duelists were put under arrest during two days. At the end of that time Capt. Saint X. wrote to his antagonist, Capt. Z., "My dear fellow, as you have wounded me, I trust that you will be kind enough to afford me satisfaction; only this time let us use swords." Capt. Z. at once accepted, and was again victor, PRENCH DUBLISTS. satisfaction; only this time let us use swords."
Capt. Z. at once accepted, and was again victor, for he wounded Saint X. pretty severely in the body. The two fighters received afteen days' imprisonment; but, on his day of freedom, Capt. Z. received another note: "My dear fellow, you are certainly lucky and gave me a severatouch, therefore I count on your not refusing me my turn,—but as I cannot stand up, we must fight this time with pistols, and sitting." Next morning Saint X. returned to the hospital with a bullet in his arm. A council of war was called this time, and Capt. Z., being the younger, was condemned to a longer period of imprisonment. When released, he gave his discharge, and challenged his former Colonel for destroying his career, as he alleged he could not refuse the challenges. The Colonel was killed. Saint X. died some years ago: but Capt. Z. was the perdied some years ago: but Capt. Z. was the

The Jockey Club of Paris is represented to us as something like an aristocratic Eldorado,—a kind of Union-League Club, shorn of pointical affinities, and exceedingly blue-blooded, or, what is about the same in New York, having a few cool millions. The Jockey Club of Paris is the nineteenth-century—approximation to "the dandies, the bloods, the mearonis" of London, the "lions" of the last century in France. The Club-House is at the corner of the Rue Scribe and the Boulevard des Capuches, and is the rendezvous of the jeunesse doree of Europe. The very names of the "live" members show that cosmopolitan aristocracy is its foundation-stone. Pointowski, Fiz-James, O'Connor, Keryegu, Marquis de Biron, Prince de Sagan, show that Polish, Breton, and Irish blood is represented along with the old French families. But Rothschild, Hottinguer (the former banking representative) THE PARIS JOCKEY CLUB. Hottinguer (the former banking representative of Duncan, Snerman & Co.), and other names, attest that money is a great motor in these utilitarian days. There is one great consolation remaining to "roturiers." No member of any of those sporting clubs is at present distinguished for great talents and high deeds.

No people can excel the Italians inventing feelings in wittleisms and alliterations. Thus they say in Kome: Avoid four 1°s,—"fame, freddo, frutte, and femine" (hunger, cold, fruit, and women); and put to use three t's,—"tempo, tests, and tesors" (time, brains, and money). In Naples only three 1's are required to govern a people well,—"fests, farins, furca" (festivals, flour, and the vallows). The Neapolitans (the lezy and the witty) state that they have received three p's instead of three f's Neapolitans (the lazy and the witty) state that they have received three p's instead of three I's (the motto of the House of Savoy is "Pauper, probus, pertinax," or "Poor, honest, and obstinate." The Clericals say they have received three p's, but not of the kind they wanted,—"parate, parlate, plangete" (pay, talk, and weep). The day is past, however, when, even in the Latin countries, a Government can be upset by a pun.

THE IRISH LAND-TROUBLE. The Irish farmers are going to meet with more opposition in their movement for inde-pendence than is commonly believed. The Grand Juries of the Irish counties are exclu-sively composed of what the peasants term "estated gentlemen." These bodies are now "estated gentlemen." These bodies are now going to combine. The Limerick tenants of Lord Cloncurry, who asked for a reduction of rents, have been very coolly informed that his Lordship could not comply with their request; and that, if they gave up their farms, he would feel thankful to them, as he thought he could farm them himself greatly to his own pecuniary advantage. This undoubtedly is the dominant feeling among landholders in Great Britain and Ireland; for it was very solacing to some of the smaller landlords to be able, in past years, to take forty or fifty bullocks to a fair, and receive from \$120 to \$150 per head.

A few herds and farm-laborers only are required to carry out their program.

D. E. R.

CRIME AS AN ATTRACTION.

How the Accessory in the Fadda Murder

Draws at the Circus.

Rome Correspondence London Standard.

We have had what may be termed a singular epilog to the drama of the Fadda trial. It will be remembered that Antoinetta Carrozza, the mistress of Cardinalli, was acquitted on the score of her complicity in the murder having been due to "irresistible force," as the phrase goes here. This phrase is too often used to exlight on the condition of morals in the Australia Casital. The morder of women belonging to a sumour need of comments. Two women were lately murdered under almost identical circumstances, and now a tidrit is added to the interest of the control o cuse what is inexcusable, and to shirk the due legal punishment for crime. A man gets into a blind rage and stabs another dead in some trivial quarrel, and his advocate points out to

The Question Consi An Important Pape

CITY S

Pollution of the La from

At the last meeting

of Homeopathic. Ph committee was appoint the sewage question generally. Dr. T. D. this Committee, had er researches in an addr been read before th monthly meeting at t vening, but the atte paper was therefore no synopsis of the address
Dr. Williams quotes
the American Public Egbert L. Viele, civil Egbert L. Viele, civil the horrible sanitary of in 1876, when a portion destitute of sewerage by typhoid fever. He of C. F. Chandler, Pre Board of Health, in tion of drinking-water sequent outbreaks of and diphtheria. Dr. gow, Scotland, in a British Medical Associaty that Glasgow, which greatly from cholera drawing its water suphad escaped all such since the water of brought to the city marked diminution in diphtheria and typhota recognized authority on the absolute neces oly for the prevention numberless outbrea numberiess officerass cholera, and dia ble to the use which had been were recorded in the that entozon (the erga worms) gain cutrance we drink, and that we fine flavor and yet con DECAYED AND Having thus fortified great down to the prace go, as follows:

"These quotations thority show the post atmosphere and a post are presented to this to the facts adduced for the present.

as to the present pur own city. fect in one if the same as in the or have been found sick, risible and invisible, mistakable evidence. Chemical tests have homes of the sick, roings, in drain, catch tests were apparently or organic vacors we pr organic vapors we their subsequent esca rested by the practica builder. We have, du builder. We have, dr vations, shown appro-quantity of our sews the amount of its soil largely organic, here they are putrefactri tion. We have sho the benefits to be dushing, and have it benefits to be derived perforated caps covers the sewers, providing enact and enforce and semi-annual cleaning drains leading from the These perforated of would reduce the pre-the danger which occur naually vaporo special enactment necessary. If the decomposing sewage is perience satisfactoril and the Chicago River pool for most of the we are dangerously si practically demonstration of the sewage South Branches is cat that, comparatively that, comparatively tion passes down into Canal; and we are inf City Engineer that no this way even when the duit is but in operatio of engineering will sh intended to do,—nam

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COLUMBUS, O., 1 Association remained ing the time discust

THE MUSIC HALL

Last Evening.

George B. Carpenter.

Surroundings.

THE OPENING.

and jewelry, and radiant in satins, silks, and

N PARIS. first eight mo

CELISTS.

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X was possessed of a
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Paris is represented to us aristocratic Eldorado,— club, shorn of political ely blue-blooded, or, what New York, having a few ckey Club of Paris is the ckey Club of Paris is the approximation to "the e macaronis" of London, t century in France. The orner of the Rue Scribe es Capucines, and is the unesse doree of Europe. of the "live" membersone. Podiatowski, r, Keryegu, Marquis de agan, show that Polish, d is represented along imilies. But Rothschild, er banking representative & Co.), and other names, a great motor in these re is one great consolations." No member of any igns is at present distin

LLITERATION. el the Italians in renting all the Italians in menting sand alliterations. Thus Avoid four i's,—"fame, femne" (hunger, cold, and put to use three t's,—tesors" (time, brains, and only three i's are required le well,—"festa, farina, ar, and the witty) state that ree p's instead of three i's base of Savoy is "Pauper, or "Poor, houset, LAND-TROUBLE.

are going to meet with their movement for inde-commonly believed. The Irish counties are excluasked for a reduction of very coolly informed could not comply with that, if they gave up their it thankful to them, as ho m them himself greatly to advantage. This undoubt-feeling among landhoiders ing among landholders land; for it was very smaller landlords to be

N ATTRACTION. y in the Fadda Murder at the Circus.

dence London Standard.

t may be termed a singular that Antoinetta Carrozza, illi, was acquitted on the ole force," as the phrase rase is too often used to exerime. A man gets into abs another dead in some his advocate points out to

sasin was the victim of frrein Carrozza's case her advohat by "irresistible force"
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appearance, and there is no
to to be so during her engageof persons were unable to
and such was the concourse
within, that the manager reextra force of police to keep
the to the theatre. It is calthe Roman daily papers that
5,000 persons flocked to the
day evening to witness the
tale Carrozza. And it is as
these 5,000 were by no means
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the There were personages of
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ally striking was the reception
tage. Before her appearance a
circulated in the theatre, in
set forth that there had
a "hostile demonstration";
and the manager appealed
the well-known generosity
of the public of the evening.

of the public of the stration, expression of disapprobation. I cannot say; but no sooner ar in the arena than she was out of applause. There were Is waved and cries of "Viva!" her poor performance, which,

The Question Considered by the Homeopathic Academy.

An Important Paper by Dr. T. D. Willlams on Sewer-Gases.

Pollution of the Lake by the Discharge from the Bever.

at the last meeting of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons a committee was appointed to prepare a paper on the sewage question and sanitary conditions generally. Dr. T. D. Williams, Chairman of this Committee, had embodied the results of his ches in an address which should have been read before the Academy at its regular monthly meeting at the Tremont House last evening, but the attendance was small and the paper was therefore not presented. The subject of which it treats is an important one, and synopsis of the address is accordingly furnished.

Dr. Williams quotes from a paper read before
the American Public Health Association by Egbert L. Viele, civil engineer, who refers to the horrible sanitary condition of Salem, Mass., in 1876, when a portion of the town which was destitute of sewerage facilities was devastated by typhoid fever. He also quotes a declaration of C. F. Chandler, President of the New York Board of Health, in regard to the contamina-Board of Health, in regard to the contamina-tion of drinking-water by sewage and the con-sequent outbreaks of epidemics of typhoid fever and diphtheria. Dr. Andrew Fergus, of Glas-gow, Scotland, in a paper read before the British Medical Association, showed conclusive-ly that Glasgow, which to 1843 and 1854 suffered greatly from choiers (the city in those years drawing its water supply from a polluted river), had escaped all such epidemics of late years, since the water of Loch Katrine had been brought to the city. There had also been a marked diminution in the number of cases of diphtheria and typhoid. Dr. Alfred Carpenter, a recognized authority, had also dwelt at length on the absolute necessity of a pure water supa recognized authority, had also dwelt at length on the absolute necessity of a pure water supply for the prevention of enteric diseases, and numberless outbreaks of typhoid fever, typhus, choiers, and diarrhes, clearly referable to the use of drinking water which had been polluted by sewage, were recorded in the books. Authorities agree that entozes (the eggs or embryos of parasitic worms) gain entrance to the body by the water we drink, and that water might be clear and of fine flavor and yet contain active poison derived from

DECAYED ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

the flavor and yet contain active poison derived from BECAYED ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

Having thus fortified his position, Dr. Williams are down to the practical application to Chicago, as follows:

"These quotations from unquestionable authority show the possible effects of a vitilated athrosphere and a polluted water-supply, and are presented to this Society as being analagous to the facts adduced from practical observation as to the present samilary condition of our own city. The cause and effect in one instance is identically the same as in the other. Hundreds of people have been found sick, surrounded by filth, both risble and invisible, who have presented in mistakable evidence of sewer-gas poisoning. Chemical tests have been made within the homes of the sick, round about the surroundings, in drain, cateb-basic, and sink; these lests were apparently infallible, for sewer-gases or organic vapors were invariably found, and their subsequent escape in many instances arrested by the practical plumber and the sewer-puilder. We have, during our series of observations, shown anoroximately the quality and quantity of our sewage, and have determined the amount of its solid constituents that were largely organic, hence uttrogenous, and that they are putrefactive in their decomposition. We have shown by chemical tests have putrefactive in their decomposition. We have shown by chemical tests have putrefactive in their decomposition, we have shown by chemical tests have apparently of our sewage, and have determined the amount of its solid constituents that were largely organic, hence uttrogenous, and that they are putrefactive in their decomposition, we have shown by chemical tests have application of sufficient anount to establish schools of instruction in the growing of the search and the sewers, providing the municipal suborities and the sewers, providing the municipal suborities and the sewers providing the municipal suborities end to the fact that some bardenia dealing from the same into the river.

These perforated ca

necessary. If the vapors and gases of decomposing sewage are boxious (and our experience satisfactorily tells us that they are), and the Chicago River is the receptacle or cesspool for most of the city's sewage, as it is, then we are dangerously situated indeed. We have practically demonstrated the fact that that portion of the sewage which enters the Main and South Branches is carried out into the lake; that, comparatively speaking, but a small portion passes down into the Illinois & Michigan Cansi; and we are informed by the Assistant City Engineer that no larger quantity can pass this way even when the Fullerton avenue conduit is put in operation. This stupendous piece of engineering will shortly do that which it was

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 4.—The State Dentists'

Association remained in session all day, occupy-ing the time discussing topics relating to the

profession. Committees were appointed to memorialize Congress to prevent the reissue of the Committee Committees were appointed to

memorialize Congress to prevent the reissue of the Cummings patent, to urge Boards of Agriculture hot to offer premiums for specimens of dentistry, and to petition the State Legislature for bodies for anatomical purposes.

At the evening session, the Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: F. A. Hunter. of Cincinnatt, President; A. L. Brown, of Chillicothe, and J. L. Scott, of Defance, Vice-Presidents; E. G. Betty, of Cincinnatt, Corresponding Secretary; W. H. Sillits, of Xenia, Recording Secretary; George W. Kreely, of Oxford, Treasurer.

Big Ferryboat.

The biggest ferryboat in the world made its trial iffi in California twelve days ago. The Solano was built for the transportation of passenger and freight cars across the Straits of Carquinez from Port Costa to Benicia. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 424 feet; length on bottom,—she has no keel.—406 feet; hight of sides in centre, 18 feet 5 imches; height of sides at each end, from bottom of boat, 15 feet 10 inches; molded beam. 64 feet; extreme width over guards, 116 feet; width of guards at centre of boat, 25 feet. She has two vertical beam endines of 60-inch bore and 11-inch stroke, built at Wilmington, Del. The engines have a nominal horse-power of 1,500 horses each, but are capable of being worked up to 2,000 horse-power each. Upon the deck of the Solano are four tracks extending her entire length, with a capacity for carrying forty-eight loaded freight ears, or twenty-four passenger coaches of the largest class. The rudders are worked by an hydraulic steering gear, so that is case of any disarrangement of the hydraulic apparatus, the vessel may be guided by it. The advan-

intended to do,—namely: to

WASH OUT THE NORTH BRANCH

of the Chicago River. This act will carry the
flith now held in suspension (forty grains to the
gallon), a quality and quantity of fluid sewage
unequaled in this country, directly into the lake
to commingle with our water supply. This, together with the unestimable quantities now earried out from the Main and South Branches, and
the quantity already estimated flowing from the
Twelfth street, Twenty-second street, and
Twenty-fifth street sewers directly into
the lake, will certainly give us a
deposit in our drinking-water of
nearly 200 tons of excrementious or
lead matter daily. Health Commissioner De
Wolf informed me that upon the completion of
this conduit the water in the North Branch
would be forced down through the South Branch
into the Illinois & Michigan Canal. This is a
popular idea, but the Assistant City Engineer
says that not one drop more will pass down into
the canal, nor was the Fullerton avenue conduit intended for such a purpose, but to simply
clean out the North Branch. Now, with evidence and knowledge that the lake water is
already being politited with our sewage,
that it is occasionaly brought to us
bearing evidence of contamination, we
should swaken to the fact and endeavor
to incite public interest sufficient at all evente
to prevent any such calamity as now threatens.

"Our entire system of sewerage is wrong. The
law prohibiting the deposit of animal matter to
our lake or water-courses only applies to solid
substance, or, applying to all offsi, it is not enforced. For my own part, I cannot distinguish
any preferable difference between the
drinking of decomposing "offail " from
a slaughter-house and the decomposing
contents of a privy-rault., However, between
the Board of Public Works and the Health Department a difference of opinion in this respect
certainly exists. Nor do I perceive any difference, so far as the effects of decomposition are
concerned, in the deposit of a limited quantity
of beef "quartered" into our lake WASH OUT THE NORTH BRANCH Vate.

A communication was read from the White-water Sorghum Association of Peabody, Kas., in which offers were made and a statement that the Association had \$20,000 invested in the industry.

An interesting report from E. P. Russell, of the accepture sugar establishment at Crystal An interesting report from E. P. Russell, of the sorghum sugar establishment at Crystal Lake, Ill., was read, in which the statement was made that about 45,000 pounds of splendid sugar is being made there this season from very inferior jutes obtained largely from unripe cane. The report also says: "The experience we have had at our works this season convinces us that, with proper machinery, we can grind cane one day, and have sugar made from that cane ready for the market the next day, and not have to early the stock six months before the sugar is ready for sale."

PRISON ABUSES.

The Investigation into the Milwaukee Hense of Correction Management—The Chief of Police and the Inspector on the Stand. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—The investigation into the House of Correction management, by the State Board of Charities and Reform, is drawing to a close. The principal witnesses this forenoon were Chief of Police Kennedy and Inspector Hasse, and the testimony given by them concerned their manner of governing the institution and disciplining refractory prisoners. Dan Pierce, the forger and reputed author of the Sentine' scandal article, was called, but H. M. Finch, the attorney hired by the State to conduct the questioning of witnesses, interposed that Pierce ought not to be compelled to give testimony, as in so doing he might criminate himself and the Sentine in the matter of the libel suits. Mr. Ebbitts, counsel for Kennedy, objected to the excuse of Pierce. Mr. Haskins moved that the excuse be granted. Mr. Elmore held that the State had a right to get all the testimony possible, let it fall where it may. Pierce then went so far as to say that he was the author of the Sentinel article, when Mr. Finelf again objected, as his testimony would prejudice the case against the Sentinel. Pierce stated that his testimony would imperit his defense in the criminal proceedings now pending against him, and no further effort was made to get him to testiffy.

Clarence Perry, the three-card monte convict, was next put upon the stand, and repeated the testimony given by him on the occasion of his last call by the Committee of the County Board of Supervisors. M. Finch, the attorney hired by the State to

of Supervisors.

After Perry, only one or two other witnesses were examined, and then the Board closed this portion of their labors. Their report to the Governor will probably be made before the close of the present mouth.

Covernor will proposely be made before the close of the present mouth.

The Lake Eric Vineyards.

Every year the Sandusky Register gives a carefully-compiled statement showing the season's production of grapes and wine for the Vineyard region, embracing the shands at the western end of Lake Eric and the neighboring shores of Sandusky Bay,—probably the most important grape-growing district in the United States. The report for 1879, just published, shows that the number of acres in vines is 4,000 and the yield 16,000,000 pounds. The wine-houses report a production of 1,528,400 gallons. Of this by far the greater part is Ostawba, which holds its own as the favorit American wine in spite of the efforts to popularize native red wines made from the Concord grape, the Ives Seedling, and other varieties. It is not pleasant to learn that the triets of the foreign wine-makers are extensively cobied in this country, but that this is the case the Register makes no doubt. It estimates that not more than 1,000,000 gallons of pure jute have gone with the million and a half gallons of wine. Some of the decients, it says, make no secret of the fact that they use spirits, sugar, and water largely, and claim that this doctored staff is more acceptable to their customers than pure wine.

tages of this improvement is that the immense craft can be handled with ease by one man, whereas, if the ordinary wheel and system of steering were used, six men would be required at the wheel. its Informal but Brilliant Opening

CANE-GROWERS.

Last Day of the Session at St. Louis_Inte esting Statements as to the Production of Sugar from Sorghum-The Variety Best

Sugar from Serghum—The Variety Best
Adapted to General Cultivation.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

St. Lours, Dec. 4.—The second day's session
of the Cane-Growers' Association opened with
the reading of a lengthy communication from
Mr. Rustell, who was associated with Waidner
& Co., of Chicago, in their sugar-works at
Crystal Lake. He gave a very interesting account of their expenses and the results accomcount of their expenses and the results accom-plished, but these have already been furnished the readers of THE TRIBUNE. This was followed by the report of the expert of the Association, Mr. George C. W. Belcher, of this city, a son of Mr. Belcher, the well-known sugar-refiner, and associated with his father in the refinery business.

with his father in the refinery business. Mr. Belcher received a thorough scientific education in this country and Europe, with especial reference to the practical business of sugar-refining, and the Association has been osculiarly fortunate in securing his services as scientific expert during the past season. He has tested the juices of a large number of samples of cane of different varieties, and from all parts of the country, and found that they contained from 5 to 14 per cent of pura cane sugar, as shown by the polariscope, averaging from 8 to 11 per cent. It is said that the best Louisians ribbon cane only averages from 11 to 13 per cent, and the Caban cane 15 to 18. Mr. Belcher was disposed to be very careful and conservative in expressing an opinion upon the ultimate full success of the sorgham sugar business, but admitted that, while he would not at present encourage others to enter upon it, he was making arrangements to engage in it himself. His opinion was that certain and successful results could not be relied upon from the open-pan to a thin sirap weighing ten or eleven pounds to the gallon, and then finishing in a vacuum pan, as was done at Crystal Lake; that, while the outlook was in every respect hopful, the announcement of full success in sagar-maka vacuum pan, as was done at Crystal Lake; that, while the outlook was in every respect hopeful, the announcement of full success in sagar-making in its present stage of development would be premature. The position of Mr. Beleber, as conhected with one of the largest sugar refineries of the country, together with his scientific attainments, gives weight to his opinions, and affords strong encouragement to the members of the Association.

The President announced the following Exceptive Committee for the coming year: N. J. Coleman, St. Louis; G. C. W. Belcher, St. Louis; C. M. Schwartz, Murraysville, Ill.; Dr. Newberry, Nokomis, Ill.; S. H. Kenny, Morristown, Minn.

the "polarization." In other words, it should be settled, beyond dispute, whether the "polarization" of Louisiana cane juice and the "polarization" of sorghum juice means the same thing. If they de, there is no question about the value of some of the sorghum that has been grown this year, but, if not, the sooner the difference is recognized and understood the better. The samples tessed polarized 4.47 to 12.58, the lower degrees being unripe cane. Polarization in Cuba rates at 14 to 16, and sorghum has polarized 14½, which is something very surprising. Mr. Beleher said that, so far as he could judge from information furnished him, sandy, loam soil is best adapted for raising cane, but careful and thorough analyses of soils should be made to determine this matter. Early amber seemed to be the best variety of case to cultivate.

A communication was read from the White-

any list of names which might be given would be invidious and partial.

To-night the Music Hall will be formally dedicated to the associate members by the Apollo Club with Hoffman's "Cinderella," the tickets for which have been sold in large numbers. A limited number, however, will be disposed of at the door this evening. On Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week the hall will be formally opened to the public by the Carlotta Patti Company. THE HALL. The situation of the hall is all that could be desired of it, and its architectural proportions make it a handsome addition to the line of south.

The main interest in the ball centres, however, in the auditorium, which is not only of large size, measuring 124 feet in depth by eightysix feet in width, but is so admirably arranged in all its details that even the cynical McVicker has acknowledged that it surpasses anything of the kind he ever saw, and that, after a thorough examination of the whole building, he could not think of a single feature in which he could

examination of the whole building, he could not think of a single feature in which he could suggest an improvement.

The platform of the auditorium is situated in its northern extremity; so it will be seen that the side of the auditorium is presented to the audience approaching it by the main entrance on State street. The dimensions of the platform are: width, fity-three feet; depth, twenty-wight feet; hight of arch, forty-five feet. On either side of the platform, above the door by which the artists will make their exits and their entrances, are at present two wacant spaces, which will be filled by the organ. The division of the organ into parts has been made so as to secure antiphonal effects, and, in order that the fullest sympathy may be had between the organist and the rest of the performers, his sent will be placed in the centre of the back of the platform, on a gallery erect-ed sixteen feet above it. There he will be removed from the overpowering noise of his instrument, and, being enabled to hear all the music, will not be forced to follow a rigid tempo in his playing.

perfect acoustic properties which the rain possessed. And in the speaking the faintest words of the orator were heard as distinctly as though each individual in the large assemblage were st anding at his elbow.

Dr. A. Reeves Jackson was introduced by the speaker, and he also spoke in his usual cheerful vein. He is the Doctor who was immortalized by the pen of Mark Twain in his "innocents Abroad."

Dr. Charles Barnes and Miss Wallace tollowed in a aplendid vocal duct, which also pleased the audience mightily. Miss Zeline Manty likewise contributed a musical selection, and shortly afterward the assembly arose from the seats and scattered about the interior of the great building, examining all the appointments below and above, and congratulating themselves, each other, and Chicago upon the new acquisition. More than ever it was felt that a want long experienced had been supplied. The people geberally came early,—at about 80 clock,—and retried early, after brief season of sociability and informal greeting, to attend several receptions of a private nature, to the success of which it was necessary that their presence should be loaned.

In order to give the reader anidea as to were

present, it is only necessary to state that pearly every person who claims to belong to the upper-ten class of society in Chicago was there, and any list of names which might be given would

moved from the overpowering noise of his instrument, and, being enabled to hear all the music, will not be forced to follow a rigid tempo in his playing.

The view of the auditorium from the centre of the platform gives at once the idea that the arrangement of the seats has been made in a manner which secures the audience the fullest possible view of the platform and of the people in the house. The floors rise gradually as they recede, and there are no obstructions to the sight, the actual last being that, out of nearly 2,000 seats, only seven have a pillar which the fine of sight of their occupants. The general arrangement of seats does not present any new features, though visitors of the Music Hall will need to bear in mind that the various divisions of the seats are called by the old names, the seats immediately in front of the orchestra being known as the parquet, those to the rear being the parquet-circle. The first gallery, whose lower seats are only eight feet higher than the back seats of the parquet-circle, is known as the dress-circle, while the second is called simply the gallery.

The seats in the various divisions are all allice, and are in many respects an improvement upon the ordinary theatre-chair. Their width of twenty-two inches makes them so roomy that a great coat flung over one side of the back leaves ample room for the occupant of the chair to lean back in comfort, while a hat-rack beneath each seat protects his beaver from pollution. The arms of the chairs have been made of good size, so that the occupant can rest his elbows on them without interfering with his next neighbor's indulging in a like method of repose. In the gallery there are six navilion boxes on each side of the platform, whose rich upholstering makes them very attractive. The roof of these boxes is of silver, while their face is upholstered in bue, capped with gold. The decoration of the interior of the outside boxes is in rich red, while that of the centre will be in gold. In the dress-circle are eight stall-boxes, while

audience is unique. The passages and stair-cases are wide,—In some cases providing three times the space required by the Building law,— and, by a peculiar arrangement at the landings, parties holding trekets to the galleries are directed to their places by an usher, who meets them as soon as they have reached the lowest level of the gallery, thus saving the unnecessary climb to the upper level, which is the case in other places of amuse-ment.

Inaugural Speeches by Prof. Swing and Description of the Auditorium and Its

level, which is the case in other places of amusement.

The foyer measures twenty-six feet in deoth by eighty in width, and is ornamented with four hundsome mirrors, each ten feet in hight. Off from this is a neat little smoking-room, while in summer time a balcony, reached by the windows on the left end of the foyer, can be utilized in a like manner.

The filumination of the auditorium is accomplished by four sun-burners of sixty-four lights each, sixteen chandellers of four to eight burners each, and twenty three-light brackets distributed about the parquet and galleries.

In the matter of entrancés and exits, abundant provision has been made for the public. The main entrance on State street has been so constructed that the sale of tickets at its farthestend can be conducted with the greatest possible dispatch, and without any crowding on the part of the sudlence. There are sixteen exits in all to the auditorium, five on each of the gallery floors, and six on that of the parquet and parquet circle. An informal opening of the new Central Music Hall took place last evening, and thousands availed themselves of the opportunity to see the inside of the noble edifice for the first The affair was for the most part of a social nature: invitations were sent out, accompanied by individual admission tickets, and only enough were distributed to fill the house comfortably. Three or four private receptions were on the tapis last night, and subsequently all the leading society people of the three divisions were out en masse, and the most of them came in full evening dress, blazing with diamonds

parquet-circle.
On each floor, toe, is a large and commodious dressing-room, that on the parquet being situated at the nead of the carriage-way, which is supplied with an awning large enough to cover three carriages, which can thus discharge their occupants without lear of getting wet by the

occupants without fear of gotting wet by the rain.

The accommodations for the public do not excel those which have been made for the artists. The lower floor of the building contains a vast array of rooms, among them the artists assembly-room, capable of comfortably holding 450 people, three commoditions dressing-rooms, a janitor's room, in which, with the auditorium in full sight, he controls its fillumination, the apartment containing the heating apparatus, and others, all admirably arranged for the purposes intended. together in Chicago a more fashionable or a botter-dressed audience, even were all the Kings, Queens, Princess, and Princesses of song better-dressed audience, even were all the Kings, Queens, Princes, and Princesses of song and oraforio in the world to consolidate into one mighty combination and sweep down upon us, after having a whole year in which to pretare for the tremendous occasion. It was a grand audience, probabily as grand as the managers may ever hope to see sgain within the four walls of the stately edifice, which was pronounced by all a perfect triumph in the art of srchitecture.

The guests were seated by stylish usbers, and the lower portion of the house and the balcony were completely filled, while many ascended to the upper gallery. In order to test the scoustic properties of the vast suditorium, an impromptu program was arranged, consisting of music, speaking, etc. Mr. George B. Carpenter, Secretary and Manager of the institution, happening to pass over the stage, his many enthusiastic friends in the audience called upon him for a speech. The young man, thus taken by surprise, was compelled to respond, excusing himself, from making a speech, but pleasantly stating the purposes for which the new building was designed, etc. Mr. L. Z. Leiter, the fresident of the Company, arrived all little later, and presided on the platform. He shortly introduced Prof. Swing, who made a brief but extremely happy speech, in which he astonished every body present at the amount of latent humor which he vented upon the unsuspecting multitude. He spoke of the many happy occasions which were in store for the music-loving public, which would be all the more appreciated on account of the privations they had endured for want of an adequate room in which to listen to the best singers and musicians of the world.

Before Mr. Leiter arrived Miss Amy Fay performed a difficult plane only and the notes rang out round, and pure, and unbroken to the remotest corners of the vast space above and below, delighting each listener with the perfect acoustic properties which the Hall possessed. And in the speaking the faintest words of the orator were heard as distinct

and others, all admirably arranged for the purposes intended.

The fuller the investigation made of the new Music Hall the more apparent it becomes that the efforts of Mr. G. B. Carpenter, its manager, and Mr. D. Adler, the architect, have been crowned with success.

The following is a list of the shareholders who have supplied the money necessary to bring the undertaking to such a successful conclusion: George M. Pullman, Levi Z. Leiter, Sidney A. Kent, R. T. Crane, Edson Ketth, Marshall Field, Martin Ryerson, J. Kuszell Jones, William M. Hovt, H. M. Singer, W. E. Hale, George Sturges, N. Ludington, Jonathan Clark, J. M. Walker, W. W. Kimball, Eugene Cary, Walter L. Peck, Asa Dow, William E. Tomlins, James B. Rayner, Bradley Dean, A. Kniseley, E. Erushaw, J. Van Inwagen, C. D. Hamill, William f. Baker, John M. Clerk, Fred W. Peck, C. B. Holmes, Prof. David Swing, A. J. Averill, Frank M. Blair, William R. Page, N. K. Fairbank, George B. Carpenter, J. W. Doans, and C. M. Henderson.

TOWN CONSOLIDATION.

A Talk with Mr. James P. Root upon the "What is your opinion on this subject of town consolidation?" asked a reporter yester-

day of James P. Root.
"Gen. Smith is right in what he says about it," replied the lawyer promptly. "That bill the law of 1877—wasn't gotten up to fit Chicago, but some towns down here in the country. I have looked at the question very carefully, having been employed to investigate it, and I came to the conclusion that it was not practicable to consolidate under the act. It provides, as Gen. Smith says, that the County Board in any county under township organization may provide that the territory embraced in any city in such county shall be organized as a town upon the request of the City Council, and if the population shall exceed 3,000. * And I agree with him when he says that the act only refers to a territory em-braced within a city, and which has not been organized as a town, or which, having been organized as a town, has properly ceased to be such, and that it should be taken as a limitation upon the power to organize such territory into a town. That was just the view I took of it.

why the act could not operate here practically was that, if it did operate at all, and the three towns were consolidated and organized into a town, it would leave the parks in very bad shape. The phrase 'organize such territory into a town' presumes a case where it is not organized, and it would not apply to a case where that territory is already organized, as it is now in Chicago, into one or more towns. So I didn't see how they could do ft without further legislation.

see how they could do it without further legislation."

"Is there no way to consolidate, then?"

"I don't see any except to consolidate two towns, and then apply the machinery to the consolidation of the remaining town, all of which would require more or less petitions, and a good deal of time. Even then some complication would arise in regard to the parks. The act of 1879 don't conflict with the other laws, but it is in addition to them,—an additional mode. It seems to me very plain, pow, that the consolidation can be accomplished. It is the duty of the County Clerk to make a report to the Board of County Commissioners of the result of the election on this question in the two towns of West and North Chicago, because the Board has no jurisdiction over it butil it comes before the Board officially. The Board may act, and, by a proper resolution, adopted and spread upon its records, The Three Towns Can be consolidated. THE THREE TOWNS CAN BE CONSOLIDATED into one under such name as the County Board may fix. All this would be effected under the law of 1879."

"Why was any change in the law necessary in

law of 1879."

"Why was any change in the law necessary in order to save the parks?"

"No law was necessary as to the South Park, because the South Park Commissioners were appointed by the Governor for certain territory known as a park district, pursuant to a law which had been voted upon and adopted by the people, thereby constituting the Park Commissioners corporate authorities, with nower to levy taxes and assessments. As to Lincoln Park, the Park Commissioners themselves have no authority to levy taxes and assessments, nor could they be authorized to do so without a vote of the people. But the Supervisor and Town Clerk constitute the corporate authorities of North Chicago for the purpose of levying taxes for park purposes. On the West Side the Town Board constitute the corporate authorities. It would be impossible, under decisions of our Supreme Court, to give to the Park Boards on the North and West Sides power to levy taxes and assessments, for the people of those towns have never assented to such authorities, —that is, have never by their votes agreed to confer that power upon them. The act of 1879 provides that, after its adoption by the people, the Park Commissioners shall constitute the corporate authorities for the purpose of levying taxes and assessments, and it preserves to each of those towns the town as a park district, and constitutes the Park Commissioners corporate authorities for that town for park purposes only. Now, the people, having by their votes in each of those towns agreed to this, it is competent for the County Board to go on and perfect the consolidation; and it leaves the towns neact, so are as the parks are concerned."

PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

How They Spend Their Leisure Hours. "H. J. R.," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, writes: "I believe the members of the Cabinet are all in town. I called on Postmaster-General Key the other evening and found him engaged in a hot game of cards with—himself. He is probably one of the most inveterate solltaire players in the country. Well, didn't Napoleon play solltaire? Key says he likes the game, first, because he likes to says he likes the game, first, because he likes to play with a sensible man; and, second, because he likes a skillful man for an opponent. After leaving the Judge I met in the Ebbitt House rotunds a Cabinet sharp (that is, one who knows all about Cabinet officers), and I asked how the several gentlemen pass their evenings. "Well," said he, "you have already seen how Key passes a weary hour. You will find him that way every evening, unless he is out spending the evening. weary hour. You will find him that way every evening, unless he is out spending the evening. He never misses an invitation to dinner, and he is very sociable. He has the fewest airs of any man in the Cabinet. He will go and play sevenup with anybody who is respectable, and will drink his share of the whisky and smoke his share of cigars. A very good eld fellow is Key."

"How do the other Cabinet roosters pass their time!"

"O, well, Schurz generally reads, and when his eyes trouble him from overwork he goes to the plano, shuts his eyes, the room being somewhat darkened, and improvises. He is the only man in the Cabinet who knows anything of music. His style is sometimes weird and mournful, and sometimes it is the gayest. He and Henry Watterson will ait togother and a ing

and play a whole evening. The pisno is Schurz's diversion, as horses are Grant's."

"How about Sterman' How does he spend his evenium?"

"Well, Sterman is a great newspacer-reader, and just now he is making binuselt smisble with the Southern politicians. He frequently has them at his house of evenings. Sherman is more of a social man than you would think. He is full of anedote, and his reminiscences are very entertaining. He is cold only in official life. At home he is really pleasant. He is also fond of a rood dimer and a glass of wine. The Shermans all are. The Secretary very often gets his shorthand writer at his house and spends the whole evening writing letters. His correspondence is very large."

"How about Unele Dick Thompson? Does he work evenings?"

"No. He is very domestic, and passionately fond of young people, and he has always a stroop of children about him. Besides, the Secretary of the Navy has reached that age when he likes to go to bed early. He is an early riser, too, and then he pitches into the official work. There is not a man in the Gabinet who devotes more hours to his office than he. He doesn't trust everything to subordinates, and you will never find his table piled a foot thek wish bapers of an important character, as Robsson's used to be."

"How about Attorney-Greene Devens."

"Well, he is another hard worker. He studies a good deal at night. He is not particular so he gets to hed at 12, to 30 clock at night. He is not particular so he gets to hed at 12, to 30 clock at night. He is not particular so he gets to hed as Tel, to and Boston, and he is soon do fit the heart of hea

Hard on the doctors. St. Jacobs Oil. To the rescue with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar before the baby strangles with croup. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

There are more cures made with Hop Bitters han all other medicines. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUT: NUMEROUS patrons throughest the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the State Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. or Saturdays: on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 W. F. BOGAIT, Bruggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-at. 5. M. WALDEN, Newsdesier, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Medison-st., near Western-av. JOHN F. LEK'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and

JOHN P. LEK'S Drur Store, corner Haisted and Harrison.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfra-st.
H. C. HERSICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fanoy Goods, 796 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEKBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Division-R. between Labelle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggista, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

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BUSINESS CHANCES. A GENTLEMAN WITH \$21,000 CAN ENTER A first-class jobbing-house in the most flourishing eity in the West, with an established trade of two-hundred thousand dollars per annum. The only house of the kind in the city; exclusively paints, oils and glass. Any one desiring a third interest, with a guranuree of twenty per cent on his capital, may address WILLIAM C. TVES, Howland Block, Chicago. A RARE CHANCE—I HAVE FITTED UP A NICE A fish and oyster market, with a restaurant connected; sickness the cause for selling. Call at once, as North Clark's.

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Green E 8, Tribnne office.

FOR SALE—A DRUGSTURE DOING A GOOD BUSTness either with or without building. This is a rare
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Ill., 5 miles east of Foreston, Ill. Cen. POR SALE—A PHYSICIAN IN THE ENJOYMENT of a lucrative practice near the southern city limits destres to sell the same on account of impaired health. He designs removing West as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made. E 21, Tribune office. VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE ON easy terms—A coal works situated on line of Pittaburg. Cinclinati & St. Louis isaliroad, near the City of Pittaburg, 500 acres of the best gas coal; works in complete order and ready for immediate operation. A barrain in offered. For particulars address A. G. Nicibley, corner Seventh-av. and Smithfield-st., Pittaburg, Pa.

burg, Pa.

WANTED-PARTIES TO INVEST IN A MANUfacturing business, long and well established,
where the investment will double in five years besides
paying large annual dividends. S15,000 to 820,000 required. Address with real name X 38. Tribune office.

A M NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan
office, 12: Bandoiph-st., one door east of Clark. Old
gold and effiver bought for cash or exchanged. For
sale-Fine gold and affirer watches, diamonds, and
jewelry, less than store prices.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE
without removel, planos, and other goodsecurities.
152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18. A PORTION OF THE SECOND 5.000 SHARES OF the working capital reshvation of the Chicago Enterprise Gold and Silver Mining Company is now offered at £2.50 per share. First 5.000 shares all sold. For turther information, circulars, stc., apply to E. S. HUNT, Socretary, HO Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN, RATES REASON-ROSS on Turnifure, planca, otc., without removal. Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st., over Preston & Kean's bank. ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, It planos, etc. (without removal), and other good securities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., room 4.

A-ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LUAN ON on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc. at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Booms 5 and 6. 120 Handolph-st. Established 1854. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER— Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every descripton at GOLDSMIO'S Loan and Builloa Obsectionseed, 39 East Madisofest. Established 1895. \$140,000 TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
Degroom and Randolph-sts., first floor. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF of electring at I. GELDER'S, see State-at. Orders by goall promptly a sended to. Established 1801. BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, &C. WANTED-TO BUY ONE BILLIARD AND ONE

70 Ramosph-s.

WANTED-WR HAVE NUMEROUS APPLICAtions for obean second-hand billiard and pool
tanies. Farties having such for sale address the J. R.
BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO., 47 and 48 States 48. POB SALE

OR SALE-POR PACKERS-200 EMPTY WINE casks in good condition; chesp for cash. VAL. WANTED-LOW DOUBLE OFFICE DESK. AD-

THE UNION PURNITURE OUNTAIT, on W. Madison-es., sell all kinds of boasehold, goods monthly payments. Low prices. Lasy terms.

FOR SALE-BY JAMES J. HOVT, 145 LA SALLE-RY, R. ...
House and lot on Twenty-sixth-rt., between South Park and Prairies are, \$4.00.

House and lot on Walmut-st., between Lincoln and Bobey \$5.00.

Building and lot on west side of river, hetween Walsington and Madison-sts.

Building and lot on west side of river, hetween Walsington and Madison-sts.

Building area near Elme Island, \$100 per acre.

FOR \$ALE-11 LOTS, 25.X125, CORNER OF HOMAN-WILL Design Fark.

WILL West of Douglas Park.

WILL Design St. 10 a. m., \$4 the south door of the Criminal Court Building on Michigan-st. CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—UNKAPEST PROPRETT IN CHICAGO.
Proom house, burn. water, sweer, lot Swigst
price, 81, 80°. Also broom house, burn. water, saver,
lot Swigst, switch, sweet,
lot Swigst, switch, sewer;
lot Swigst, sweet, saver, water, saver,
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lot Swigst, POR SALE-WE CAN OFFER OFFER A NUMBER of excellent barreline in houses for Salcon to \$15,000 that will pay 10 per seen on investment. Also, are property, lois, and farms. John GOVERT & CO., 100

Por SALE—A BARGAIN—25X161 TO ALLEY,
No. 7:8 Michigan-av., 100 feet north of Twentyaccord-st. This would be a good location for a firstclass restaurant. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 57
Dearborn-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-ACIER PROPERTY IN TOWN OF me. C. W. DEAN, 125 Washington et. Room et.

POR SALE-AT SII PER FOOT, 1,445 FEET CORWILLIAMS, 125 Clares. And Sixty-first-st. DAVID
WILLIAMS, 125 Clares. Room 11.

POR SALE-96 PER FOOT, CHOICE LOTS NEAR South Perk and filmols Central station. W. O. COLE, 113 Washington-st.

TO RENT-ROUSES. TO RENT-705 WEST MONROR-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone-front house, in exceptionally fine order, newly patietd and grained throughout, papered very richiv, is set patent sever ventication, etc. Want a sirely larticular tenant. H. A. OSBOHN, 128 La Salle-st., noom 1.

TO RENT-\$20 PER MONTH-FINE 3-STORY West Polk-st Indianated Westernay.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELT FURNISHED HOUSE, northeast corner Adams and Woodens, to family without children. Will rent for one year. Bafferences required. For order to examine house apply to P. B. WEAGE, 123 Nouth Water-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED. with all modern improvements. Owner wishes to board with parties routing. Inquire on premises, 273 Park-av. To the West Side; drateians in every particular; owners will board if desirable. Address D 94. Tribung. TO RENT-PLATS.

TO BENT-THE NEW S-ROOM FLAT, 4% BEL-den-sv. G. S. BUTLER & CO. 328 Hurrhut-st. TO RENT_BOOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-TO MAN AND WIFE. TWO FRONT furnished rooms for honsekeeping. 411 South State-81., Room 18.

TO RENT-TO MAN AND WIFE. TWO FRONT furnished rooms for honsekeeping. 411 South State-81., Room 18.

TO RENT-TO MAN AND WIFE TWO FRONT FOR A young man, with or without board. References given and required, 27 East Sixteenth-81.

West Bides TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO HENT-STORE 145 KINZIE-ST., NEAR LA Saile, \$25 till May 1, 1880, Aprily to JOHN D. PARKER, 180 Washington-st., Boom 35.

To RENT-Laker AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTED rooms, with stam power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st. TO RENT-LARGE ROOM WITH STEAM POWER, suitable for manufacturing, printing, or bindery. PHTKIN & CRUVER, 149 Chris-st., in rest. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A CENTLEMAN AND wife, pare of an unfurnished house or a flat on the West Slice; state full particulars. Address A 50, Tribune office. West Mic; stato full particulars. Address A 80, Tribune office.

VANTED-TO RENT-OWNERS WISHING TENout. for houses or flats, please call and see us.
Our office is certain in the process of the process

BOARDING AND LOBGING. 16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single persons, with first-clars board.

MICHIGAN-AV.—PLHASANT ROOM AND board in a private family for a gentleman.

NORTH CLARK-SZ., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$1 to \$5 per week; thout board, \$1 to \$5. 250 Officer.—Back Parlor, also front room on third floor, to rent with board.

West Bide.
503 West Madison-St.—Board With Well-furnished rooms: Sheldon-Court Hotel.

DENNETT HOUSE, 71 MONROE-ST. - VERY pleasant, large, and well-furnished rooms, with first-class ooard, at reasonable rates.

Charence House Christ State and Harboard and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, from \$6 to \$10; also furnished rooms rented without board. Se to 5 to; also furnished rooms rented without board.

In Stigle rooms and board \$4.50 to \$8 per week.

Translents \$1 a day. Restaurant ticket, 21 mesh, \$3.50

I ASPINGS HOUSE, 18, 18, 20, ADD 22 EAST
Adams at. - Well-furnished rooms, with board, in suiter or slayle, from \$5 to \$8 per week. Translent, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

I OTER, BEGUNS WICK. - WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT south-front from gent and wife; also, a few single-rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash av., corner of Congress-8. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Palmer House-Room and board, \$5 to \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN WITH TWO CHIL-dren, 4 and 5 years old, and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, cheep, for nest, quiet family, where the children will be with cared for. Give terms, and ad-dress E 24. Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. Washington-st.

I OST - \$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID AT THIS
L office for the return of three rings which were lost
in a pocketoook, last Wednesday, between Hooley's
Theatre and Rush-st. Resum to Cashier Tribune, and
receive reward. receive reward.

I OST YESTRDAY MONNING, FROM 918 INDIana-ay, a small, white, woolly dog, with snaved
less, without collar. Liberal reward paid on return to
above address.

L OST—ON WEDNESDAY—A SHIBT-STUD COntaining small stone, spiral broken off; liberal reward to mader. Call or address JOSEPH PFIRSHING,
94 Washington-st., Boom 21.

Notice—if the parties who took a value of the control of the contr CTRAYED OR STOLEN-A DARK-BAY MARE, amost black, white right hind boot, and 5 shoe on left front foot; small white soc under mane. Bring to let North Wells-st., and get reward. \$250 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF WATCH Specifies and chalataken on a West Madison-K. car yesterday afternoon. State where I can negotiate with you by addressing E 28. Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. A RTESIAN WELLS—WILL MAN WHO CALLED at West Park Office few works ago, saying he could increase the flow of ariselan wells, please step in again. Southwest corner Halsted and Washington also.

DEDBIGS AND COOK SOACHES SATERMINATES by contract (warranted). Exteriminator for raise. Callor address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clarkers, Room S. CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE BRICK WORKS.

OBI to 492 North Water-st. Standard goods; blocks; tiles of all sizes and shapes on hand or made promptly.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER IN A retail store. Address & 13. Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—FARMS WELL Improved in lows, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois, for city property; incambranea assumed for some of the farms. Join COVERT & CO., 100 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN Chicago, or some suburban sown, a judement of nearly 89,000 with property attached to satisfy it; property is mostakened, as it will take some cash for a clear title. Address D 44, Tribune office.

A GENTS WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, A to bandle a ready-selling remedy, one of superior nerit, that meets the demand of the people every where; ood agents clear from 55 to 820 a day. Call on or ad-ress D. W. AVERILL, 202 State-se, Chicago, III. PROPESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO-CON tation free, personally or by letter, on cl male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Histraced book extant, 330 pages, beautifully by prescriptions for all diseases. Price, 61, postpate

PIDELITY STURAGE COMPANY. NOS. 76, 75 A SC East Van Buren-st. established 1875; perman and reitsbie; for furniture and merchandle; advance TURAGE FOR PURNITURE, MERCHANDI, burgios etc. (chespest and best in city; advance op. c. per sinusid. C. & G. PARISY, 180 W. Monr COR BALE-4000 FEET LUMBER, SLIC

Bookkeepers Octive. Cee)
WANTED - CASHIER - MUST UNDERS'
double entry bookkeeping. Security req
Steady job for the Fight man. State wages want
reference. Address E 9, Tribune office.

WANTED SIX NO. 1 CLOTHING OUTTERS, AT once. CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 421 Mil.

Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS AT \$1 PEROORD. WOODCHOPPERS AT \$1 PEROORD. WOT all whiter 50 coal miners: 400 laborers
for the south at \$1 per day and coard. For chean
for the south at \$1 per day and coard. For chean
for the south at \$1 per day and coard. For chean
for the south at \$1 per day and coard. For chean
fickets to all points South apply to Chaistrian & Co.,
288 South Water, at

WANTED—ALL LABORERS GOING SOUTH TO
call at J. H. SPERHBUCK'S, 21 West islandajphst., where you will be furnished with cheapes rates to
all points South. Also Su choopers, 59 coal miners.

WANTED—ALL LABORERS FOR LEWIS WORK
in the South, wages \$1 per day and board. We
call be to be south and the best of the coard of the
hugh & Co., 68 South Canal-s.

WANTED—JANLARY IST NEXT, BY ONE OF
the leading woolt canal-s.

WANTED—JANLARY IST NEXT, BY ONE OF
the leading woolt canal-s.

WANTED—JANLARY IST NEXT, BY ONE OF
the leading woolt canal-s.

WANTED—AND AND AND SOUTH AND SOUTH AND SOUTH AND SHOP THE BEST SAIS, St. Louis, Eq.
WHANTED—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-GLASS
hardware salesmen, one each for the States of
Weedenigh, Northers flows, and Northers Sansart
must command a large trade to obtain situation. A
ddress to once, HENRY D. WILLIAMS, eare of revy
& Co., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR OF ITPEwriter. Address E.7, fribane office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR OF ITPEwriter. Address E.7, fribane office.

WANTED—A GENTS—MEN IN SEARCH OF BUSIstates of the coming winder will find upon inwestlgating our money making scheme that our plan pleases
set of any. Only Small cantical, and each returns certain: \$1 samples free: paners for scan. No boy. No
portics. Wellder and sear of scan. No boy. No
portics. Wellder to be south of the furnitary beasures.

WANTED—A PORTIC STRICT OF SCAN
WESTED A BERGHT TOUNG MAN TO DO COLwell and the summers. Apwilling, with bost of references. E.3, Tribunes.

WANTED—A PORTIC STRICT OF SCAN
Well and the summers. Ap-WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN photograph vallery and learn the business. Apply at Art Gailery, 57 West Madison-st. WANTED-ATHEN EUM BURKAU OF LITERA-ture, 37 Park-row, New York, has ungual de-mands for manuscript novels. Correspondence invited.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRI, TO COUK, WASH, and Iron, and do general housework. 388 South WANTED-A PRENCH GIRL AT 651 MICHIGAN. WANTED -IMMEDIATELT-AN EXPERIENCED cook; also a good second girl. Good references required. Call at 275 Unio et. WANTED-A GIML TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 543 North Clark-st. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN GRE-eral housework. References required. Apply to WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1501 Indians-av. WANTED-Gill, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK

Nurses WANTED-A JURSE GIGL; ONE THAT CAN sow; must have experience and references. 307 Chestnut-at, between North Clart-at, and Destrout-ar. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD NURSE TO Call at 170 Onlio-st.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS IRONER AT FRENCH Landdry, 137 Fourth ay, 401 Description. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkoepers, Cicrus, de.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
office man, well posted in dres insurance and newsps per ciercual wors, or as collustor for some house. Al
references as to ability and integrity. Address B 23,
Tribune office. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN drug store to lears business; have had some experience; want to dulsh. E. 19, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN FAVE-ting on extensive trails in fancy goo is throughout the States of Wiscousin, Minnesola, lows, and fillmois is a first-class house, from Jan. 1. Address E. 8, 47, busine office.

une office.

Conchinen. Teamsters. &c.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS

Coachina of long experience, sober, and industrious. First-class references. Address & 16, 1750 me. SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR BUT-O for by a young man just from Euriand; tentogrades years in last pixes; a ressucean or notel no objection at present. R 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND rapid shorthand reporter is open for an engagement; would accept a position as unwapaper reserver, address STENOGRAPHER, Box 498, Fond du Lan, Wis. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGRETTION young man to sell in the Rast for a Western house. Reference, Address JOS. WAY, 1443 North Eighth-CITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPENIENCE Senographer. Can attend to court reporting no business correspondence. Can give references. Address E. 20, Iribuae office.

SITUATION WANTED-TO FLOUR AND PRO
Vision exporters—A Scotch gradieman thoroughly
acquainted with above trade and knowing the best
buvers in Scotland, is open for an erraryment wither
of salary or commission. Address ALPMA, care of
Messra, Stronach, Dancan & Dugaid, advocates, Aberdeen, Scotland. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GRN.

Eral hodsework or second work. 1871 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work and sewing, or light general housework; good references given. Address 30 Smith-st. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK IN a first-class family: refore aces given; South Side preferred. E 10, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GER man girl as cook and laundress in first-class family, call at 102 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs. SERIMSTREES.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A dressmaking shoe. E 25, Tribune emcs.

CITUATION WASTED—BY A COLORED GIRL TO take care of children and wait on table. Apply at 1618 Butterfield-st.

Emiployment Agencies.
Cituations wanted—pamidies in Need of S. good Sandinavian or German formal, help, can be supplied at G. DUSK'S onics, 193 Milwhates av. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTHE FACTORY, FIRST-OLASS ORGANS AT prices beyond competition. Wholessie and reliable. Nicholson Organ Co., 68 East Indiana-st. Estata 1871.

A CHERAT RUSH TO STORY & CAMPS., 188 AND 1890 State-et. to see, near, and buy the wonderful Mathushek plano.

A SPLENDID NEW CHICKERING UPRIGHT plano for raile at a bargain. Address Cos. Tribuna.

A REED & SONS. TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 191 AND 181 State-st., hereby given notice that all orders left at their warerrooms for plano-moving, uning, or copairing will be as promptly attended to as hereicofore.

DARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS ATSTORY & CAMPS: it will astoms purchasers to find how low they can buy. 183 and 190 State-st.

DE CARPEUL, IN PURCHASING A DROKED plano and see that Decker Bros. is stamped on the from olate. STORY & CAMP. 188 and 180 State-st.

PLEGANT 75-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PLANG. Total or richly carved dase, with carved less and lives catalogue pide 260. Scientific and lives catalogue pide 260. Scientific catalogue pide 260. Scie

HALLET. DAVIS & CO. S

These celebrated planes, with others of best makes can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adams-stat, Chicago. KIMBALL ORGANS. W. W. KIMBALL. Shoninger, Corner State and Adams-

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW SQUARE PIANOS, NEW ORGANS, For sale on installments, et W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams sta Corner State and Adams as Corner State and Adams as STORY & CAMP SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS OF easy payments: several hundred slways in stock to select from. 188 and 180 State-st.

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS SOLD ON SMILL MORE TO SUBJECT AND SQUARE PIANOS SOLD ON SMILL MORE TO SUBJECT AND SQUARE PIANOS SOLD ON SMILL MORE TO SUBJECT AND SQUARE PIANOS SOLD ON SMILL MORE TO SUBJECT AND SQUARE PIANOS SOLD ON SMILL MORE TO SUBJECT AND SALES A

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE F and handsome trotting gelding George Hubb He is rising d years of age, 15 mands high, is rangy stylish; he is very rion bay, and perfectly dottle saybody to drive, and trotted three heat this fall ter than 2.35, and is perfectly sound, killed, and get and is warranted to trot a mile in less than 2.55 and yearloads and get and is warranted to trot a mile in less than 2.55 and yearloads on the bar and try until satisfied. Also a good span of work horses, two young and perfectly sound. Any party wishing to young and perfectly sound. Any party wishing to young and perfectly sound. Any party wishing and rolling the them to do. Apply at No. 25 Indiana-on the corner of Thirteenth-85.

A WELL EDUCATED TOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE to teach the English branches to a few shiften in family. Terms reasonable. French and German I desired. Address D 88, Tribune office.

A LADY WILL TEACH A CLASS OF FIVE OR THE OF STREET O

PARTNERS WANTED RTNER WASTED-A MANUFACTU I bobbing house of excellent reputation, well are ished, and oning a paying business, rould strain partner, active or silent, with from \$15,00 to \$25,0 cash capital, in order to extend the business, presents a rare opportunity to enter a consent single well-established and paying, where its investment will return at least 15 per count in ordinary enters.

THE CITY. GENERALL NEWS

MELNER HART, Wim nipeg, is at the Tren JOHN A. POOR, Bos ton, is at the Tre H. C. ATKINS, Milwat tkee, is at the She ". E. HARDY, Boston , is at the Sherman CLARK, Horison, Wis., is at the Palmer

C. M. M. THBURN, of Pe ru, Ind., is at WILLIAM h'USSELL, of El gin, Ill., i F. F. Smar, Beaver Fells, Pa., is at the

M. C. CULVER, Lafayette, Ind., is at the Tre-W. J. Maxans, Hartford,, Conn., is at the Tre-

G. D. DONNELLY, Kansas -City, Mo., is at the W. A. M. GREEN, Philade aphia, Pa., is at the JAMES R. YOUNG, Washington, D. C., is at the

CHARLES GIONE, Coleretne, Ireland, is at the E. W. MEDDABGE, Detroit, Mich., is at the R. H. FOSTER, Hartford, Conn., is at

DR. M. L. HEWITH, Marquette, is at the CLARK E. CARR, of Galesburg, is Grand Pacific Hotel. WILLIAM H. BARTON, Washington, D. C., at the Palmer House.

COL. J. B. CALLAIS and wife, U. S., A. at the Palmer House. PROF. L. B. CALDWELL, Cleveland, O., is registered at the Palmer House. C. C. Moore, Passenger Agent Virginia Mid-and Railroad, is at the Gardner. J. J. Haler, proprietor Park Theatre, Boson, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

CARLOTTA PATTI and troupe will arrive at the Grand Pacific Hotel this morning. UNITED STATES SENATOR David Davis, of ngton, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

WALTER MUSGROVE and Henry Harlowe arreal, Can., are at the Grand Pacific Hotel E. W. MEDDAUGH, of the Northwestern J. M. OSBORN, General Freight Agent Wa-

W. A. H. LOVELAND, President Colorado entral Railway, Golden, Col., is at the Palmer WILLIAM WILKINSON, a prominent manufacturer of Burton, England, is at the Grand Pacific

E. GALLUP, General Passenger Agent Boston Albany Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific

E. W. WINTER, General Superintendent West Visconsin Railway, Hudson, Wis., is at the Frand Pacific Hotel. J. C. BEOCKSMIT, Auditor, and A. S. Mobter, assistant General Freight Agent, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, Cedar lapids, Ia., are at the Palmer House.

VERY LARGELY-ATTENDED private reception ere given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Perr I. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carpenter I. Dearborn avenue on the North Side.

THE TEMPERATURE Vesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 40 deg.; 10 a. m., 40; 12 m., 42; 3 p. m., 43; 8 p. m., 42. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.73; 8 p. m.,

AT A REGULAR MEETING of Duane Lodge, I. O. O. F., held Monday evening, the following officers were elected to serve one year from Jan. 1, 1880: N. G., Joseph Soloman; V. G., George E. Beckwith; Treasurer, M. M. Gerst-; R. Secretary, M. Oppenheimer; Permanent cretary, Morris Soloman; Trusteas, E. R. lleox, William G. Bruce, Louis Barnett, Sol seuburg, and Albert Stern.

THE WORK OF TEARING down the shantles on the northeast coreer of Madison street and if the system was begun yesterday morning, and il will probably have disappeared by to-night. The business is under the charge of Deputy-beriff Stacy, who has a squad of men under him. once of the squatters objected, but it did no cod. Mr. Kimball, the owner of the property, theinds mutting un at once a five-story business. ds putting up at once a five-story business

W. H. DUTCHER and Charles Tappan, who rere arrested day before yesterday at the in-tance of F. L. Warner on a charge of robbing dien of a sum of money, were yesterday honora-bly discharged by Justice Wallace, there being evidence whatever against them. The statent that they have been hanging about the
home last summer is untrue, for both genmen have been in the city only six weeks, and
pool-rooms were closed before they came

A HORSE AND DELIVERT-WAGON belonging to A. Dagoubert, packer and dealer in pig's feet, tongue, tripe, etc., at No. 239 North Wells street, while crossing the Archer avenue intersection of the Michigan Southern Railroad at 5:25 last evening, was run over by engine No. 67, running north along the track. The hind part of the wagon was badly wrecked, and the driver, C. Tamonlague, was avererly injured about the Lamontague, was severely injured about the cast. He was cared for in a neighboring drug-ore, and was then taken to the home of his apployer in a carriage.

employer in a carriage.

Taking their our from the thieves the citizens in the West Division have nearly all armed themselves, and are awaiting in cold blood the first burglar that dares to show up, with the deliberate intention of killing him. Henry Stoddard, a young man living at No. 509 Lake street, was a little too hasty in "doing" his burglar, for along about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he saw Officers Bold and Cramer going through an alley in the rear of Bryan place in order to make sure that all was safe, be mistook them for burglars and fired upon them twice, fortunately with no effect.

An adjournment meeting of the Union League

fortunately with no effect.

An adjourned meeting of the Union League was held yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Sherman House to perfect the organization. The incorporators as finally decided upon are Philip A Bovne, William Penn Nixon, Ira W. Buell, John Wentworth, John H. Kedzie, E. G. Keith, and James B. Bradwell. The only business done was to sign the petition for incorporation, after which the meeting adjourned to the cell of the Committee on Incorporation. It is expected that the certificate will be obtained some time next week and the organization immediately perfected.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the Exchange for Women's Work was held yesterday morning at their rooms, No. 163 State street. Mrs. W. P. Nixon presided. The usual routine reports were read and adopted. Mesdames Douglas, Starring, Asay, Williams, and Carpenter were appointed a committee to superintend the Christmas bazar of the Woman's Exchange, to be held during the holidays, commencing Dat. 15, at the rooms of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, corner of State and Madison streets. The meeting then adjourned for one anotific.

ie. No arrests were made.

No arrests was a pudge Tuley to-day. Whate amount will be of course is unknown. A arrago, when Van Hollen was in Canada and dered to come here and stand his trial, the count agreed upon was \$20,000. Now, hower, since he came within the jurisdiction of a Court without any agreement, it is probable at the surety required of him will be ro large at he eannot furnish it, and that he will have remain in jail until his case is called, if the dictment is not quashed in the meantime.

Attorneys are at work on the indictment, it van Hollen will doubtless mare his first anarance in the Criminal Court on a motion to mach. If it is unsuccessful, then an effort will made to get him out on bail.

by being run down on Fourteenth street by a runaway horse. The animal belonged to W. S. Carpenter, and was hitched in the rest of Oliver's packing-house on Halsted street, near the viaduct. Taking violent fright, the horse broke the hitch'ng-strap, and also the traces which held him fast to the buggy, and dashed away at a furious goit. The unfortunate Mrs. Reid was rassing the alley opening at Fourteenth street, and stepped right in front of the renaway. Under the circumstances the jury thought that no blame could be attached to Mr. Carpenter, and a verdict of accidental ceath was returned. An inquest was also held at the County Hospital upon Francis Gordon, who died at the Hospital upon Francis Gordon, who died at the Hospital sesterday morning of injuries received by being run over last Monday night on the Michigan Southern Railroad near Grand Crossing. A verdict of accidental killing was returned in this case also.

William Knox. a saloon-keeper at No. 42

was returned in this case also.

William Knox, a saloon-keeper at No. 42
West Madison street, has been missing since
last Friday, and fears are entertained that he
has met with some mishap. He had about
\$1,500 in his possession at the time, and was
last seen in the saloon of Richard Evans, on the
corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street,
late in the evening, after coming from the
bleyels match. There was apparently no cause
for I is disappearance, as he was doing a good
bus ness, and his domestic relations were not
un cleasant. He was about five feet eight inches
in hight, thick-set, of fair complexion, 36 years
of age, and wore a heavy mustache. One of his
from teeth is missing. His friends do not think
he has been murdered, yet they think it strange
no word has been received from him. He is
well known on the West Side, having resided
there for the last fifteen years. The police have
been furnished with a description of the missing
man, but up to the present time no trace of him nan, but up to the present time no trace of him has been found after leaving Evans' saloon. It is suggested by some that he has simply paid all some outstanding debts, and left town.

off some outstanding debts, and left town.

The members of the West Side Young Ladies' Cooking Class held a meeting at No. 640 West Congress street yesterday afternoon. The meeting was announced for half-past 2 o'clock, but the ladies were so tardy in coming together that it was not until half-past 8 that the meeting commenced its business. Miss H. Miller, the President, opened with the reading of a portion of the Scribtures, and the Lord's Prayer was repeated in concert, by those present. There were fifteen ladies present. The Secretary, Miss Clara Miller, read the minutes of the last meeting, after which the subject of the coming public supper, which is to be given in the basement of Centenary Church a week from Thursday evening, was taken up, and the details discussed and arranged, occupying the attention of the members until the time for adjournment. A program, consisting of readings, recitations, vocal and instrument al music, speaking, etc. will be rendered in addition to the gastronomical attractions at that time. Committees on program, dishes, tables, and other interests, were appointed. It was decided that a special meeting should be held at the residence of the President, No. at I was decided that a special meeting should be held at the residence of the President, No. at I was decided that a special meeting should be west Adams street, at half-past 2 o'clock Widnesday afternoon.

THE R ON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Nes. Hampshire, and member of the National Central Committee, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday altermoon en route from the West. Mr. Chandler was but a short from the West. Mr. Chandler was but a short time in the city, and expressed himself in favor of Chicago as the place for holding the next National Republican Convention. He regards the political on tlook all over the Nationas most promising for a Republican victory in 1880, no matter who may be the candidate, providing be is a good man, and looks upon Grant, Blaice, Washburne, and Sherman as the coming candidates, with Grant in the lead. He is not in favor of a change in our financial policy, but believes that it requires strong men and good to be brought to the fore in the coming campaign. Mr. Chandler was accompanied by A. J. Chandler and E. M. Jordan, of New Hampshire. They left last evening for a trip in the Northwest.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. A regular meeting of the Academy of Design was held yesterday evening at their art-gallery, No. 103 State street, Mr. J. C. Cochrane, President of the Academy, in the chair. There were also present Mesers. Volk, Schwerdt, Stites, Peck, Root, Burghoffer, Bescher, Verteck, Pick-

ering, and Collis.
On motion of Mr. Root, the regular business was dispensed with.
Committees were appointed to attend to the pusiness of receiving guests and other dutien neidental to the Academy's reception of this evening.

On motion, Messrs. J. G. Burghoffer, R. W. Wallace, and Lyell E. Carr were elected associate members of the Academy, and Mrs. St. John, an associate member, was promoted to be an Academician.

The meeting adjourned to next Thursday exemple.

The meeting adjourned to next Indusday evening.

The Reception Committee of the Academy had a private interview with Gen. Grant yesterday morning, at which they presented him with the memorial inviting him to the reception to be held at the Academy's gallery this evening. The General stated that he could not possibly attend during the evening, and it was decided to open the reception at 4 p. m., at or shortly after which time it is expected Gen. Grant will make his appearance.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE SEWERAGE and street employes will be

home to-morrow morning. THE TREASURER received \$7,669 from the Water Department yesterday, and \$152 from the

On and AFTER Thursday the 10 per cent penalty will be added to all water rates. Those who have not paid their tax should make a note THE DEPARTMENT of Public Works put a farce of men at work yesterday putting manure

around the hydrants to protect them from the winter's frosts. THE MADISON STREET BRIDGE was open yesterday for repairs. New beams and flooring are being put in, and it is expected that the work will be completed by noon to-day.

THE VAN BUREN STREET bridge was run into yesterday by the tug Burton and damaged somewhat. The names of those who witnessed the accident were reported, and a nearing will be had in due season. IT WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY that another

It was reported testerably that another Irisb demonstration was on the tapis, headed by the city employes. The object of it is said to be to give Mayor Harrison an opportunity to rise and explain why he refused to preside at the McCormick Hail gathering. He will preside this time, of course, if the movement does not fall through.

THE MEAT CONDEMNATIONS were as follows yesterday: At Nos. 3 and 4, West Jackson street market, four bruised hams; at No. 8, three diseased bogs; at Nos. 9 and 10, four pork hams; at Nos. 15 and 16, one slunk cair; and at No. 203 South Water street, one slunk cair. calf. In Bridgeport eight quarters of beef were condemned, and at the Stock-Yards one dis eased hog.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE, and their disagree-ing often leads to confusion in the Health De-partment. There was a case in point yesterday. One doctor reported a case of scarlet-fever at No. 9 Farrell street, and the usual card was put up, and another, seeing the card, ordered it taken down in an impertment note in which he said there was no scarlet-fever at the house. Who shall decide?

JUSTICE WALSH was around yesterday to ex-JUSTICE WALSH was around yesterday to explain the trouble he seems to have gotten into with the Controller and Supt. Felton. He says the reason mittimuses in duplicate have not been made is that he has insufficient clerical help. Mr. Gurney, however, refused to listen to any verbal excuses, but asked him to communicate in writing whatever he had to say, and he will, no doubt, do it.

municate in writing whatever he had to say, and he will, no doubt, do it.

A FEW DAYS ago it was announced that the Mayor had appointed Charles Hefter to the position of Clerk of the North Side Police Court. It now appears that Heiter lives on the West Side, and that the North Side is in arms about it, and the prospects are that the Mayor will change his mind. He concluded some time ago to give the place to a German, and he ought to be able to find one in the section of the city where the Court is located, especially since that is quite a German community.

THE MAYOR yesterday received a communication from the officers of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company in answer to the charge that they were occupying the sidewalks along Stewart avenue without authority. They say that they have used the sidewalks as a matter of convenience, and only temporarily, and that they have no desire to encroach upon the rights of any one, and the prospects are that their explanation will be accepted assatisfactory, and that there will be no further trouble.

WIDENING STATE STREET.

sented by Egbert Jamieson, and it seemed, also, that they had representation on the Committee. In fact, it was currently reported that there was a job in the move, but, be this as it may, it was evident that the remonstrants had two followers, at least. Mr. Jamieson spoke at some length in favor of the repeal, but he did not claim that the city would or would not be liable, and his eloquence divided the Committee in the middle, and the result was the petition of the remonstrants asking for a repeal of the ordinance was played on file, Alds. Everett and Peevey so voting, and the other members being still. It is highly probable, however, that Alds. Cullerton and Riordan will present a minority report, and in the Council, on the two reports, the public will be able to determine what there is, if anything, in the question. THE END OF AN OLD TROUBLE.

For some time past negotiations have been going on between Commissioner Waller and the contractors on the new City-Hall looking to substituting granit for Bedford stone for the columns, and yesterday they came to a close, and everybody will now be satisfied. The arrangement reached is, that the contractors, Thomlinson & Reed, shall be paid \$37,000, and in consideration thereof they will put in granit columns,—the same as upon the country's side of the building. The original contract for the stone-work amounted to \$477,693, and by this arrangement granit is to be substituted. or the building. The original contract for the stone-work amounted to \$477,693, and by this arrangement granit is to be substituted for Bedford stone for the columns at a cost or \$37,000. The Council some time ago agreed to pay \$108,000 for substituting granit for both the columns and pilasters, but the Mayor vetoed it, on the ground that the change could be made at less expense, and it appears that he was right. Since then, however, the pilasters have been ordered to be made of Bedford stone, and a part of them are now in, but the contract for the columns is said to be avery favorable one for the columns is said to be avery favorable one for the city, and that the Mayor's veto has saved the city about \$50,000. The contract has been executed, and calls for putting in thirty-four columns by June 1,—the \$108,000 bid called for thirty-eight columns and forty-two pilasters,—and will be entered upon at once. Delay, for once, has not been fraught with a great deal of danger, but the strange part of the affair is, that, while the city authorities are jubilant, the contractors are no less so.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT yesterday, Henry Burkman was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the County Jail for larceny.

THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE met yesterda meet at the Hospital at 10 o'clock this morning, and probably all the members of the Board will be on hand. Saturday morning the Committe on Public Charities will go out to Jefferson. DEPUTY-SHERIFF SELIGMAN yesterday d scended upon the schooner S. Bates, just arrived from Manistee, Mich., and seized its cargo of 120,000 feet of lumber under a repleyin writ The case in which the levy was made was that of S. N. Wilcox and D. K. Pearsons against Jame Dalton & Brother and William Meglade.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC CHARITIES yesterday visited the County Agent's office and gave matters there a thorough overhauling. All the members of the Committee were present, as well as President Stewart. It is probable that some minor changes in the arrangements of the office may be suggested, but generally the idea prevails that Capt. McGrath's management has been good, and that he has done all he could for the benefit of the county. Five Persons were Tried in the County Court yesterday for insanity. Ernest Johnson, a Norwegian, 36 years old, Kate Holland, Eliza C. Larson, and Peter Heukenes were adjudged insane and paupers. Kate Holland is a Weish woman, 29 years old, and was arrested some woman, 29 years old, and was arrested some time ago for shoplifting, but discharged. Cor-nella Willard, a giri of 20, was found insane, but not a pauper. She has been out of her mind about five months, and spends all her time cry-ing.

THE COMMITTEE ON Public Service wrestled THE COMMITTEE ON Public Service wrestled once more with the salary question yesterday. A communication was received from the Deputy Sheriffs, who requested an allowance of \$400 each to cover their expenses during the past and comiffs year. Most of the members of the Committee were in favor of making the allowance, but the law seemed to stand in the way, and it was decided to refer the question back to the Board without action. The salaries of the janitors and swatcomen, twelve in all, were increased from \$65 to \$70 per month. These persons had asked for \$75, and there was a good deal of discussion over the point. deal of discussion over the point.

THE BAILIFF'S WAR in the County Court still continues, and appears to be as far away from settlement as ever. Judge Loomis has instructed Wilkinson to remain on hand, and calls upon him to open and adjourn court each day. The recent appointee, Sheldou, is employed serving summonses for the County Court, and so an open conflict of authority is avoided. Yesterday the Sheriff and four Deputies were on hand when court was opened. There has been some discussion as to whether the proceedings in court might not be rendered invalid if the court were opened by a person not legally appointed, but the point is not considered an important one. Wilkinson has not had charge of any juries, and has served no papers since his dismissal by the Sheriff. The opposition to him have circulated a story to the effect that Wilkinson was not a citizen of the United States, but in reply to a reporter's questionings yesterday Wilkinson said he was a citizen. He came to the United States when a minor, and obtained his final papers in Chicago prior to the fire. These papers he still has (the court records were burnt), and Mr. Toomey, who was his witness when he applied for naturalization, is still living in Chicago. The Sheriff declares that he alone has the right to appoint his Balliffs, and that under no circumstances will he out Wilkinson's name on the pay-roll. This difficulty can, however, be gotten over by the Court certifying to Wilkinson's claim, and setting forth that his however, be gotten over by the Court certifying to Wilkinson's claim, and setting forth that his employment was necessary. In this case the County Board would have to pass upon the bill.

GOVERNMENT GRIST.

THE GOLD DISBURSEMENTS at the Sub-Treasury yesterday reached \$45,000. THE SUB-TREASURY paid out \$5,000 in silver yesterday and redeemed \$9,000. ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday.

ABOUT \$12,000 oF THE money paid out at the Sub-Treasury yesterday went for pensions. James Wilson has been appointed watchman on the new Government Building, vice Frank Kerrigan, resigned.

THE PETIT JURY, which has just finished its abors in the United States District Court, was paid off yesterday, and distributed \$1,000 among itself.

THE INTERNAL-REVENUE receipts at Collector Harvey's office vesterday footed up \$32,207, of which \$29,121 was for tax-paid spirits, \$1,748 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,114 for beer.

JUSTICE WILL BE parceled out by Judge Blodgett to-day to the various offenders against the Federal laws who have been tried and found guilty during the recent session of the petit jury, but whose sentences have not yet been pronounced:

Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert received a draft yesterday for \$350,000 from Treasurer Gilfillan, to be placed to the credit of Miss-Ada C. Sweet, Pension Agent in this city. It was the largest single credit to a disbursing officer that has been received during Mr. Gilbert's term of office.

Day before yesterday six flourishers of paint-brushes and dabblers in paint-pots were "laid off" at the new structure, and among them was one Stanton, the son of a ward patriot named Pat. The irate parent of a bounced boy—"me own by, sur, and I've brought um up as a by shud be brought up as is Pat Stanton's by"— visited the old building yesterday in a towering rage and beliowed long and lustily for satisfac-tion.

E. S. WHITEHEAD, a Special Inspector of Customs from Port Huron, Mich., moved mystertously about the Government Building yesterday in company with Commodore Keefe, and the two are reported to have made a tour of the docks, presumably for the purpose of making a seizure in a day or two of some craft or other for not having her proper papers. "Mum was the word," however, as Carter Harrison would say, and the sealed lips of the two persons with whom the dead secret rested refused to declare it.

whom the dead secret rested refused to declare it.

The pollowing is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday:
L. Dupuy, S casks wine; Reid, Murdock & Fisher, 75 cases canned goods; A. Firman, 20 barrels anchovies; Metzler, Rothschilds & Co., 1 case pipes; Clark & Loveday, 35 barrels hering, 4 bundles cod fish; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 316 sacks salt; J. W. Doane & Co., 1,670 bozes raisins; G. S. Haskell & Co., 63 bales seeds; Ohapin & Gore, 4 cases cigars; Burley & Tyrell, 32 packages earthenware; Kalman Bros., 8 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 4 cases cigars; Kantzler & Harris, 8 cases cigars; W. Kirkwood, I cask whisky. Collections, \$4,890.38.

The west portions of the new Custom-House are being fitted up for the accommodation of the Post-Office. They will be done

out the middle of next week, and the room about the middle of next week, and the room now occupied by the Postmaster vacated. The Postmaster and his assistant, with the business office, will be located in the south portico, and the cashier, suditor, and accountant in the north portico. The entrapec to these offices will be by steps from the Clark street stdewalk. The change is made because it has become necessary to continue the work with the heating apparatus and plastering in the room at present occupied by the Postmaster. This will be the last change before going into permanent quarters, at the porticos will not be needed until that time.

til that time.

THE PETIT JURY

for the December term of the United States Circuit
Court—Judges Drummond and Biodgest—was
impaneled yeterday for the 15th inst. The list
of the called and chosen is as follows: John J.
O'Beilly, John W. Hurton, George W. Hotaling, A. C. A. Rosing, Patrick Sanders, E. A.
Robinson, Chicago; Pelig Young, Aurors;
Westley Nolan, Morrison; Charles Goodrich,
Naperville; Edward, Potter, Richmond; John
Swansey, Ridott; O. W. Dey, Dixon; James
Rockwell, Geneva; John E. Shea, Newbort; D.
C. Skelley, Lemont; William Knapp and William Halley, Rockford; Peter Johnson, Wauconda; Warren Rogers, Downer's Grove; Calvin Robinson, Hyde Park; E. M. Barnard, Lake View;
Henry Chetlain, Galena; C. A. Worden, Waukegan; Richard Harrison, Greenwood; Samuel
Browster, Waukegan; John Burke, Sycamore;
W. S. Morris, Moline; Samuel Barnum, Lake
Forest; Eugene Hammon, Hanover; J. M.
Smith, Ringwood; Robert Wilson, Milford;
John A. Ashley, Mount Carroll; William
Phelps, Sycamore; Henry Leach, Gardner;
Lorenzo Woodward, Marengo; Edward H.Jack,
Peorla; George Shayer, Rockford; John Palmer,
Munden; Ira Crawford, Watertown; David
Owens, Minooka.

The first Government case to be taken up is

Owens, Minooka.

The first Government case to be taken up is that of the Mian Distilling Company, which will probably receive attention very soon after the new jury arrives. The remaining cases are the new jury arrives. The remaining cases are not so numerous as they are long, so that it will probably be two or three months before a jury is called in the District Court. All of which means that there are to be no more criminal matters tried—and there are enough of them er some time to come.

THE CONVENTION.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.
The plans for fitting up the Exposition Build ng in case Chicago should get the next Repub lican National Convention—as she certainly eught to—are being thoughtfully discussed by Mr. Root, the Illinois member of the National Committee, and the Exposition people, though it is too early to say that anything has take very definit shape. The most feasible suggesion advanced is that of Mr. Root, which, it is understood, meets with the concurrence of the Exposition folks. It is to use the north end of the building,-the only portion entirely clear,and to separate it from the south end by a high board partition. There will be ample room in the Agricultural Hall for committee-rooms, telegraph-rooms, etc. At the extreme north end of the main hall could be erected the platform, with reserved space in front for the orchestra and the hewspaper representatives from Chicago and everywhere. The remaining space, in the form of a semicircle, could be set anart for the delegates, who will number something like 1,000. From the circumference of this semicircle could be built a rising floor, like that in a theatre, to connect with the galleries, which would themselves be strengthened for the unusual strain they would be called upon to bear. With the space so divided, there would be ample seating-accommodations for 20,and to separate it from the south end by a high

would themselves be strengthened for the unusual strain they would be called upon to bear. With the space so divided, there would be ample seating-accommodations for 20,000 people, exclusive of those participating in the business of the Convention.

To improve the acoustic properties of the building, it is proposed to stretch wires, running north and south at a proper hight from the floor, and to so arrange them in sets, one above the other, as to admit of their being covered with white sheeting, or something similar, in order that, while assisting in solving the acoustic difficulty, the arrangement will result in leaving certain interstices which will not hamper but improve the ventilation. The walls and ceilings—in fact, everything that will bear it—can then be profusely and handsomely decorated with flags, banners, bunting, shields, and appropriate devices. In short, if the National Committee does its duty and decides to hold the Convention here, Chicago will provide it a place of meeting at once easily accessible and provided with all the arrangements that can conduce to comfort and beauty.

COMMISSIONS. SUIT ABOUT A COURT-HOUSE CONTRACT.

About a week ago the following item appeared in THE TRIBUNE'S Court news: Moses A. Thayer began a suit yesterday in attachment against Robert Clark, John T. Raffen,

To people posted in city and county affairs this suggested that Moses had perhaps had a finger in the Court-House contracts, since Clark & Raffen were doing the iron-work, McArthur baving an interest at one time with them, and that he wanted money; that he had a claim for "influence" which had not been paid, and had gone to law to make the contractors pony up. A reporter accordingly started out to investigate and get the facts; if possible. He saw Thayer, but he would say nothing. Then he called on Harry Richardson. He, too, was uncommunicative. Raffen was also seen, and was very ignorant indeed. The reporter, however, did not abandon the pursuit. Yesterday be got

ignorant indeed. The reporter, however, did not abandon the pursuit. Yesterday he got what he was after.

The contract for the iron and brick work of the county's haif, it will be remembered, was awarded to Sexton for \$328,163. Clark & Raffen had bid \$229,735 for the iron-work alone, and \$336,435 for both,—or \$3,272 more than Sexton. Soon after the latter got the contract, he sublet the iron work to Clark & Raffen and McArthur, who had also put in a bid, and received from them two notes for \$3,000 each as his "commission." Thayer claims that it was through his efforts that Sexton sublet; that Clark & Raffen and McArthur promised him \$6,000 if he got them the contract. This he says he can prove by four witnesses, who were present when the verbal agreement was made. The \$6,000 was paid Sexton when the notes became due, but Thayer got nothing. He was out off from time to time, and was finally, as he claims, offered \$3,000 down and \$3,000 some other day. He wanted the whole amount. As there was no prospect of getting it he watched his opportunity, and when Clake & Raffen received their final payment of \$12,000 last week, he began the suit against them and gernished the renews which ty, and when Clak & Raffen received their final payment of \$12,000 last week, he began the suit against them, and garnisheed the money, which is in the Merchants' National Bank. It is understood that he has since tried to effect a settlement, but the contractors will not listen to the proposition. A reporter saw Raffen yesterday and found him better informed than he was the other day. He said Sexton had been paid the \$6,000, but as to Thayer, he was not known in the transaction; the firm owed him nothing, and wouldn't pay him anything.

wouldn't pay him anything. THE OPERATIC CASE.

BROWN VS. RUSSELL. The hearing on the suit of Mrs. Nellie B. Brown against the estate of Frederick F. Russell, for damages relative to an alleged breach of contract regarding a proposed concert troupe. was continued yesterday in the Probate Court. The morning was devoted to the testimony of Mr. Winchell, a baritone singer, as to the vocal ability of the plaintiff. He testified that a singer became a professional when she appeared

ability of the plaintiff. He testified that a singer became a professional when she appeared in public, and had a profession when she had the knowledge. His examination disclosed a remarkable general musical knowledge on the part of counsel, witness, jurymen, and parties to the suit.

Walter H. Crawford testified that he was a clerk for Capt. Sims. He testified as to certain letters that passed between Mrs. Brown and Mr. Russell relative to the concert business, and displayed the same phenomenal powers of memory already exhibited by other witnesses. On the cross-examination he acknowledged that he had been arrested twice for larceny, and twice for disorderly conduct, but, although indicated once and held to the Grand Jury another time, had never been convicted.

Mrs. Nellie B. Brown, the plaintiff in the case, a rather good-looking lady of a certain age, related the story of her acquaintance with the decased. It appeared that Mr. Russell had heard her singing in an adjoining room in the Ashland Block and was so struck with her vocal powers that he forthwith became her constant callers She had but just returned from Europe, and was anxious to obtain control of her jewelry, which she had left in pawn at Carlsrube. Mr. Russell, like a generous friend, advanced her \$300, and she got her trinkets. She gave her note for that amount, which is among the assets of the estate, as is also another for \$300. This last she explained by saying that Mr. Russell was to have advanced her that amount to carry on the concert scheme, and she had signed the note expecting the money to be delivered to her the following day. Russell, however, changed his mind, and told her that he had torn up the notes. One curious part of her testimony was in relation to certain letters which she claimed mind, and told her that he had torn up the notes. One curious part of her teatimony was in relation to certain letters which she claimed to have received which almost establish her case. These important documents she had burned simply because she wanted to use her trunk, after this case had been commenced, and after she had told her attorney that she needed that evidence.

tortuous, the witnesses shifting and changing, remembering and forgetting. The examination of Mrs. Brown will be continued to-day at 10 of the

LOCAL POLITICS. The Fifteenth Ward Democratic Club held

another meeting last evening at No. 504 Lar-rabee street, Louis Schwüchow presiding. A set of minor officers was elected, a new constitution and by-laws adopted, and some other routine business attended to, when the Chair-man called upon Messrs. McNally and McGrath seeing Gen. Lieb and Jo Mackin, and getting their versions of the alleged slanderous attack seeing Gen. Lieb and Jo Mackin, and getting their versions of the alleged slanderous attack of a certain man in the ward upon the Club. Mr. McNally reported that both gentlemen had expected to be present, though it appeared they were not. The alleged slander grew out of a discussion in the Democratic County Central Committee on the subject of ward management and clique rule, when the individual alluded to charged that certain members of the Club had voted and peddled the Republican ticket, and had used the mosey of the Club in a manner not conductve to its best interests. But Mr. McNally was in favor of grace, mercy, and peace within the ranks, and was disposed to lay the obnoxious individual's remarks up to thoughtlesness on his part. Mr. McGrath didn't think the Club should bother itself about the matter or advertise the gentleman, if such he might be called, any further. The Chairman vacated the chair to say that grace, mercy, and peace might be all well enough in their way, but, when a man so slandered the Club as this man had done, it was high time to sit down on him. This same man—and the speaker here pronounced the name of the individual, which was Franzen—had stated that certain members didn't do their duty on election day. Now the truth was that the speaker had piloted this man around that day, and the slanderer got stuppily drunk and insulted several good and honest Democratic voters. In conclusion, Mr. Schwuchow moved that the Club treat the present Oil Inspector with contempt. The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Franzen was duly made the object of the Club's contempt. Having done this, the meeting speedily adjourned for one week.

What is called the regular Republican Club

meeting speedily adjourned for one week.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

What is called the regular Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward met last evening at Lochner's Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, President Martin in the chair. The Committee from the other Republican Club of the ward stated that their Club had postponed the election of officers for one week in order that both clubs might come to some agreement looking to a consolidation. The matter was then discussed for over an hour, and motions and counter-motions proposed and considered, until finally it was voted that when the Club adjourn it be for one week, to enable the other Club to consult together at the meetthe Club adjourn it be for one week, to enable the other Club to consuit together at the meeting Wednesday for final action. It is proposed to call upon all the Republicans of the ward to meet at Lochner's Hall Thursday evening, and unite in the election of officers for one Club, which is to be the Republican Club of the ward. The best of feeling was manuested by the members of both organizations, and it looks as if harmony would be once more restored among the Fourteenth Ward Republicans. CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Country Central Committee met at the Palmer house last evening, and, after an hour's discussion about pecuniary matters, decided to raise a fund for contingent expenses,—to pay for meetings called, etc., as was given out. The money is, of course, to be raised by assessing Democratic officenoiders, the Finance Committee being instructed to meet Saturday night and fix the assessments.

IN BRIEF. A meeting was called for last evening of the Tenth Ward Democrats at No. 108 North Desplaines street, to organize for the spring cambaign. There were only six of the faithful who obeyed the call, however, and, as they considered that number too small to organize successfully, the idea was abandoned. No one accemed to know who was responsible for the call, as it was rather early for spring work.

was rather early for spring work.

The German Republican Auxiliary Club of the Sixteenth Ward met at No. 53 Clybourn avenue last evening, but no business was transacted. Another meeting will be held the second Thurr'ay in January at the same place.

A meeting of the Fifth Precinct Club. of the Fourth Ward was to have been held last evening in Thirty-seventh Street Hall, but lack of a quorum prevented it.

SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

A joint meeting of the Boards of Lake and Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday atternoon. The reporters looked around there without finding any meeting. It was finally discovered that the gentlemen had taken themselves to the office of Mr. Bennett, in the Republic Life Building. At the door of the office stood Attorney Veeder, of Lake, who refused admission to the press, as a number of Trustees had been astonished at the disclosure of their plans for action in THE TRIB-UNE of yesterday. There were present at the

disclosure of their plans for action in The Tribune of yesterday. There were present at the
meeting Trustees Hobart, Foss, Bennett, Ford,
and Johnson, and Engineer Coles, of Hyde
Park, and Trustees Muirhead, Beister, Redfield,
and Nolan, and Engineer Foster and Attorney
Veeder, of Lake, D. H. Horne atting as Secretary. At the close of the meeting the Trustees,
Secretary, and Engineers declined to unfold
their action, saying that nothing had been done
except receiving some reports, and that, as they
had not been acted upon, and as they had been
referred to the Committee, that there was no
news. However, the Board met and received a
report signed by Engineers Coles and Foster,
giving the following figures which were to be
used to establish the pro-rate share of payment
of expenses of the Water-Works.

The yearly estimates are gallous used by Lake
for park, and manufacturing purposes, 301,917,
605; Hyde Park for same, 38,000,000. The number of houses supplied in Lake is 1,637; Hyde
Park, 902, as Hyde Park houses are larger. The
following is the equalization: Lake, 1,205;
Hyde Park, 1,027. Bath-tubs, Lake, 55; Hyde
Park, 376; water-closets, Lake, 23; Hyde Park,
384; hose connections, Lake, 23; Hyde Park,
384; hose connections, Lake, 38; Hyde Park,
396; water-closets, Lake, 28; Hyde Park,
396; hyde Park, 1,605; for houses, 191,720,000;
for hose, etc., 16,870,000; total, 488,537,005.
Hyde Park: Total gallons for park and manufacturing
purposes, 38,000,000; houses, 102,680,000; hose, etc., 16,870,000; total, 488,537,005.
Hyde Park: Total gallons waste of 144,000,000 gallons on which the engineers differ, Mr.

680,000; hose, etc., 40,050,000. Total, 175,730,680,000; hose, etc., 40,050,000. Total, 175,730,600. Total of both, 614,267,605.

There is an unaccountable waste of 144,000,600 gallons on which the engineers differ, Mr.
Foster saying the parks of Hyde Park use it.
The result of the general report giving per cent as to gallons used is: Hyde Park, 28,77 per cent;
Lake, 71,23 per cent. Nothing was said in this report about the foreing of water and the relative cost thereof; but Mr. Colessmade a speech, and embodied in it a report to be presented to the Hyde Park Board to-day, which shows that Hyde Park should pay 18.77 per cent and Lake 31,23 per cent. He give as the gallons used: Lake, 569,014,000; Hyde Park, 189,990,000.

Col. Foster then made more remarks, but gave no figures.

The matter was fluilly referred to the same Committee to make an examination of the stop-cocks and their diameters, and report at a future meeting. The sums now paid, Lake 60 per cent and Hyde Park 40 per cent, were determined by a committee two years ago. Hyde Park supplies the South Parks and more residences, but Lake furnishes to the Umon Stock-Yards, the car-shops of the Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads, and to thirty packing and rendering companies. The meeting was remarkable for its harmony, and each Board tried to tickle the other. The Trustees said that The Trustune's probabilities of yesterday were not correct; let the reports of their engineers made yesterday show.

The Board of Education of District No. 1 yes-terday bought for school purposes a lot at the corner of Greenwood avenue and Forty-sixth street. The price was \$6,200.

HIS LICENSE WILL NOT BE REVOKED. The statement which appeared in THE TRIB-UNE yesterday, to the effect that the Mayor would be asked to revoke the license of Mr. J. W. Kee, milk-dealer, 343 North Franklin street, w. Arc. milk-dealer, 33 North Franklin street, for persistent refusal to number his delivery wagons in accordance with the regulations, was an injustice to that gentleman, as the facts in the case will demonstrate. The mistake occurred by Mr. Kee using a couple of extra wagons, while his regularly-numbered wagons were undergoing repairs. Air. Kee has no desire to violate the law in any way.

NOT DEAD.

New York, Dec. 4.—C. C. Waite, of the Brevoort House and Windsor Hotels, is very sick, but his own son says he is not in immediate danger. A false report of his death was given some circulation yesterday.

It is the natural wish of all to buy their car for the holidays at Dawson's.

HENSLEY CASE.

The Alleged Murderer Produced in Court.

Evidence Connecting Him with a Couple Burgiaries.

Another chapter regarding the course of th Police Department in the Hensley murder-case was enacted in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon. It is now an admitted that the police are wanting in evidence to hold "Jack" Keenan for murder, and are using their utmost endeavors to obtain some tangible clew which will fix Keenan as the real murderer. All this time they have been fearful that something would turn up to effect the release of their man, and the step taken yesterday was to insure themselves against any such disastrous mishap, which would, of course, breeck the foundation from under the knock the foundation from under authorities. A TRIBUNE reporter happened into the West Side Police Court yesterday after noon, and found the place almost entirely de-serted, save by the Justice and his clerks. The advent of the scribe occasioned considerable confusion in this little group. He observed this and know that something was up, so he helped himself to a chair and awaited developments. "About 4 o'clock Lieut. Bonfield entered, accompanied by several members of the Police Department. He approached the desk and spoke a few words to Justice Walsh, at the same time eving the reporter in an unpleasant manner. Atter some conversation, he handed the Justice a slip of paper, and at precisely 4:10 p. m. the Court called out: JOHN KEENAN, TWO CHART'S OF BURGLARY."

The door of the bull-pen opened, and Keenan stepped out. He looked pale and troubled, and stepped out. He looked pale and troubled, and his eyes were sunken far into his head. His face wore the unmistakable look of injured innocence, and to the usual question he answered, "Not guilty," in a husky voice.

Leut. Bonfield conducted the prosecution in person, and Keenan was allowed to question the witnesses in his defense.

The first witness called was

The first witness called was

w. H. CRUMB,

who resides at No. 277 South Oakley street.

His statement was in substance as follows: His
house was entered by burgiars some five weeks
ago last Tuesday moraing, at about a quarter past 3 o'clock. He went down
states to get his wife some medicine: hearda roise and saw a man on the hail stairs. The
man turned and looked at him a minute and
then ran away. He saw the face of the man
plainly, as the hail lamp was burning. He discovered that the thief had taken a pair of pants,
a vest, a silver watch, a pocket-knife, a bunch
of keys, a \$5 bill, and \$1 in small change.

Here Lieut/Bonfield produced an ivoryhandled knife, and asked witness if he had ever
seen it before. Witness said that it was the
knife that had been taken from his bouse, and
identified it by marks it bore. The witness also
identified as the one taken from his place by
marks on the case, and by the name of "George W. H. CRUMBA

bonfield as the one taken from his place by marks on the case, and by the name of "George Eldradge" engraved on the case. A bunch of keys were also identified by witness.

Lieut, Bonfield said that it was not his purpose to use the watch in evidence in this case, but in another, which would be tried in a few days. He then asked Keenan if he wished to

Keenan-Then why do you accuse me of this urglary? Lieut. Bonfield—It is not necessary to identify you now, young man. HENRY FIPPINGER,

HENRY FIFFINGER,
of Oak Park, was next called. He said that his
house had been entered on the morning of
Tuesday, Nov. 11. He was awakened by a noise
in the room adjoining his bedroom, and
through the crack in the door he saw four
men, all wearing white masks. He jumped
from his bed and cried out. The men
rushed into the bedroom. One said "Kill
him," and another said "Shoot him." One of
the men fired a revolver and another hit witness over the head with a sand-bag, rendering
him insensible. He was then tied to a chair, a
revolver being held to his ear all the time. His
pants were then rolled-up, and he was burned
with the fame of the lattin until he revealed the
place where his money, amounting to about \$90,
was kept. Some jewelry was also taken.
Lieut Bonfield said that a ring taken had
been identified by Fippinger, and the latter

Lieut. Bonfield said that a ring taken had been identified by Fippinger, and the latter testified that he had seen the ring, which was marked "H. P.," his initials, and it was his. The ring was in the possession of an officer who was absent from the city, and it was not produced in court.

Keenan asked the witness if he recognized him as one of the men who entered his house. Witness said that he did not, as the men wore masks.

wife of Henry, was the next witness. She was awakened on the night of the burglary by her husband's screams, and she saw one of the men in her room. She screamed, but the man covered her head with the bed-clothing, and told her to remain quiet. While in this position she head a shot. The men then examined the bureau drawers and closet, taking everything of value. Witness was then taken out of bed, and the lamp applied to her feet until she gave the men \$25, all she had. Witness and her husband, who was then insensible, were put in the bed, and covered with every movable article in the room.

Mrs. Fippinger was then shown a breastpin by Lieut. Bonfield, and stated that it was hers, and had been taken from her house by the burglars.

and not been taken from her notice by the burglars.

In answer to Keenan's stock question as to whether she had recognized him as one of the burglars, witness said that she had not.

The next witness called was

His examination was as follows:
Lieut. Bonfield—Do you know the defendant?
Witness—Yes, I have known him for some

Witness—1es, I have known him for some time.

Lieut. Bonfield—Look at that thife. Have you ever seen it before!

Witness—Yes. It was made a present to me by Keenan about four years ago.

Keenan—I never gave you that knife, and you know it. I never saw it.

Lieut. Bonfield—Did you ever give that knife

Lieut. Bonfield—Did you ever give that knife up to anyone?
Witness—After the murder my brother asked me if I had anything belonging to Keenau. I showed the knife, and he told me to send it to you. I did so.
Lieut. Bonfield—Did you ever see the ring marked "H. P." which has been spoken of here to-day?
Witness—Yes. Keenan gave it to me about two weeks ago, and told me to give it to my wife. After the murder I sent it to you with the knife.

wife. After the murder I sent it to you with the knife.

Witness said that he had never seen the breastpin stolen from Mrs. Fippingen.

The Court—Keenan, do you wish to ask the witness any questions?

Keenan—it's no ase. He'd lie. You can't believe a man that's been in the Penitentiary, and is a blackmailer and counterfeiter. I can prove that he is that kind of a man. I can't see, though, why he wants to swear a man's life away. He knows, too, that I never gave him the knife. I saw him have it once, that's all.

life away. He knows, too, that I never gave him the knife. I saw him have it once, that's ail.

Light, Bonfield—There's where you gave yourself away. You said a moment ago that you never saw the knife before. [Laughter.]

The Court—Have you any defense to make, Keenan!
Keenan—No.

Lieut. Bonfield made a few remarks to the Court, saying that he was sure that the man was guilty of murder as well as burglary. It could be proven in time. The Lieutenant then dwelt upon the cruelty of the burglars at Fippingers, and urged finally that Keenan be held in large bail.

The Court—I will hold Keenan to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$5,000 in the Fippinger case, and \$3,000 in the Crumb case. Pass back. Keenan was then taken to his cell, from whence he will be conveyed to the County Jail. The police, having satisfactorily disposed of their man, will now go to work to look up new evidence sufficient to sustain the murder charge. Lieut. Bonfield hinted that the watch and breastpin would figure later, and it is believed that they are clews to the murderer. However, the Department are now in a fair way to bring Hensley's slayer to justice.

Edwin Forrest's reception of the news of Macready's Jesth as described by Mr. F. F. Mackay, the actor, is quoted by the Cleveland Herald. The two American actors met in the wings of a theatre during a play; it was quite dark about them and they were alone. The younger asked: "Have you heard the latest news, Mr. Forrest!" "No," he answered, "I have been feeling ill all day and have not seen the papers." "Then you have not read the latest news from London! Mr. Macready is dead!" "Macready dead!" asid Mr. Forrest, after a moment's slience, as if soliloquizing. "Then a great actor has 200e. There is no one left to read Shakspeare in England now." Mr. Mackay mentioned Mr. Phelps, who was then prominent

on the English stage, as a likely success Mr. Macready, but Mr. Forrest shook his saying: "There is but one Macready."

VINDICATED.

PRORIA, Ill., Dec. 4.—The rumor lately extensively telegraphed over the country that Maj. Whitney had paid and settled the Cunningham whisky claim proves to be without any founds. tion whatever. It has not been, nor will it be. settled by him. The rumor has been traced to a personal enemy of his, and the press were de-ceived into believing what was apparently a re-liable statement. A careful examination of the testimony taken here shows no liability against him because of the loss or seisure of the whisky. He is fully vindicated of any charge or just im-putation in the premises.

LABOR MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
LA SALLE, Ill., Dec. 4.—An agent from Judd, Is. has been here for a day or wo to secure Ia., has been here for a day of two to secure a gang of coal-miners for some works at that place. Between twenty and thirty stout young fellows left La Salle with him this evening.

SCRANAIN, Pa., Dec. 4.—The Lackawanna Railway Company has voluntarily increased the wages of 600 employes in the car-shops from 5 to 10 per cent. to 10 per cent.
The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company voluntarily increased the wages of its 1,500 workmen 10 per cent.

Physicians of all schools use and recommend lop Bitters. Take their advice.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere atimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sus-sining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

WEHRLI-WEISSEH-Thursday, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. Radolph Wehrli, Jr., of Chicago, and Miss Mathida Weisser, daughter of E. Weisser, Esq., Corry, Pa. RAMSDELL-BROOKS-By the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D.D., at the Palmer House, this city, on the 3cd inst., the iter, Charles B. Ramsdell and Miss Affinis May Brooks, both of Washington, D. C.

LIENTHAL—At his residence. 571 West Fourteenth.
st. on the 4th inst. Charles Lienthal, of consumption, aged 32 years.
Funeral from the Church of the Holy Family by carriages to Waltham on Salurday at 10 a. m. riages to Waisham on Saturday at 10 a. m. HOGAN-Dec 4, Margie Horjan, daughter of Capt. James Hogan and Catherine McCarthy, aged 5 years 4 months and 17 days.

Funeral Saturday, Dec. 4, by cars to Calvary. Cartiages will leave the house at 12 sharp.

WON MEHIGEN-Dec. 3, of spinal meningitis. Fredrika Von Mehren, aged 50 years.
Funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock Friday, Dec. 5, at 308 South Park-av. Friends invited to attend. CHAFFEV-On Thursday morning. Dec. 4 of con.

CHAFFEY—On Thursday morning, Dec. 4.6 consumption, Mrs. Fidelia it. Chaffey, in her 42d year.
Funeral from her late residence, 14 South Sangamonsts, Saturday at 10 clock p. m.
JOHNSON—Dec. 3, of abscess of the liver, Tilghman Johnson. Funeral services Saturday at 1 o'clock from his regi-

dence, 1933 Wabash-av.

HOGAN—Funeral of Maggie Hogan Saturday, Dec. 5, from residence, 185 South Jefferson-st., at Waharp, by cars to Calvarg.

McGARREY—Bridget McGarrey, Dec. 4, 1879, at the residence of Charles Harrison, 39 Armor-st.
Funeral by carriages at 19 o'clock Saturday to Calvary.

LF Treland (County Sigo) papers copy.

MILSSIN—Dec. 3, Albert Edward, volungest son of

MUSSON—Dec. 8. Albert Edward, youngest son of A. and M. E. Musson, aged 3' years and 9 mouths. Funers' from residence, 518 South Union-st, Friday, Dec. 8, by carriages to st. Stephen's Episcopal Church, then se to Gracel

rears. Funeral Priday, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of John Hauprich. No. 27 North-av., by carlages to Wunders Cemetery. Friends are invited. LYNCH—Dec. 4, James P. A. Lynch. Funeral Dec. 6 at 9 a. m. from 494 Sedgwick-at. to church of the Immaculate Conception, thence to Calwary by carriages. AN—Dec. 4, at 6 p. m., of convulsions, William e, youngest son of John F. Dugan, aged 3 years Funeral Saturday, Dec. 6, at 11 a.m., from the residence of his grandparents, 71 West Eric st., by carriages to Calvery.

12 Detroit papers please copy.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York. BRACELETS.

HAMILTON. SHOURDS & CO.

Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 5, At our Auction Rooms, 78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST.,

We will sell Without Reserve a Large and De Lay-out of Elegant FURNITURE, 125 Carpets, 80 Stoves, 150 Comforters

200 pairs of Blankets. 150 CASES STOVE POLISH, Also a Large Stock of Newand Second-hand Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Dining-room and Kitchell Furniture, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Bed and Beddind, Chromos, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, and Gen-eral Merchandise. ELISON, PONEROY & CO... Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Raadolph-st.

ROCK RY

than between breakfast railroad! The charges t the petty officers someti tariff discriminating, wit omission and commissi RESISTLESS PIONEEL They accomplish in teu work of a century; link almost annihilate time

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Incidents of the Jo

Curious Characters

The City of Tueson--- Its

Where Will the June

ARIZONA, November, left us arrived at Casa

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Newspapers, an

possible the impossib rossing the waterless wastes, and crowding savage with the onw Arizona, New Mexico, T would long remain almo sources undeveloped, ba and more than a hundred education and progress. We see curious, charact whole family are moving live in a section they kno pity that they did not sta again move. They are ty tier class. Raised on the wing. Persistent, plodd them. They cannot keep most as few and as easile and are the sticks and s consists of "the old ma two grown male . children, mostly girls, 18 years of age; the and bare-headed, and

dresses, and evidently ing, making an almos costume-de-ballet. With

a four-borse wagon, and amount of freight, and to cross deserts with, the tented. No dreams of turb their rest; hope lie and heat trouble them enjoy life fully as much hem with undisguised between Casa Grande a diem for a span of an stations. The wells are to 200 feet. The water mule-power, and is only stations are primitive M by courtesy adobe bon furnish a meal that, se petite sauce, is quite ac whisky are still more remains of camp-fires cattle; but not a tree. prietors of these stati cattle, horses, and c month or two more, an except as drinking stati

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LAZINESS PEO A mud hovel to live "frijoles" (oronounced flour to make the thin to "frijoles" (oronounced flour to make the thin to "torilla" (pronounced flour to make the thin to "torilla" (pronounced beef occasionally,—and beef occasionally,—and beef occasionally,—and beef occasionally,—and one this building, and one to troubles himself to recome, and lets inis dogative of the worthless ruins. No wonder the backward, if such representations. And, its inisabitants. And, its inisabitants we see go contiguous become evidery cases become evidery and free is guod feed on either side of the the stations we see go contiguous mountains. From Tues and pear the Santa Cr quality. There is no rareas wear the Santa Cr quality. There is no rareas water can be a santa Cr quality. There is no rareas water can be a santa Cr quality. There is no rareas will replace in grants will replace in grants will replace in grants will replace in grants there at night, a grant for some rains there at night, a grant for the party seen a to prevent it. The was turned, we enter Tues gard for the weather-p.

on commences to teadily all night. And this is Well, no description I ever told me by those have given me correct this old town; but the shall have such parties shall be better posted its proves on acquain possibilities; if it did possibilities; if it did more on acquain possibilities; if it did would not be desired it external appeared dated and unprepose Mexican adobe rown, t stage, it is not yet houses are only one stafat roofs making ther adobes—or sun-tried and hay higher are

adobes—or sun-d and hay bricks— and rough, the win ough and uni undic square, has a ough-tooking exte

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he rumor lately extenhe country that Maj. tied the Cunningham a without any founda-bt been, nor will it be, nor has been traced to and the press were deand the press were de-t was apparently a re-ful examination of the ws no liability against resizure of the whisky. any charge or just im-

ATTERS. An agent from Judd, lay or wo to secure some works at that and thirty stout young him this evening.
4.—The Laekawanna luntarily increased the a the car-shops from 5

n and Coal Company he wages of its 1,500

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nervous prostration, and birty relieved by taking Beef Tonic, the only ninz its entire nutritious are stimulant like the exms blood-making. force-tining properties; is inconditions, whether the trous prostration, overparticularly if resulting its. Caswell, Hazard & Jrk. For sale by drug-TAGES.

urrday, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock ne bride's Darents, Mr. Ru-go, and Miss Mathilds Weis-F. Esq., Corry, Pa. By the Rev. Francis I. er House, this city, on the B. Ramsdell and Miss Annie ington, D. C. nee, 571 West Fourteenth of the Holy Pamily by car-rday at 10 a. m. Hogan, daughter of Capt. e McCarthy, aged 5 years 4

at 12 sharp. Carof spinal meningitis, Fredyears. held at 1 o'clock Friday. Dec. Friends invited to attend. ay morning, Dec. 4, of con-Chaffey, in her 42d year. Idence, 14 South Sangamon. p. m.

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No. 27 North-av., Georg
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p. m., of convulsions. William John F. Dugan, aged 3 years e. 6, at 11 s. m., from the rest-

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LETS
Ledies desiring to
lection of the new
Woven Wire
Roman Gold,

RDS & CO. nd Randolph-sts. ON SALES. DRNING, Dec. 5,

uction Rooms, ANDOLPH-ST. eserve a Large and Desh ITURE.

Stoves, mforters, 00 pairs of Blankets, STOVE POLISH; ewand Second-hand Furniture, uits. Dining-room and Kitchen blea. Chairs. Bed and Bedding. assware. Plated Ware, and Gen-LISON. POMEROY & CO... neers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

QUORS.

ANDIES.

Incidents of the Journey from Casa Grande to Tucson.

ARIZONA.

Curious Characters on the Road---Mexican Reduction of Laziness to a Science.

the City of Tucson-Lits Stores, Hotels, Saloons, Lewspapers, and Churches-St.

Gesper's Gespel. Where Will the Junction of the Southern Pacific and the Atchison & Topeka

Bailroads Be Made?

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. ARIZONA, November, 1879.-My last letter left us arrived at Casa Grande, the operative erminus of the Southern Pacific Rallroad, which place I duly described. The stage, crowded with the extra passengers, had cleared for Tueson. The modest stage-charge for the seventy miles being \$16, and we now being a party of four, with considerable baggage, we heeded not the voice of the stage-driver, though charmed he ever so wisely, but engaged a two Cavuse horse-team, loaded up, laid in a supply of "grub," and struck out boldly for the heat and dust of the road, to be two and a half day going seventy miles, which the railroad, in about we more months, will travel over in less time than between breakfast and dinner. Ah! the railroad! The charges may be often too high. the petty officers sometimes uncivil, the freight-tariff discriminating, with many other sins of omission and commission; but, after all, rail-

roads are the RESISTLESS PIONEERS OF ENTERPTISE. They accomplish in ten years more than the work of a century; link distant places in one; almost annihilate time and space, and render possible the impossible. Without railroads crossing the waterless deserts and treeless wastes, and crowding away the murdering with the onward-pressing paleface Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and other States would long remain almost unknown, their resources undeveloped, barren and inhospitable, and more than a hundred years behind modern education and progress.

We see curious characters on the road. A whole family are moving to Texas. They have lived there before, and they want, they say, to live in a section they know is good. It seems a pity that they did not stay there at first; but it a not likely they will stay there long before they again move. They are types of a certain from tier class. Raised on the wing, they live on the wing. Persistent, plodding industry horrifles them. They cannot keep still. Their wants almost as few and as easily satisfied as those of Indians, they approach them in characteristics, and are the sticks and stones on the advancing flood of the white man's progress. This family consists of "the old man," "the old woman," two grown male relations, and eight children, mostly girls, ranging from 6 to 18 years of age; the children all bare-footed and bare-headed, and the girls bare-legged as wall,-their short, dust-worn old calico resear, and evidently very limited underclothing, making an almost dusty caricature of a costume de-ballet. With a light spring wagon, a four-horse wagon, and extra animals, no great amount of freight, and plenty of water-barrels to cross deserts with, they seem happy and contented. No dreams of thwarted ambition dis-turb their rest; hope lies before them; the dust and best trouble them not; and they probably enjoy life fully as much as those do who look at them with undirguised astonishment.

WATER IS WORTH SOMETHING between Casa Grande and Tucson,-25 cents per dlem for a span of animals, at the occasional stations. The wells are deep,-usually from 160 to 200 feet. The water is raised by a whim, by mule-power, and is only moderately good. The stations are primitive Mexican structures, called by courtesy adobe houses; but they are cool inside, and for 50 or 75 cents the proprietors will furnish a meal that, seasoned with roadside-ap petite sauce, is quite acceptable: and, by those whisky are still more easily obtained. Around the stations are bones, tin cans, broken bottles, remains of camp-fires, a corral for horses and cattle; but not a tree, a flower, or the ghost of an attempt at improvement, although the proprietors of these stations are sometimes rich in cattle, horses, and occasionally money. A month or two more, and on the road to Tucson, except as drinking stations for the cattle, there will be no need of these stations for the traveler. The locomotive will rush by with a scream,

leaving them quickly behind.

The driver of our team is not a Mexican, but he has been long enough amongst them to have become unconsciously Mexicapized. Good-natured and easy, he is awfully indolent; trusts for water, on the dry stretches, to Providence rather than his water-barrel, which he has alowed to tumble to pieces for want of keeping it filled; loses his horses, of course; and is evidently perfectly satisfied to get along as best he can for that day, leaving the morrow to take care of itself. But he is an active man by com-perison with old resident Mexicans. Their in-dolence is appalling. It is

dolence is appalling. It is

LAZINES REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

A mud hovel to live in: a few beans called "frijoles" (oronounced freola), a hundful of flour to make the thin unleavened cake called a "torilla" (oronounced torteea), with a piece of beef occasionally,—and what more does raan want! he seems to ask. If two rooms are in his building, and one tumbles down, he seldom troubles himself to recair it, but moves into the one, and lets his dogs—of which he usually has two or three worthless specimens—occupy the rulas. No wonder that Mexico is poor and backward, if such represent the general class of its inhabitants. And, when to this natural indolence is added the exactions of a Government and community that have a fresh revolution every time the bean-crop is sufficiently prolific to give them something to live on whilst carrying on the aforesaid revolutions, then the primary causes become evident.

to give them something to live on whilst carrying on the aforesaid revolutions, then the primarry causes become evident.

There is good feed for stock in the foothills on either side of the read to Tucson; and at the stations we see good specimens of ore from contiguous mountain-ranges; and, though the road itself is dusty and disagreeable, with little trass near it, yet there are possibilities in the hills and mountains around which promise to prove eventually extensive and of value. A few miles from Tucson the soil of the mesa and near the Santa Cruz stream is of very fine quality. There is no reason to doubt but that artesian water can be readily obtained, and the coil, if irrigated, will produce semi-tropical products in luxuriance. In time not far distant, vinevards, fruit-trees, flowers, and nice houses will replace many a rude adobe building and rough-looking ranch; but it will be the result of American skill, money, and industry.

It looks cloudy, and is lightening vividly in the distance, as we near Tucson; but the driver says that for some reason or other it never rains there at night, and we snall certainly not get wet. Enlarging on this and kindred subjects as we enter the town in the dark evenings, the misses the road, turns around, and in one moment more—for he does not get off his seat to examine the road first—we should have been capsized down a selves embankment, had not one or the part seen and called out just in time to prevent it. The wavon backed by hand, and furned, we enter Tucson, and, without any regard for the weather-predictions of the drives, it soon commences to rain, and continues to do so steadily all night.

Cucson

Well, no description I have ever read, nothing ever told me by those who have lived there, have given me correct view; and conceptions of this old town; but the readers of The Tribune shall have such particulars and details that they shall be better posted than I have been. Tucson in proves on acquaintance, and in its evident possibilities; if it did not, a long acquaintance would not be desired by most new-comers, for its external appearance, as a whole, is delapidated and unprepossessing. Originally an old Mexican adobe town, though now in a transition stage, it is not yet much moderpized. The honses are only one story trigh, Yuma pattern,—fat roufs making them look lower still. The adobes—or sun-tried mud and straw, or mud and hay bricks—are externally weather-worn and rough, the windows small, the doors often rough and unpainted. The Plaza, or public square, has a Mexican Catholic church, rough-tooking externally, and with a general

tumble-down appearance. The houses around the square are primitive-looking. The streets are not usually sidewalked, are rather marrow, and of course innocent of mecadam or pavement of any kind; and need hardly be added that the city is not yet lighted with gas or electricity, or supplied with water-works; but it is liberally supplied with Mexican dogs and curs of high and low degree, though trees, flowers, and grass-plots are not yet very numerous.

But, as before observed, Tacson improves on acquaintance. And, looking inside some of the long, unpretending adobe buildings, we see very large stocks of goods and evidences of busy trade. Aside from the very large local demand for goods suited to the mining trade of the growing one-hundred-and-one surrounding mining districts, there is a large trade with the State of Sonora, for the Mexican border is distant only states. Sonora, for the Mexican border is distant only eighty miles, and much of their trade is done with Tueson. It is variously estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 annually, paid mostly in Mexican silver dollars, at a discount of 10 per cent as compared with American gold or cur-rency. Tully, Ochoa & Co., Lord & Williams, Zeckandorf & Staab, and one or two other firms do most of this business. Every one here who wishes to transact general business must speak Spanish.

Next to the stores in numbers and importance come the hotels, saloons, and restaurants. The Palace and Cosmopolitan Hotels do quite a good business, and are well spoken of. Some of the saloons are well fitted up with fine billiardables, large pictures, abundant glassware, and ornately-ornamented whisky and other bottles in profusion.

gambling is almost universal. The Mexicans are even greater gamblers than the "heathen Chinee" (who, by-the-by, has already established himself here); and the too many miners who love gaming find sirens attracting them here with open doors, and tables freely exposed and fully furnished to "buck the tiger" in royal fashion. To watch the human tide that surges through these places, especially on Saturday and Sunday nights, the Mexican holidays, is particularly interesting. Not even in Cape Town has the writer seen a more cosmonolitan crowd, with so teresting. Not even in Cape Town has the writer seen a more cosmopolitan crowd, with so many dark faces. As a class, it is a very rough tide, and dark Mexicans preponderate; but the white mas is there, and, if numerically inferior, is always the master-spirit, and to be found "running the machine." Sometimes he runs it a little too much,—as, for instance, when a rough miner, in from prospecting or working in some of the camps, with a belt of ammunition around his waist, whisky in his stomach and boots, and meanness in his brains, rolls in, curses the first man he stumbles against as a "Greaser" if he is a Mexican, and generally making himself a nuisance, bas finally to be "bounced out" himself, or clse "bounces" somebody clse. But, with all these and other causes easily productive of lively times, Tucson causes easily productive of lively times. Tueson is one of the quietest frontier mining towns, especially for such a heterogeneous population as we see; and the streets are even safer at night than some in Eastern cities.

Physicians, lawyers, and drug-stores are amply represented in Theson, with probably more

ply recresented in Tucson, with probably more coming. Dr. J. C. Handy is the oldest resident physician here. An able, qualified man, speak-ing Spanish like a Spaniard, he is probably known through to Mexico.

THE POSTOFFICE here is a good point for observation; and the here is a good point for observation; and the large amount of business it transacts shows the vital activity of the place. The officials connected with this office manifest much courtesy and patient good-nature; and it is evidently well and carefully conducted. The anxious miner calls often for letters from home,—frequently from the wire and children, for whose sake, more than his own, he has perhaps once again started out to try and make a stake, and tear fortune from the barren hills. The capitalist, the mining speculator, the basi-The capitalist, the mining speculator, the business-man, the fortune hunter,—men of nearly all nations, classes, and shades,—call endles for letters and news from distant points, to be disappointed time and again.

In the streets lounge idle Mexicans. These delightfully-pleasant mornings, they creep out of their cabins, wrapped around with a thick of their cabins, wrapped around with a thick blanket (scrape), apparently nearly frozen to death. They thaw out during the day; and it is to be hoped that, by the time the thermometer reaches 80 or 90 degress in the shade, they are again comfortable. There are lots of little children in the streets, varying from pure white to dark brown, with the regular Indian, black, shining, bead-like eyes. They all speak Spanish-Mexican, and few understand any English: indeed, once off the busines-scentre, you may search for some time, if you cannot speak Spanish, to find any one who can understand you. There are a few American ladies here, and some of good Mexican-Spanish descent; but most of the female population, of which there is a full protemdle population, of which there is a full proportion, are of the humbler classes, though usually reasonably neat and tidy in appearance. There is a public school in Tucson, and to it go many of the rising generation, who will thus

soon lose much of their distinctive characterthat great modern lever of progress—is represented in Tucson by the Arizona Civizen and Arizona Star. Both are live, ably equited frontier, newspaper. The Civizen is Republican, the Star Democratic. Of course, as in duty bound, it is war between them to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. It is to be honed that when, in the great future opening before them, they have acquired that enormous weath that usually falls to the lot of newspaper editors, they will then shake hands over the bloody chasm, and settle down to the near-ofal enjoyment of their share of that general Territorial welfare to which their faithful labors are now so much contributing. THE PRESS-

contributing.

Religion here has full respect paid to its forms. The Mexicans are all Roman Catholics. forms. The Mexicans are all Roman Catholics, and believe devoutly in the power of the priest-hood and the saving value of the rites of the Church. Their padres, or priests, usually fat and comfortable-looking, may be seen quietly walking the streets.—sometimes even smoking a pipe. They have great influence over the native population, which, it is said, they use judiciously and for the general interests of the community. The Presbyterians, under the Rev. Mr. Anderson, have built a comfortable adobe "church in a good position, have started a Sunday-school, and seem zealous in good Senday-school, and seem zealous in good works." The Methodists, apparently not dis-posed to be outdone by them, are organizing their forces for spiritual work, and at present, under the charge of the Rev. W. G. Mills, a tracher of more than ordinary ability and breadth of thought, will soon be the nucleus of an influential church-organization.

THE ABSORBING QUESTION OF THE HOUR THE ABSORBING QUESTION OF THE HOUR here is, Will the junction of the Southerp Pacific and the Atchison & Topeka Railroads be made at Tucson? The general impression is, that it will. The Atchison Railroad route through Northeastern Arizona and the corresponding portion of New Mexico is now said to be the most feasible route, and will, in addition, tap great fields of coal, in which the company are already interested and engaged in developing. The junction of these roads will insure a busy future to Tucson. If effected lowerdown,—in the neighborhood of the San Pedro River, for instance,—it would, of course, lead to the transfer of much of its business. Those apparently the best informed, however, express the opinion that the junction will be at Tucson; and, if so, it will also be the probable eventual terminus of the Utah Southbe at Tucson; and, if so, it will also be the probable eventual terriques of the Utah Southern and other projected lines. The Atchison Railroad is expected to continue building on to Mazatian or Guaymas, on the Gulf of California,—thus giving another transcontinentol road from ocean to ocean,—one reported as a much shorter, and also a more favorable, route east for the China and Facific-Island trade, on account of the winds and ocean-currents, than by way of San Francisco. The Southern Pacific Railroad will, it is expected, continue on to possibly San Antonio, in Texas, or other suitable point for a through Southern Transcontinental line;—passing throuth Southern New Mexico and Texas. Could we only see the developments of the next numbred years, we should probably be profoundly astonished; but dumly the to-morrow.

A few more words, and the reader will be suf-A few more words, and the reader will be suf-ficiently posted in all matters of present inter-est pertaining to Tucson. I have already men-tioned that Tucson is for a frontier town very peaceable; but that does not prevent desperate, daring thieves and murderers from roaming the country stealing stock, robbing stages and trav-

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. GOSPER,

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. GOSPER, however, is the most suitable and eloquent moral sermon ever addressed to that class of luman vermin. The substance of it, as posted up in good print at the Postoffice, is, that the Hon. Mr. Gosper, Acting Governor of Arizona, offers a reward of \$500 to any person who kills a highway-robber. To this, Wells & Fargo add an offer of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of robbers of their express-matter; but the Governor's proclamation is the one to win.

It is warm in Tucson; and the very natural idea that an ice-machine would, pay led to the introduction of an ice-factory,—but, cariously enough, it does not pay. Mexicans are too poor to incalge in, and indeed do not understand, the luxury. Miners generally do not run around huntang for ice; they prefer whisky. The resident merchants use only a few pounds; and the ice-business is consequently not yet on a heavy dividend-paying basis. A quariz-mill here is doing better.—at \$50 per ton for milling, ought to make money; and the artesian water-works, inaugurated for the supply of the town, will prove advantageous, if they find good water and plenty of it, of which they seem quite hopeful.

THERE ARE MINES

in the mountain-ranges around Tucson, especially in the Caurius Range, which is beginning to attract the prospector freely, and is re-

ported as having a good supply of mineral, water, grass, and wood; but enough is not yet known, nor are the developments sufficient, to stamp the districts with their distinctive values stamp the districts with their distinctive values. This is a most extensive mining country. Mountain-ranges in every direction all over the Territory are all reported as carrying mineral freely, many samples of which we see in Tueson. Each man, however, has his own views as to the best or poorest sections,—often drimetrically opposed to the views of his neighbor. All agree, however, that, as a whole, this is a great mineral country. However, to visit the different districts and see the principal mines in person, is the most satisfactory and reliable way to arrive at just conclusions.

Noon.

THE DAVIS-NELSON ROMICIDE. A Full Statement of the Causes Leading to the Tragic Occurrence-Gen. Davis' Justi-fication by the President and Secretary of

Indianapolis Daily News.

The presence in the city to-day of the remains of Gen. Jeff C. Davis, one of the bes soldiers contributed by Indiana to the War of the Union, recalls the event which sent his name flashing over the wires to all parts of the country on the 29th of September, 1862the shooting of Maj.-Gen. William Nelson in the corridor of the Galt House that morning A full and true statement of the causes leading to the tragic occurrence, and the intense provocation under which it was committed, has never been published, and this is a fitting occasion for relating the circumstances. Gen. Nelson was one of the handsomest and most imposing men in the army and a courageous' soldier, but possessed of an irritable disposition and ungovernable temper, which led him to abuse and curse those who offended him in a most insulting and those who offended him in a most insulting and degrading manner. This incident will illustrate his character. He offered Carter Harrison, present Mayor of Chicago, a position on his staff and requested him to report. Harrison arrived at headquarters after night. Just as he came up Gen. Nelson was ordering an aid to convey wimessage to another General in the corps. The night was dark, the way led through a field covered with stumps, and the Ald said, "Why, General, I can't get over there to-night. I'll break my stumps, and the Aid said, "Why, General, I can't get over there to-night; I'll breek my neck on a stump." To which Gen. Nelson brutally responded, "Break and be d-d; I can appoint another Aid in the morning." Mr. Harrison concluded he would not accept the offer

rison concluded he would not accept the one of the position and retired.

Nelson and Davis had met in Charleston while the former was in the navy and the latter stationed at Fort Sumter, and had become warm friends. Shortly after the war broke out Nelson was given a command in the army by President Lincoln, and stationed in Kentucky. He came of an old Keatucky family, and his appointment was popularly sepposed to be due to the desire of the President to do what he could to secure the influence of his relations in behalf of the Union cause. The two met on the field in front of County where warm relations of the field in front of Corinth, where warm mutual expressions of friendship and delight at the theeting were indulted in. After the surrender of Corinth, Gen. Davis asked and was granted leave of absence by Gen. Roeecrans for himself and a son of John I. Morrison, a volunteer Aid on his staff, and he returned to his home in Clark County. In the meantine Gen. Nelson had been defeated in the battle of Richmond, where, in his anger at the action of some raw recruits from Indiana, without considering that it was their first action, it is said he struck them with his sword. Gen. Bragg, flushed with victorial to the said of the sa tory, made his march on Louisville, and Nelson returned to protect that city.

Gen. Davis, on leave across the river, bastened

Gen. Davis, on leave across the river, hastened to offer his services to the commanding officer. He was next in rank to Nelson, and military ion assigned to him commensurate therewith especially under the circumstances. Instead of this, however, he was directed to re-cruit the Home Guards, and, with only a single staff officer (Mr. Morrison), went a single staff officer (Mr. Morrison), went to work, as becomes a good soldier, to execute the orders of his superior officer. The material he worked with was composed largely of steamboat hands and other low classes of the community, and, being somewhat of a volunteer militia organization, it was impossible to keep a correct roster of the recruits. One day Gen. Davis approached Gen. Nelson at his headquarters in the Galt House, where were seated a number of officers, and asked for arms and accountements for his Home-Guards.

"How many men have you?"

"About twenty-five hundred or twenty-six

"How many men have you!"
"About twenty-five hundred or twenty-six fandred." responded Davis.
"About twenty-five hundred or twenty-six hundred!" yelled Nelson, rising. "That's a hell of a way for a General to make a requisi-

hell of a way for a General to make a requisition. By God, sir, it's your business to know just how many you've got."

Stung to the quick by this unmerited and unexpected abuse and insult, Gen. Davis at once estired, but, after considering the matter, determined to take no notice of it, and on one occasion before shooting of Nelson, when referring to it, said he should not pay any attention to it. Business, however, required that he should meet the commanding officer, and it is said that on these occasions Nelson would drop into a stage-aside remark: "That's the Indiana fellow I sat down on." "Here comes that fellow Davis again," or some such remark.

The condition of affairs continued thus, until the morning of the Sept. 29. On that day Gov, Morton was in Louisville, and in consultation with Gen. Nelson about the conduct of Indiana troops at the battle of Richmond, and probably taking the innertal to task for his action towards them on the field. When Gen. Davis came down-stairs

the field. When Gen. Davis came down-stairs on his way to breakfast he saw Nelson and Morton talking together near the foot, having just come out of the dining-room. His resentment at his own treatment, and the thought of his abuse towards the Indiana soldiery, overabuse towards the Indiana soldiery, overcame his determination to say nothing
to Nelson, and on the impulse of the
moment be approached the gentlemen. Addressing himself to Gen. Nelson, he said: "Gen.
Nelson, vou insulted and outraged me when I
volunteered my services to assist you in the defense of Louisville, when I was under no obligations to do so, being at home on leave of
absence. Before I return to my command I demand an apology for your
treatment." Nelson, being somewhat deaf,
asked him to speak louder, and the demand was
repeated. Nelson drew bimself up to the full asked him to speak louder, and the demand was repeated. Nelson drew himself up to the full hight of his magnificent proportions, and langhed contemptuously at the quiet, determined little man who stood at his side. He then turned to Morton, and asked, in a savage tone of voice: "Do you come to see this little whiftet insult me?" Addressing Davis, who stood awaiting a reply, he denounced him as a coward, applied a vile epithet to him, and struck him in the face. Boiling with rage, Davis walked into the office, where he met T. W. Gibson, a prominent attorney, whom he knew well.

whom he knew well.

"Tom," he said, "have you got a pistol?"

"Why, yes, of course I have," producing the weapon. "You'd better let me show you how to use it. It's a Tranter" (a new style just then

out).
... Oh! I know how to use any pistol," said "Oh! I know how to use any pistol," said Davis, and, seizing it, he rustied back to the corridor. From the manner in which Davis left him, and his words. "This is not the last of it," Nelson might naturally enough have expected a conflict. Whether or no, he left Gov. Morton and went up-stairs. Davis was just starting up, lettel it have whether Nelson spaces and extracting the conflict. pistol in hand, when Nelson appeared at the head coming down. He carried one hand behind him, the other thrust into the breast of his coat.

"Gen. Nelson, stop," said Davis. He paid

coat.

"Gen. Nelson, stop!" said Davis. He paid no attention to the challenge, but with a lofty disregard for the consequences, and an exhibition of personal bravery almost unequaled, continued his descent. The demand to halt was repeated twice by Gen. Davis, and then, when Nelson was about eight or ten steps from him, he fired, the bail severing one of the large arteries just over the heart. Nelson fell, and was at once carried to his room. Gen. Davis' staff had arrived in the city a day or two before, and, strangely enough, Dr. Ben Newland, of Mitchell, Davis' Division Surgeon, was the first physician at his side. When he learned, however, who had committed the act, he withdrew, and Dr. C. C. Cummins was called in. Nelson died in about twenty minutes. Gen. Davis was ordered under arrest, and remained in his room in the Galt House two or three weeks. Several times he sent to Gen. Bovie, in command of the bost, usking why he was not released, not understanding why he should be detained a prisoner, when no proceedings were instituted against him. At the end of that time the suspense was over; a telegram was received from President Lincoln releasing him from arrest, and stating, in effect, that "from the information we have, we do no not see how you could have done otherwise." A similar message was sent by Secretary Stanton, ordering him to report to Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati, for daty. He staid there a short time, and was thence ordered to rejoin his division at Edgefield, Tenn. The affair created great excitement in Lousville, and threats of lynching Davis were made. The Indiana soldiers in camp thereabout took a personal interest in the matter, and thronged the streets and public places, proposing to have a hund in whatever trouble occurred.

It was reported that an indictment was found a hand in whatever trouble occurred.

It was reported that an indictment was found against him, but mothing was ever done with it. Gen. Davis had too many friends, even in Louisville, for proceedings of that nature to be prosecuted. The entire army approved his course, and agreed with the President that he "could not have done otherwise."

A. H. STEPHENS.

An Interview with the Ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy.

His Alleged Expression in Favor of a Dictator and an Empire.

He Emphatically Denies that He Ever Made Such a Declaration.

His Position in Respect to the Independent Movement in the South.

From Our Own Correspo WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1 .- I called this evening upon the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, and had somewhat of an extended conversation with the ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy: I may take occasion, in some subsequent letter, to give my ide of Mr. Stephens as a public man, and my impressions as to him personally. For the present, however, I shall confine myself to the substance of

the interview. After some general and desultory conversation, in which he inquired as to the management of THE TRIBUNE, and expressed friendship in respect to the editor, Mr. Medill, I

"Mr. Stephens, THE TRIBUNE, in common with other Republican papers of the North, is interested in this Independent, or quasi-Independent, or purported Independent movement in the South, with which we understand you to be in sympathy. Have you any expression of opinion on that subject for the public?" Mr. Stephensreplied by saying, at first: "What

I wished to see you about was in relation to an article in a Georgia paper, which fell under my eye the other day, purporting to be taken from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in which I was represented as having declared myself emphatically IN FAVOR OF A DICTATOR AND AN EMPIRE Nothing could possibly be more inconsistent with the truth. I have written to THE TRIBUNE a letter denying it, and requesting a copy of the paper containing its publication. It has not yet come to hand, and I thought you might give me some

nformation about it." I assured him that THE TRIBUNE would ac-

cord him fair treatment. In answer to an inquiry as to the publication of his card, printed in the Star of this city, expressing practical sympathy with the Feiton movement, he said that he had written a much more significant card to the Baltimore Bulletin, and stated, in general terms, Dr. Felton's po-sition. He said that Dr. Felton was a Demo-crat at the time of his first race, but that his candidacy was against "ring rule" in the Democratic party; that, having defeated the ring once, and arrayed against him all its antag-onism, he defeated it again. He affirmed that Georgia is Democratic,—for Jeffersonian De-mocracy. In answer to a question as to the more specific character of

THIS INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT, he said that it was a protest against the general policy of the Democratic party, as express its leaders in the recent session of Congrather than a movement against the party party under proper policies; and, in defining this, he said more specifically, as taken down by me at the time and read to him: "The people of Georgia, I think, would prefer a Republican candidate for President to a Democrat on a Republican platform. If Republican measures and polices are right upon financial and taxation questions, they think the inventors of the tion questions, they think the inventors of the machine are better competent to run it than any new hands, and are entitled to do so. I think that, as long as the Democratic leaders ignore the great issues and questions of internal policy looking to the relief of the people in every department of industry.

THE PEOPLE WILL IGNORE THEM. Our people don't care half so much as to who governs as to how they govern. They look in-finitly more closely to policies and measures than to organizations."

And then Mr. Stephens, in explanation of this statement, went on to say that "The people of Georgia would as soon have Sherman President as Tilden on the same financial and general issues." He meant to say by this that the South was poor and oppressed, and that the whisky—bore heavily upon his people.

whisky—bore heavily upon his people.

Referring again more specifically to this Independent movement, I said: "You then think, Mr. Stephens, that this recent movement is an antagonism as to policy, rather than looking to the disintegration of the Democratic party?"

"Yes. Georgia is essentially Democratic. There are not over 300 white men in the State who are Republicans, in my judgment. In case of a Lemocrat being run in favor of Republican principles as to the internal policy of the country, embracing finance and taxation,

OUR PROPLE WILL STAY AT HOME."

OUR PEOPLE WILL STAY AT HOME." "But how about the negroes?"

"Oh! they are without leadership. I mean to say that they have no organization that I know of. In the main they yote with the Democrats, because the Democratic policy, which is for reducing the taxes on tobacco and whisky, needs their corresponding and because they meets their approbation; and because they owe their public schools and university to the Demo-

"But what do I understand you to mean by this statement of general Democratic policy !this statement of general Democratic policy in y Democracy?"
"I mean to say this: We are for the Union of the States under the Coustitution, and for all the reserved rights to the States, respectively as they may be adjudicated by the Supreme Court. We are for law and order in all thines, and for the rectification of any supposed wrongs or errors in the Federal Administration through the research in supposed wrongs or errors. the peaceful instrumentality of the Constitu-tion, to-wit: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial Departments of the Government,— and, ultimately, the ballot-box. In this I SPEAK POR SEVEN-TENTHS OF THE SOUTHERN

PEOPLE, —
and of the Northern people, too, 1 think." and of the Northern people, too, I think."

When questioned as to these reserved rights, he said "that, so far as Secession was concerned, it is abandoned forever: that he had aiwa's opposed it himself as a matter of policy; and that, as a matter of oolicy, it had been decided adversely,—ought to be considered so decided adversely,—ought to be considered so decided at least." He thinks that those who seek to revive sectional issues are not the real friends of either North or South. He believes that he speaks the sentiments of Georgia in this matter, and, indeed, of the whole South.

This substantially ended the interview.

The whole of the above has been submitted to

The whole of the above has been submitted to Mr. Stephens, and indorsed by him as substantially correct.

J. M. McK.

"PINAFORE."

As Given under the Direction of Messrs Sullivan and Gilbert. New York Herald, Dec. 2.

A splendid and very fashionable audience crowded the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, attracted, we suspect less by curiosity to see wherein the new "Pluafore" differed from the old than to give a personal welcome to two gentlemen who have endeared themselves to the American people. The greetings were exceedngly warm. Mr. Sullivan was applauded loudly and long when he took his place in the or-chestra, and it was not until he had been kept bowing an unconscionable time that it was possible for the performance to go on. At the end both collaborators were called before the curboth collaborators were called before the curtain, Mr. Gilbert spoke their acknowledgments in a few well-chosen words, and the merry assembly broke up in general good humor and hand-clapping. The acters and actresses were all well received. Josephine (Miss Blanche Roosevelt) is a young lady whose movements are somewhat constrained, and whose singing is no better than that of her predecessors; but she is very handsome. Miss Alice Barnett, who represents Little Buttercup as a tall, brawny, broad-shouldered creature, has a voice and a sense of humor. Hebe (Miss Jessie Bond) is little, arch, and pretty. Mr. Brocolini as Capt. Corcoran, and Mr. Talbot as Raiph, have been chosen more because they can sing well than for their abilities as comedians, although they are fair actors. Dick Deadey (Mr. Furnesux Cook) is not so droil as Davidge, but the has a good strong voice. The Boaisseala (Mr. Clifton), on the other hand, has not voice enough, for "He is an Englishman," to which, nevertheless, he gives some grotesque effects not tried here before. It must be confessed that we miss the inimitable Sir Juseph Porter of Mr. Whiffen. The new First Lord is a dry little wiry zentleman (Mr. J. H. Rriev), who looks like Panch's portraits of Lord John Russell, sings very well, acts briskly, and does not lack fun, though his humor has not the unction and beautiful calmness of Mr. Whiffen's.

As for the differences between the genuine 'Pinafore' and the best pirated version, it cannot be said that they are very great. The stage business under Mr. Gilbert's management is more elaborate; the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus are more carefully employed; better tain, Mr. Gilbert spoke their acknowledgments

use is made of the Midshipman; but, upon the whole, the verdict will be that the old representation at the Standard Theatre caught the spirit of the original and copied it pretty closely in important details. The action, indeed, at that establishment was if anything rather more serious—and therefore better burlesque—than it is here. With respect to the music, however, the case is different. The genuine orchestral parts have never been neard here antil now, and they are infinitly better than the imitation. Mr. Sullivan is such an accomplished master of orchestral writing that we might be sure of finding in his work a thousand beauties which the piano score would never reveal, and here indeed they are, the instrumentation all through being poetical, and in many places quite striking, "He is an Englishman" affording a particularly fine illustration of his skill. But this is not all. He has carried the spirit of satire into the orchestra, and we find the travesty of the opera not only in the formal laying out of the arias and choruses, but in the treatment of the instruments; not that he indulges in comic noises, but that he introduces serious musical effects in absurd places. In the tempo we do not notice very many differences, but some are important. The Barcarole, for instance, is improved, by being taken slower than we are accustomed to hear it; while, on the other hand, the duo of the Incomprehensible Utternness between Little Butterough and the Captais is enormously improved by being taken very much faster. Some of the concerted places are greatly changed for the better by the addition of a Beadeye who can sing. Mr. Davidge was not a singer, and the score was formerly mitulated in the most extraordinary way to suit his weakness. traordinary way to suit his weakness.

OUR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

An Interesting View from a German Source. Hanoverian Courier, Oct. 24.

Though the progress in the sphere of politica may be great, yet that in the industrial sphere by far surpasses it, and especially here is the astonishing growth of the United States noticeable. Some thirty years have passed since the American sewing-machine was introduced here as the first product of the American machineindustry which was then beginning to gain ground in Germany. Our readers will doubtless remember how much this invention was then talked of,-an invention that was doubly important, entering, as it did, into the homes and families, and opening at the same time a new branch of industry to many. Few persons had the slightest idea then that that machine was, so to speak, the pioneer of American industry, the commencement of the long series of conquests which the manufacturers on the other side of the Atlantic have gained over their competitors in old Eu-rope. Who would have thought then that American product ould or would ever be-come dangerous to the then superior and

stable European manufacturers? America was an excellent, steadily-growing market for the European States, and no one dreamed that the relative positions could ever undergo a total change; and yet in less than two decades that change has taken piace, not only in the manufacturing but also in the farming interests, and the effects are felt, especially in Germany and England, more and more every day.

It must be left to the historians of the world's progress to ascertain all of the many causes which have produced this rapid growth of American industries. What we have to deal with are facts, which lay open to all the world. We see a land, rich in all the products and means of subsistence of the different zones, with a population brought together from all nations, with a form of government which gives to persons as well as corporations the the European States, and no one dreamed that

gives to persons as well as corporations the highest degree of freedom and which tends to advance above all things the unfolding of individuality; with enormous tracts of the best of land, which only wait the tilling to yield their rich resources. What European nation can rich resources. What European nation can show anything like the same favorable factors for a rapid industrial growth! It cannot, therefore, be considered surprising if a land like this can show rapidly-increasing success. Not only have our exports to the United States dwindled down in the course of years to the lowest received. down in the course of years to the lowest possible figure, but we also find at every turn American products in our own country. We eat bread made from American grain; American lard and meat form another important article in the subsistence of our people. American machines, tools, fancy goods, toys, household utensils, etc., are for the most part, on account of their good qualities, in far greater demand than home-made articles, and lately the American textile industry has also begun to gain fround with us. How enormous the American exports to Europe really are is best shown by the amount of gold sent from here to that country. The interest on the American bonds has long ceased to cover the necessary remittances, and in default of sufficient counter-orders for exports from our side of the ocean nothing remains but to make up the deficiencies with gold. Raising the discount

the deficiencies with gold. Raising the discount can help nothing against these acts, for those who buy goods must necessarily also pay for them.

If we represent to ourselves this change in our situation and ask ourselves in connection with the are, the question: "Where will it lead to?" there appears before us a perspective which, for our own industries, does not, at the first glance, seem very promising. It is even harder in the industrial than in the political sphere, to fight down a superiority after it has once gained an existence, and especially sphere, to fight down a superiority after it has once gamed an existence, and especially so if, as in the present case, a wealth of natural resources stands on the side which has the upper hand. One might assert, to be sure, that America's productive impulse will cease when it can, like a rich man, retire and rest on its laurels, for it is a fact supported by experience that there is, in this respect, a great similarity between the psychological inclinations of the individual and of the mass; but before that day comes many a decade may stip away and bring for us new disadvantages. We spoke in the peginning of a "series of conquests" of the American industries. In such cases the weaker must give way, as long as it is impossible for him to command a power equal to his adversary's. But this very feeling, is a sharp spur for the strengthening of his own power to do. That the German manufacturers are not unaware of this necessity is well known, and, if we now touch again upon this subject, we do if we now touch again upon this subject, we do
it with due appreciation of all the attempts
which have been made for the ennobling of our
German products.— In uninterrupted activity in
this direction liss our chance of competition, Germany's hope for the future!

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Its Wheat Crop for 1879. Indon Times, Nov. 19.
The annual report of the wheat crops at the

experimental station at Rothamsted, written by Mr. J. B. Lawes, was issued yesterday. As this report is usually considered as indicative of the general harvest of the country, so far as wheat is concerned, it has this year a special impor tance. Of the numerous bad wheat crops which it has been Mr. Lawes' misfortune to report upon during recent years, that for 1879 is declared to be pre-eminently the worst. It is cer-tain that no crop so bad has been harvested since 1816. A comparison of the amounts of rainfall, and of the number of days on which rain fell during the months when dry weather is of the greatest importance for the production and ripening of the grain, is much in favor of the season of 1816. But in 1879 the weather was much less unfavorable for securing the late crop. The farmer of the present day has also many advantages over his predecessors in 1816, in the way of appliances for the harvesting of his crops. After this short preface, Mr. Lawes gives a in the way of appliances for the harvesting of his crops. After this short preface, Mr. Lawes gives a number of tables and statistics, showing the results of the experiments on the various plots with various manures and treatments. The mean produce of the whole of these wheatplots shows an annual produce for 1879 of only 13% bushels of oressed corn, at the low weight of 55% libe, per bushel. This is equal to only 12% bushels per acre at 50 lbs, per bushel, the average weight over the preceding 27 years, and to only 12% bushels at the standard weight of 61 lbs, per bushel. Reckoned at the same rate of 61 lbs, per bushels, the average of the same plots per acre was 24% bushels over the last 10 years, 28% bushels over the preceding 17 years, and 26% bushels over the preceding 17 years, and 26% bushels over the preceding 17 years. Thus brought to a uniform weight of 61 lbs. per bushel, the average produce of 1879 is 54% per cent below the average of the previous 27 years; or, excluding the last 10 years, 56% per cent below the average of the first 17 of the 27 years. In other words, taking the average produce of the 17 years as 100, that of 1879 is only 45%; or, taking the average produce of the 17 years as 100, that of 1879 is only 45%; or, taking the average produce of the 17 years as 100, that of 1879 is only 45%; or, taking the average produce of the 1879 as a great difficiency in the quantity of straw per acre this year, and the difference between the manured and unmanured plots was but very triffing.

In another part of the farm 23 plots were filled by as many selected varieties of wheat. Of these, Rivett's, which last year gave only 16 bushels, or more than 50 bushels, or 52% bushels deficiency. In fact, this year the crop of this variety seemed quite unable to ricen its seed under the conditions of eccess of moisture and low temperature which prevailed. The highest produce vielded by any variety this year was 33% bushels, at

563/1bs per bushel, which was also nearly the highest weight among the whole series, but 53% pounds less than the weight of same variety (Main's standing white) last year. The average produces of all the varieties this year is 21% bushels, at 53% lbs per bushel, the average over the eight preceding years being 433% bushels per acre, of 61 lbs each. Thus there is this year a deficiency of 51 per cent in actual bushels measured, and of more than 57 per cent in the actual quantity of corn, making allowance for deficient weight per bushel.

After a mass of statistics, of which the above is a brief summary, Mr. Lawes proceeds to consider the amount of wheat required to feed the population of the United Kingdom during the carrent harvest year.—I. e., up to the end of August, 1880; the amount available from home produce; and the quantity required from forceign sources.

With regard to the requirements the require

eign sources.

With regard to the requirements, the popula-

With regard to the requirements, the population for the harvest year is reckoned at nearly 34,500,000, and these are estimated to require 5½ bushels of wheat per head. This gives a total of rather over 23% million quarters as the total requirement for the current harvest year. With regard to the home-production, Mr. Lawes is of opinion that his experimental plots have suffered more severely than the general run of the country. If we were to assume that the yield of the United Kingdom is this year equal to only 12½ bushels per acre, at 61 lbs. per bushel, this would give on the 3,047,572 acres under the crop, after deducting 2½ bushels per acre for seed, less than 4,000,000 quarters available for consumption. Considering, however, that it is the more most conspiences specificate in the country by that the yield of the United Kingdon in the country of the year equal to only 124, bushels per sure, at of 180. per bashel, this would great the year of the country of the year of the country of the year of year of the year of year of year of year of year of year of year

But the dog was so treacherous in his disposiclerk in his office, Mr. E. Haering, who, having been an athletic performer in a number of circuses, had become accustomed to entering the cages of wild bessts, under the instructions of a number of spimal trainers. Mr. Haering agreed to take the dog to his father's premises in Atlantic, near Alabama avenue, East New York, providing that ex-Judge Troy would pay for the animal's keeping. Mr. Troy willingly consented to this, and a cage ten feet long, seven feet wide, and ten feet high was constructed in Mr. Haering's garden, and "Satan" was placed in it. One Wednesday, two or three weeks ago in it. One Wednesday, two or three weeks ago, "Satan" began to howl, as was his custom when he wanted food or water. Haering went into the garden to feed the dog, accompanied by half a dozen persons, curious to see the brute. After giving the dog meat, Haering procured some water, stepped with it into the cage, and then holted the cage on the outside. He usually went into the care to feed the animal, and always, on such occasions, carried a heavy, loaded riding-whip. On this occasion he had neglected to take the whip with him. Haering set the pan of water on the floor, but the dog seemed disinglined to drink, rofused to be petted, and walked restlesly up and down the cage. Haering saw that "Satan" was in one of his worst humors, and turned to go out of the cage. He had no sooner turned his back than the animal sprang upon him. Haering threw himself to one side, but the dog's paws struck him on the shoulder, and dog and man fell to the floor together. Haering sprang quickly to his feet, and the dog jumped at him and sunk his teeth mto the man's right arm. Haering, quick as lightning, pitched the dog over on his back, and was just roing to jump on his paws, as the brute recovered himself and sprang for Haering's throat. With one hand Haering grasped the dog's leg, and with the other caught him by the upper evelid, and did not let go his hold until he had torn the animal's scalp to the back of the head. The dog fell back with Haering on top. Both got their feet, and Haering sprang for the gate of the cage. "Satan" began to howl, as was his custom

door's leg, and with the other caught bim by the super eveild, and did not let go bis hold until he had torn the animal's scalo to the back of the head. The dog fell back with Haering on ton, Both got their feet, and flaering sprang for the gate of the cage.

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The dog dashed at him acain, and Haering of the dog's ear with his teeth, and beid on until he had cut it off, and then he hurled the brute to the floor, and fell himself.

The dog rushed at Haering again just as he was getting up, and bit him in the left hand. Haering thrust his hand into the brute's throat and tried to smother him. In the struggle both fell again, and the dog lacerated Haering's left hand.

"Unbolt the gate quick," shouted Haering to the men, who were standing fifty feet away, but no one dared come to the rescue.

Haering then threw himself on the dog and set his teeth into his throat, and at the same time grasped the dog by the upper jaw with his left arm until the flesh at the sides of the dog's mouth was torn by the strain. Dog and man struggled about the cage for at least five minutes. At last they reached the door of the cage, and do the dog were covered with blood. Haering had closing the grate on his neck. Then he pressed upon the grate with his regit hand he habolted the door of the cage, and got outside, at the same time drawing the dog's head through and closing the grate on his neck. Then he pressed upon the grate with the dog's head through and closing the grate on his neck. Then he pressed upon the grate with the dog's head through and closing the grate on his neck. Then he pressed upon the grate with the dog's head through and closing the grate on his neck. Then he pressed upon the grate with the dog's head through and closing the grate of the dog, for a windowed him and he had led hand delet has and blood was remented fo and tried to smother him. In the struggle both fell again, and the dog lacerated Haering's left hand.

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Prog. Diamonds.

Industractis Herald.

One of Dr. W. B. Fletcher's frogs escaped from his fregarium some time ago, and was found the other day behind a register at his office starved to death and shrunk to half its former dimensions. The doctor dissected the desicated batractian, and, coming to its lungs, found these organs clogged with thousands of black crystals which looked like coarse gunpowder. Under the microscope these crystals presented regular facets with smooth surfaces.

presenting the same angle of crystallization as the diamond. On burning they gave off carbonic soid gas, and they are pure crystals of carbon, as the diamond is. The doctor theorizes that in the ages gone by the huse reptiles of the antediluvian period, dying under circumstances similar to those under which the fragidid, may have formed large crystals of carbon in their lungs which were afterward transformed into the hard and lustrous diamond.

DEPUTY CLEMENCEAU.

His Residence and Marriage in This City and How Nearly He Became Our Fellow-Cit-izen.

New York World. "The most mysterious political personage in France," recently wrote a correspondent from Paris. "is M. George Clemenceau, the Deputy for Montmartre, -whose name is often misquoted as Eugene because so erroneously inserted in 'Dictionnaire des Contemporains.' He is a terror to his opponents, and a problem to his friends. Without possessing any remarkable talents, he has suddenly risen to one of the most conspicuous positions in the country by means of an indefinable power recognized by ail and understood by none. He speaks little; be

during the time he held office there was no ar rondissement of the Capital so well governed as his. On the 8th of February, 1871, as a reward for the exemplary performance of his musicipal duties, M. Clemenceau was elected a member of the National Assembly. There he did not distinguish himself as a speaker, but he was ever to be found at the head of the most uncompro-

to be found at the head of the most uncompromising fleepublicans.

Unfortunately for his reoutation, M. Clemenceau was conspictously connected with the incident with which the civil insurrection commenced on the 18th of March,—the assasination of Gen. Lecomte and Gen. Clement Thomas. He was Maire of the arrondissement at the time, and the precise extent to which he ought to have been held responsible for what occurred has never been thoroughly settled. It is certain that at the time the Central Committee desired to have him arrested and tried on a charge of complicity in the murder, but they were not able to substantiate their charges, and the defense that the Maire was not able to reach the Rue des Rosier in time to stay the execution was generally accepted as satisfactory. Except that he took part in the negotiations for a reconciliation between the Government and the Commune, M. Clemenceau retired into private life after the events of the 18th of March. He lived in Montmartre, as he had done before the revolution of the 4th of September, and every day he became more popular with the residents of his arrondissement.

After some months of repose, the electors returned M. Clemenceau as a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, and in a short time he became President of that body. It was not however, until he was elected to represent the District of Montmartre in the Chamber that he attained the extraordinary ascendency in Par in mentary affairs that he now possesses, and which led him at one time to be speken of a the rival of Gambetta. He is most popularly remembered by the extraordinary address than he delivered about two years ago on the "total and unconditional amnesty," which he supported it, but his resolution was rejected by an immense majority.

There is one incident in the Parliamentary experience of M. Clemenceau which is known to care and the arguments by which he supported it, but his resolution was rejected by an immense majority. Unfortunately for his reputation, M. Cle-

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
KANKAKEE, ill., Dec. 3.-H. L. Henry, editor of the Hera'd, last week published an article reflecting unjustly on Charles Holt, of the Gazette. This morning Henry was attacked at the Post-Office by Clarence Holt, son of the Gazette editor, and severely punched about the nose and

An Advance Followed by Weaknes Toward the Close,

evernment Bonds, Foreign Exchange, and Local Finances,

The Produce Markets Again Stronger --- Grain Less Active.

The Biggest Day's Business in Pork Ever Reported-Hogs Excited.

FINANCIAL.

ctions reported by the ticker showed decreased interest in the market. Chicago uyer has cooled considerably, -a fact for which hey appear unanimously grateful. The excite ment of October and November was too great to healthy. Fluctuations yesterday betrayed a broker's market. New York Central moved within a narrow range, selling as high as 128 % as low as 128%, and closing at 128%, a decline f 1/4 from Wednesday's last. It is stated that ors are selling both the stocks and bonds of this Company on account of Mr. Vanderbilt's sposed of so large a part of his hold Erie opened at 3914, and advanced to 40, out then sold down, finally going to 38%, a de

68%. St. Joe, after going up 1, to 34, at the first Board, sold down to 33%, closing at Wabash opened at 43, touched 43% and and closed at 42%, a loss of %. St. Paul was one of the most active stocks. Beginning at 71%, it reached 73 at the first Board, and at the close had got back to 71% again. The coal stocks all were losers. It is reported on retable authority that the companies find ble to maintain the advanced es for coal. It is said that, while the demand s good and prices have improved, wholesale icalers find no difficulty in obtaining a full suply at from 50 to 75 cents per ton below pub ed prices. Delaware & Hudson made % o 7614, but then lost 114, to 75; Lackawanns nged from 84% at the opening to 85% before second call, but closed at 83%; New Jersey Central, after going up from 78% to 77, old finally at 74%. The other losses were, ring closing prices with those of Wednes-Michigan Central 14, to 94; Lake Shore 4. to 103%; Northwest 116. to 89; the the pre-%, to 103%; Northwest 1%, to 89; the the pre-derred %, to 103%; Rock Island %, to 148; Union Pacific 1, to 85; C., C., C. & I. %, to 80; Minneapolis %, to 45; Lake Erie & West-ern 1%, to 19%; Northern Pacific %, to 29%; hattan 34, to 6034.

The gains not already alluded to were: St. The gains not already alluded to were: St. Paul preferred 1, to 100; Burlington 36, to 120%; Ohio & Mississippi 36, to 29%; St. Joe preferred 36, to 63%; Kansas & Texas 36, to 30%; Western Union 36, to 107%; Pacific Mail 34, to 30%; C., C. & I. C. 36, to 19%; Atlantic Pacific %, to 45; San Francisco %, to 45%; the preferred 24, to 53%; Northern Pacific preferred %, to 54%.

Erie seconds opened at 84%, advanced to 85%,

sed to 84%, and sold at the close at 84%. oad bonds, in New York on Tuesday ower in the early dealings, but during the lipe was partially recovered under brisk The Erie issues attracted most at-Consolidated seconds fell off fro to 89%, and funded 5s from 80 to subsequent recovery to 84 respectively. Chesapeake & series B fell off from 63% to 62%, and do currency 6s from 37 to 66, but the former recovered to 62%. Kansas & Texas firsts sold at 32@92%, and seconds at 33%@44%. Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts and the Toledo & Wabash issues advanced firsts and the Toledo & Wabash issues advanced 34@1 per cent. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts dezlined to 50%@51; and Rome, Watertown &
Ogdensburg firsts to 63@334. Lehigh &
Wilkesbarre cansolidated assented sold at 110;
so assented at 92, and do incomes at 67@68. St. Louis & San Francisco seconds class B declined from 65 to 54, and do class C from 65 to 62. Iron Mountain first preferred incomes fell off to 79, and do second to 66%. New York Elevated firsts rose to 113%. nong the higher-priced bonds, New York Cen-l coupon firsts sold at 126; Fort Wayne firsts at 127; Rock Island 6s at 114; Rensselaer & Sar-

at 197; Rock Island of at 114; Renssciaer & Saratora coupon firsts at 123; and Eric consolidated firsts at 115% @115%.

Government bonds were steady and firm. The 4s opened at 103% bid and 103% asked in New York, and were 103 bid and 103% asked in Chicaro. The 41/s were 105% and 105%; the 5s, 1021/s and 102%; and the 6s, 106 and 106%.

There was no pressure of foreign exchange bills on the Chicago market. Here sterling grain bills were 4794@4794. Sterling posted rates were 482 and 4844. New York actual rates were 4814 and 48384. In Chicago actual rates were the same as in New York. French grain bills were 528% for Paris, 528% for Havre, and 528% for Antwerp. Commercial German Country orders on the Chicago banks for

enrency were not heavy, but the orders for New York exchange were large. New York exchange sold between banks at 50c per d,000 discount. Discounts were in good country applications for rediscounts. clearings were \$6,200,000.

West Park 7s were sold at 1071/2. Cook County bs at 102, and 20 shares of Fifth National Bank

The Bank of England lost \$3,190,000 in bulfion during the past week. Its reserve is now 45% per cent of its liability. Ine Bank of France in a week has lost \$800,000 in specie. Consols were 97 11-16 at the opening, and 1-16

The American Exchange prints the following table, which shows the closing prices on Oct. 31, the highest prices reached during the month of November, the closing prices on Nov. 29 (the end of the month), and the changes in the closing prices of the nast month as compared with the closing prices of October:

in the control of the	Closing Oct. 31	Highest in Nov.	Closing Nov. 29	Changes,	10 St. C. C. S.
C., C., C. & Ind	69	851/2		*11	1
C. C. & Ind. Central	15%	28	20%	45 k	а
Chesapeake & Ohio		2314		*5%	1
Ches. & Ohio 2d pref	15%	29	23	- P714	1
Ches. & Ohio let pref	22%	37	3136	8 %	4
Chicago & Northwestern.	45%	56	48	*21/4	4
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	90		90%	*16	1
Del., Lack. & Western.		821/2	73	#11%	4
	88%	94	82%	- ‡6	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph.		89%	73	24	т
Han. & St. Joseph pref		41%	33	#3%	1
Laf., Bloom. & Muncie.	60%			100	10
Louisville & Nashville		90	84	*30	10
Lake Shore	76% 101	891		*1014	H
Lake Shore	5727	108	10414	2019	1
Manhattan Raflway Michigan Central	000	721		3.42	Ł
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	2844	98 35%	94	0.00	н
Nashville, Cha. & St. Louis		88	30	11/4	1
New Jersey Central	77%	80%	75	16.	t
New York Cent. & Hudson	130	139	75%	12%	Ŧ
New York, Lake Erie & W.	4014	49	132%	24	1
N. York, L. E. & W. pret.	65	784	69	200	1
Ohio & Mussissippi	234	3314	28%	T 8241	E
Ohio & Mississippi pref	53%	6414	57%	40.0	18
Wallingia & Danding D 10		754	68%	40%	E.
St. Louis & San Francisco	27	53	45	•18	E
St. Louis & San Fran. pref.	384	8014		164	10
St. Louis & S. F. 1st pref.	54	78%		16%	В
St. Louis, I. M. & Sou'rn.	4914	56	461	42	
Union Pacific	911/4	9234	88	421/	10
Wabash	5916	6234	5834	40%	14
Western Union Telegraph.	105%	110	0732	#01/	8
Pacide Mail	3736		2014	481K	B

**Hocrase. †Decrease.

The amount of conversions into the stock of the Consolidated Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific affroad Company included, up to Monday, 18,360 shares of the stock of the Wabash Railay Company and 88,653 shares of the pre-cred, and 96,950 shares of the common stock the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railay Company. This leaves less than 100,000

shares of the consolidated company's stock to be exchanged for old stock. Cable dispatches from Amster that the "prior lien" bonds of the successor company to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad have been brought out in that market at 2, and are already quoted at a premium of 1%

(in) per cent over the subscription price. The

total issue will be \$8,000,000; the amount now issued is \$4,000,000. The successor company is to be called the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company. The foreclosure of the Atweek in Japuary. Prof. W. F. Stewart, the well-known Pacific Coast mining expert, says the mines in the castern part of Maine for fertility in silver will ompare favorably with first-class mining properties in Colorado and Nevada. He is perfectly satisfied that if . the mine-holders of Maine will keep cool and work their mines legitimately, the time is not remote when it will be a leading bullion-producing section of the country. The cotton market was active yesterday,

February advancing to 18.57c, but selling tack to 13,37c. The market for Tuesday was described by the Daily Bulletin:

On to-day's market for options the tone was unsettled, and a timid, doubting sort of policy appeared to be current. The gain made during the past two or three days was in a great measure lost, and evidences prevailed that in many cases there was an inclination to sell out, but no actual pressure was brought to bear, nor was there a very liberal offering, and, when one or two of the principal dealers manifested a disposition to purchase, would at once take the upward turn and make several noints recovery. There was nothing new on the outside market from either home or foreign sources until the final dispatch from Liverpool, which came strong, and this in a measure tended to stimulate bidding a trifle where orders remained unfilled. There is a wide margin between this month and next, and considerable changing of contracts on the difference. Altogether, the speculative market presents many irregular and perplexing features to the general run of operators, and daily or even hourly changes of base may be expected untill the infinence for one side or the other becomes more positive. by the Daily Bulletin:

GOVERNMENT BONDS. 8. 6s of 81 106 8. new 5s of '81 102½ 8. new 4½s, ex-int 105% 8. 4 per cent coupons 103 Sixty days. Sixty days. 479%@479% 529% LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicago Municipal 6s
Chicago West Town 7s
Chicago West Town 5s
Chicago Water Loan 6s
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s
Chicago South Park 7s
Chicago South Park 6s
Chicago West Park 7s

*And interest. TRASK & FRANCIS

Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. ers of the New York Stock Exchange all classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commis-

Daily Market Letters sent to Customers. 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago. STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange. ALBERT M. DAY. Manager. WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON. 324 Pine-st., San Francisco, BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Special facilities and advantages in furnishing
LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

COOK COUNTY 7a,
CITY BONDS,
BOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st.

SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS And secure a handsome premium, and BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS, An equally good security, bearing higher rate of in-CHARLES HENROTIN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Diseases to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The speculative markets opened strong to-day, but afterwards became irregular, and in the afternoon there was a reaction without unusual transactions or excitement. Chesapeake & Onio was quoted at 18@18%; Mobile & Ohio, 2014@20%. Henry N. Smith is said to be the only one of the large operators besides James R. Keene who has made money on both sides of the stock market in the last three months. Mr. Smith sailed with the tide to the highest figures, sold out at high water, and steamed into port with a comfortable line of stocks which he is said to have

finally covered. The Directors of the Northwestern Railroad Company met to-day, and made the following statement of the past six menths' business, and declared the following dividends on their

several stocks:

Net profits for the past six months. \$2,473,567.34

Net profits corresponding period in 1,614,410.19

Increase for six months in 1879.\$ \$59,157.15

These earnings are equal to 7 per cent on the preferred stock and 6 per cent on the common for six months. The Board declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred stock and 3 per cent semi-annual on the common. The projected business alliance between the Hannibal & St. Jo and Rock Island Companies has had a marked effect upon the price of Hannihal & St. Jo stocks. Common stock has risen some 3 per cent in consequence. It is estimated that the Han-nibal Road will greatly benefit in its earnings by the Rock Island's running over some forty miles of its line, and from the payment of tolls for the use of its Kansas City bridges.

The following statement of the St. Paul &

Milwaukes earnings is from a semi-official

Railway Company the fourth week of November, 1879, were \$60,800, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of \$21,600.

responding week of last year of \$21,600.

New York, Dec. 4.—With the exception of the new 1/2s and 4s, which declined %, the Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds generally strong.

State securities unchanged.

The stock market was strong in the early dealings, and prices advanced 1/4 28 per cent, the greatest improvement being in St. Louis & San Francisco shares, Kansus & Texas, St. Paul, and coal stocks. After the second Board coal shares suddenly declined 1/2% per cent, and the general list reacted 1/4 in sympathy. A steadier tone prevailed in the final deslings, which were at a recovery of 1/4/2% per cent.

Transactions, 251,000 shares: 60,000 Eric, 15,000 Lackawanna, 18,000 Northwest, 25,000 St. Paul, 18,000 Lackawanna, 18,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 St. Joes, 16,000 Ohos, 6,000 Western Union, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 28,000

Kansas & Texas, 7,500 St. Louis & San Francis co, and 1,400 Little Pittsburg. co, and 1,460 Little Pittsburg.

Money market 5@7 per cent, closing at 5.

Prime mercantile paper, 5%@7. Sterling exchange firm at 481%; sight exchange, 483%.

United States '81s. . 108% New 4%s... New 5s...... 1024 New 4s.... Delsware & Hudson 74% United States 27% N. J. Central 74% Quicksilver 200 Ohio & Mississippi. 29 Quicksilver, pfd. 62% O. & M., pfd 57% Leadville. 3% Chesapeak & Ohio. 18% C. P. bonds 111 Mobile & Ohio. 20% U. P. firsts. 110% Cleve. & Columbus. 80% U. P. Land-Grants 112% C., C. & LaTayette. 5% Lebhgh & Wilkes. 110 B., C. R. & N. 59 C. C. & I. C. 1sts. 86% Alton & T. H. 28

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

The clearings for the week ending Nov. 29 again show that every city, except San Francisco, has gained over the corresponding week of last year. San Francisco loses 501-10 per cent. The others gained as follows, according to the Public's table: New York, 111 8-10; Boston, 54 8-10; Philadelphia, 746-10; Chicago, 67 7-10; Ciucinnati, 375-10; Baltimore, 371-10; New Orleans, 191-10; St. Louis, 148-10; Miwankee, 45 7-10; Louisville, 294-10; Pittsburg, 46 3-10; Providence, 61 2-10; Indianapolis, 51 2-10; Cleveland, 52 3-10; Kansas City, 28 7-10; New Haven, 49; Lowell, 41; Syracuse, 11 5-10. The Public says:

The increase in the aggregate exchanges at all cities, in comparison with November, 1878, was \$4.6-10 per cent. The increase at New York, after deducting double the value of stocks sold each month, was 78 per cent, and the increase at all other cities was 38 1-10. San Francisco alone resorts a degree of the cities was 38 1-20. other cities was 38 1-10. San Francisco alone reports a decrease; but, exclusive of that city, the other exchanges ontside of New York show an increase of 46 7-10 for the month. In some degree the advance in prices of products exchanged is healthful and natural, and is itself the result and evidence of increased demand for consumption; but it is not to be denied that a considerable part of the rise in prices has been speculative in character and based upon estimates in some cases probably erroneous as to the future conditions of demand and supply. While it can hardly be said that the enormous expansion of commerce which the returns disclose is wholly legitimate, natural, or enduring, it is certain that the increase which is of that character has been sur prisingly large.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—The stock market Land stocks quiet; Boston, 10%@10%; Water-power, 10%@10%; Brookline, 6; Mayerick,

London, Dec. 4.—Consols, 97%.
American Securities—Illinois Central, 103;
Pennsylvania Ceutral, 52%; Reading, 38%;
Erie, 40%; Erie, preferred, 70; seconds, 87.
United States Bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4%s, United States Bonds—New 98, 100%; 25%, 109%; 48, 107.
The bullion in the Bank of England decreased 2638,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank's reserve to its liability is 45% per

Paris, Dec. 4.—Rentes, 821 42%c.
The specie in the Bank of France decreased 4,000,000f during the past week.

MINING NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 4 .- The SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 4.—The follo are the closing stock quotations:
Alpha. 8½ Mexican.
Alta 3½ Northern Belle.
Belcher. 2½ Ophir.
Best & Belcher. 13 Overman.
Bullion. 4½ Raymond & Ely. 2
California. 3½ Savage
Chollar & Potosi. 7
Consol. Virginia. 4½ Union Con.
Crown Point. 2
Eureka Con. 18
Exchequer. 3½ Potosi.
Gonid & Curry. 7
Grand Prize. 11-16
Martin White. 2
Hale & Norcross. 10
Julia Con. 1½ Mammoth.
COPPER STOCKS.

COPPER STOCKS. Boston, Mass, Dec. 4.—The following are the closing copper quotations:
Calumet and Hecla 271 Pewawbid. 33
Copper Falls. 4 Quincy. 2614
Franklin. 27 Ridge. 524

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 4:

record Thursday, Dec. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

University place, 314 ft w of Cottage
Grove av. nf. 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 4
(Union Mutual Life-Insarance Company to J. C. Garrigus)

West Madison st. 248½ ft w of Oakley,
sf. 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Same to
David A. Titcomb).

West Taylor st. 125 ft w of Centre av. s
f. 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25 (James B.
Smith to D. H. Fitzpatrick)

Rush st. n e corner of Pearsons st. w.f.
25x316 ft. (ated Dec. 3 (John
Voght to Emanuel Olbrich)

Schiller st, between Clark and La Salle,
sf. 96x66 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2
(Bernhard Heing to H. J. and W. Kemper)...

Stewart av. 246 ft n of Thirty-second st.
e f. 25x124 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 4 (M.
Ouschka to Chicago & Western Indiana
Railroad)

Stewart av. 177½ ft s of Thirty-sirst st. e
f. 25x124 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 4 (M.
Zalud to same)

Stewart av. 221 ft n of Thirty-second st.
e f. 25x124 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 4 (Kahann and Maresch to same)

Stewart av. 202 ft n of Thirty-first st. e f. 7,000

hann and Maresch to same)

Stewart av. 202 it s of Thirty-first st. ef.

2x124 8-10 ff, dated Dec. 4 (M.

Majzes et al. to same)

17.34

Stewart av. 196 ft n of Thirty-second st.
ef. 25x124 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 4 (M.

Majzes et al. to same)

Stewart av. 271 it n of Thirty-second st.
ef. 25x124 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 4 (M.

Majzes et al. to same)

West Taylor st. n e cor of Lafin, s f.
49 4-10x125 ft, dated Oct. 27 (Mary

Reuss to G. and C. Fritz)

Ashland av. aw cor of Emily st. e f. 25x

130 ft, dated Dec. 4 (William S. Johnston to Grace Ryan)

West Twelfth st, 167 ft w of Ashland av.
n f. undivided 34 of 24x125 ft. improved, dated Nov. 25 (John Schubert

fo Louis H. Schubert)

Mutt st, 17 ft n of Eighteenth, e f. 24x

124 ft, improved, dated Dec. 4 (Pater Heurich to Anna Crawford)

South Dearborn st, 100 ft, n of Twentyfirst, w f. 50x151 ft, dated Dec. 3 (Alexander E. Guild, Jr., to Chicago City

Railway Company)

Throop st, between Twenty-first and
Twenty-second, w f. 75x110 ft, dated

Nov. 6 (Master in Chancery to Augustins-Bauer)

Butterfield st, 150 ft s of Thirlieth. e f.
22x100 ft, dated Dec. 1 (William O.

NOBTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

The premises No. 426 Fullarton av, dated

Dec. 2 (F. B. Peabody to C. C. Lyman)

Green Bay road, s of and near Graceland av, e f. 40x150 ft, dated Dec. 4

(Fred Ruchimann to F. A. and O.

Ruchimann)

South Of city Limits, within A Radius of SEVEN

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Ruchimann)

South of city Limits, within A Radius of SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Drexel boulevard. s w cor of Forty-fifth

st, e f. 2984 ft, running to Cottage

Grove av, dated Nov. 29 (Phaen)

500

MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Drexel boulevard. s w cor of Forty-fifth st, e f, 2984 ft, running to Cottage Grove av, dated Nov. 29 (Pheenix Muthal Life-Insurance Company to Van H. Higgins).

South Dearborn st, 100 ft s of Fortieth, e f, 25x100 ft, improved. dated Nov. 10 (Elias Greenebaum to George W. Pierce).

Perce).

Perce).

Porty-seventh st, 25 ft e of Cook. n f, 24 4-10x125 ft, dated July 5 (Isaac Cook to Hannah Driscell).

Washington av, 300 ft s of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 150x300 ft, to Madison av, dated Nov. 25 (George van Zandt to Jefferson Gardner).

3,529 Rov. 25 (George Van Zandt to Jefferson Gardner). Batterfield st. 173 ft n of Fortieth, w f. 25x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2 (Carl Pieper to John Kahl). Paulina st. s w cor Fiftieth, 10 acres, dated Nov. 19 (L. O. Tomlinson to D. W. Petter).

Paulina st, same as the above, dated Dec. 3 (D. W. Potter to B. F. Jacobs) Paulina st, s w cor of Forty-signth, 6 acres, dated Dec. 3 (B. P. Jacobs to Horace A. W. Tabor) COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city furing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, with comparisons: 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878 18, 757 15, 730 15, 289 4, 933 77, 397 101, 108 4, 933 77, 394 143, 973 73, 894 87, 132 12, 688 33, 468 18, 30 22, 468 18, 30 4, 754 2, 751 3, 578 1, 177 167, 807 168, 895 5, 810 300, 380 242, 915 321, 700 123, 288 20, 200, 62, 905 67, 125 45, 464 789, 940 577, 764 3, 793, 889 4, 117, 15 40 75,755 24,663 130,637 124,627 235 116 47,261 51,788 5,547 8,147 2,063 1,735 256,315 254,044 1,023,000 52,100 106,654 100 2,611 552 222, 100 205, 313 254, 044

100, 151 151, 420
1, 272 2, 120
7, 853 7, 850
139
4, 969 1, 538
235
255
2494 5, 166
27, 224 18, 476
27, 224 18, 476
28, 252
2, 009 3, 949
809 593
12 63 258, 288 589 1, 193 18 2, 702 720 4, 638 56, 953

2,736 113 172 Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,302 bu wheat, 7,925 bu

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 28 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do/ 1 car rejected, 10 cars mixed, 112 cars No. 2 spring, 69 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (236 wheat); 185 cars No. 2 corn, 71 cars high mixed, 62 cars rejected, etc. (268 corn); 16 cars white oats, 18 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (82 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car rejected; 5 cars No. 3 barley, 9 cars No. 3 do, 16 cars extra, 2 cars feed (33 barley). Total, 575 cars, or 264,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,677 bu wheat, 74,860 bu eorn, 2,199 bu oats, 2,388 bu rye, 17,-The leading produce markets were again

strong yesterday, with a buoyant tone in pro-

visions, and more activity; while there was less doing in grain. The markets were surprisingly steady at the advance, there being comparatively little variation in orices during the last hour and a half of the regular sersion. It seemed as if \$14.00 on February pork, \$8.00 on February lard, and \$1.27 on January wheat were limits at which there were a good many orders to sell, while there were plenty of buyers at everything under those figures. Some very large purchase were made in provisions, one firm alone taking more than 25,000 orls pork on the early call and probably as much more on 'Change. In wheat there were fewer sellers, and the same was observable in May corn. Some receivers declined to sell the latter when desired to do so, alleging that there is small hope of being able to deliver during that month. There is a big May deal in corn, and, with eight to ten million bu of wheat here next spring, it would be easy to lock up storage room so as to make it necessary for receivers to buy from the longs, though they might have the corn all ready to send in. There was less besitation about selling for June, as it was thought that holders will not care to keep the bins full in hot weather. There were people on the floor who characterized the spirit of the day as a wildly rampant one. They said that our bins are full of grain at the beginning of winter, and with 7,000@10,000 bris of pork being made per day on a stock of 40,-000 brls more than a year ago, there is no reason in present prices. But the people kept on buying, and there is reason to believe that heavy capitalists were among the purchasers, if not the chief buyers. Money evidently has confidence in the property up to the present much of the stuff seems to have been bought with the intention of carrying it through the winter. Mess pork closed 75c higher, at about \$13.75 for new, seller December, and \$14.07%@ 14.10 for January. Lard closed 25c higher, at \$7.80 for new, seller December, and \$7.971/0 8.00 seller January. Short ribs closed at \$6.80 for January. Spring wheat closed %c higher, at \$1.25% spot and \$1.27% for January. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.2714 for red. Corn closed 1/2 higher, at 41c spot and 47c for May. Oats closed about 1c higher, at 39c sellers for May, and at 343/c for December. Rye was firmer at 75c spot and 77c for January. Barley closed firm at 87c cash and 88c for January. Hogs were active, and closed excited at 20c advance, at \$4.20@4.50 for light, and at \$4.40@ 4.95 for common to extra heavy. Cattle were dull and weak, with sales at \$2.00@4.80 for in-

erior to extra.

Dry goods were in fair request, and were as firm as at any previous period, both cotton and woolen textiles continuing to appreciate in value. The boot and shoe trade was reported quiet, with no variation in prices. Groceries met with a fair inquiry from the city and country trade, and were about steady, there being no quotable change in prices. There is still a lack of activity in the demand for coffees, but the advance Wednesday of %c in New York strengthened the feeling here. Sugars were unsettled. Jobbers of dried fruits were not very busy, both the city and country demand being light. Prices generally easy. Butter and cheese ruled quiet as last quoted. Fish were firm, with most descriptions tending upward. George's codfish was held 25c per 100 lbs higher. No changes were noted in the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood markets.

There was a fairly active and firm oil market. Sperm was advanced to \$1.35.

Lumber was moderately active at the yards. The few cargoes offered sold slowly at irregular prices. Iron, lead, and hardware exhibited no particular changes. The sales of these goods continue large. The wool, hide, salt, and broom-corn markets were steady. Timothy seed was firm and the other varieties easy, flax being about 2c lower. Hay was in fair demand at the recent advance, for shipment and home use. Potatoes were quiet. The offerings of poultry and game were liberal and prices irregular, the weather being too warm, and the supply of fine fresh stock was rather light. Potatoes were quiet. The quantity in store here is said to be small, but the weather is unfavorable for keeping stock, and dealers seem to be in no haste to lay in supplies for the winter.

All-rail rates to New York are steady at 40c per 100 lbs of grain. Through rates to Liver-pool are 73%c per 100 lbs on provisions and 651/3c on flour. Lake freights were entirely The following table shows the quantity of

wheat and corn on passage for the United King-dom for ports of call and for direct ports on the dates named: Nov. 29, Nov. 22, Nov. 30, 1879, qrs. 1879, qrs. 1879, qrs. 1878, qrs. 1879, qrs. 1879,

. +10,000	320,000	310,000
The following shows the	receipts	and ship-
ents of wheat at points r	amed yest	erday:
	Received.	Shipped.
nicago	. 67, 307	4,933
I WBUKEE	. 83, 788	53,074
. Louis	. 24,000	*******
oledo	23,000	1,000
troit	. 28, 000	1,000
w York	.414.000	198,000
litimore	. 58,000	37,000
iladelphia	19,000	89,000
Total bu	.717, 095	382, 097

The receipts at the five inland points aggre-The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 236,000 bu, and shipments 60,000.

The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 18,047 bris; wheat, 414,000 bu; corn, 540,400 bu; onts.

oris; wheat, 414,000 bu; corn, 540,400 bu; onts, 51,928 bu; coru-meal, 2,111 pkgs; rye, 84,960 bu; barley, 129,000 bu; malt, 29,094 bu; pork, 1,338 brls; beef, 4,072 brls; cut meats, 3,880 pkgs; lard, 2,751 tes; whisky, 750 brls.

Exports (for twenty-four hours)—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 198,000 bu; corn, 258,000 bu.

The following are the returns of numbers of hozs in Western States, as officially returned by

State Auditors to the Chicago Com 2, 341, 411 2, 577, 186 3, 335, 550 2, 244, 800 3, 076, 117 1, 195, 044 497, 059 812, 348 217, 183 587, 200 lows ... Totals... 16, 145, 740 16, 861, 900 13, 957, 500

HOG PRODUCTS-Yesterday was the most active day of the sesson and probably more active than any previous day in our history. The market took another sharp adapce under a big demand, which was mostly for February delivery. There was some inquiry for March, but very little offered except in changes. Liverpool was again 6d higher on lard and meats, though easier on pork, and hogs were higher here.

\$13.85@13.87% for January, \$14.07%@14.10 for February, and nominally at \$13.50 bid for new debris old at \$12.50, 100 bris new at \$13.50, 56, 500 bris seller January at \$13.35613, 374, 97, 250 bris seller February at \$13.60614.07%, and 4.250 bris seller February at \$13.60614.07%, and 4.250 bris seller February at \$13.60614.07%, and 4.250 bris seller March at \$13.85614.25. Total, 158, 200 bris; the heaviest trading over reported.

LABD—Advanced 2246 from the latest prices of Wednesday, and closed strong at \$7.80 for new, seller December, \$7.0567.97% for January, and \$3.07; for February. Sales were reported of 500 tcs new at \$7.72467.77%; 25.750 tcs seller January at \$7.8568.10; 250 tcs seller March at \$7.95; and 500 tcs do at \$8.17; Total, 59, 250 tcs.

MEATS—Were active, and averaged about 20c per 100 hs higher, with a fair demand on export account, and symptoms of more trading in that direction than the reported sales, which were 1,000 boxes shoulders at 44c; 650 boxes long clears at \$6.80; 25 boxes Cumberlands at 7c; 35 boxes at \$6.80; 25 boxes Cumberlands at 7c; 35 boxes (18 hs) at 74c; 150,000 hs do (16 hs) at 8c; 500,000 hs do (15 hs) at \$8; 500,000 hs do (16 hs) at \$6; 500,000 hs do (16

Loose ... \$4.55 \$6.55 \$6.55 \$6.65 Spot, boxed ... 4.75 6.75 6.75 6.85 December, boxed 4.75 6.75 6.75 6.85 January, boxed 4.85 6.90 6.90 7.00 January, boxed. 4.85 6.90 6.90 7.00

Short ribs, seller January, closed at \$6.77%.
Long clears quoted at \$6.45 loose and \$5.62% boxed: Cumberlands, 63.67c boxed; long ent hams, \$8.60c; sweet-pickied hams quoted at \$6.62 kg.

Get for 1766 average; green nams, same averages, \$6.85 kg.; do seller January, \$8.68 kg.; green shoulders, \$4.64 kg.

Bacon quoted at 55.65 kg. for shoulders, \$6.85 kg. for short ribs, \$8.68 kg. for short clears, \$9.40 loc for hams, all canvased and packed.

Grasse—Was quiet at \$5.46 for white, \$6.56 kg. for cood yellow, and \$4.65 for brown, with sale of 65 pkgs yellow at 54.6.

BREF—Was quiet at \$8.75 kg. 0.00 for mess, \$3.00 kg. for extra mess, and \$14.50 kg. 50 for parts.

hams.
Tallow-Was quiet at 6%@7c for city and 6%@9%c for country. BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was quet and strong. Buyers for export were bidding about 25c per bri below the prices asked by holders, and some of the latter claimed that they were asking 25c less than the igures which ought to be named on the present basis of wheat. Sales were reported of 450 bris winters, partly at \$6.5006.75; 1,175 bris double extras, partly at \$5,90@7,25; 450 bris low grades at \$3.12%@5.00; 200 bris rye flour, partly at \$4.50; and 50 brls buckwheat at \$6.25. Total 2, 325 brls. Export extras were quoted at \$5.75@ 6.25 in sacks, and double extra do at \$6.50@6.75. OTHER MILLSTUFFS-Sales were 1 car of oran at OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 1 car of oran at \$9.25; 1 car coarse corn-meal at \$15.00; and 1 car wheat screenings at \$12.25 per ton.

SPRING WHE 4T—Was less active, but again stronger, advancing 1½c, and closing %c above the intest prices of Wednesday. The foreign markets were firm, and New York quoted higher, but both were relatively below Chicago, and our receipts were larger, with quite small shipments. The early market was tame and a shade easier, some parties selling under the impression that the sharp advance of the previous day could not be sustained. But there were enough buying orders to turn the current, and the market soon advanced, then ruled very steady during the greater part of

to turn the current, and the market soon advanced, then ruled very steady during the greater part of the seasion, with less demand, but few sellers. The demand was chiefly for futures, and spot wheat was relatively fluid, and easier, receding to 1% below the price for next mouth, and closing at \$1.25%, with no inquiry except for car-1%c below the price for next mouth, and closing at \$1.25%, with no inquiry except for carrying. No. 3 closed dulb at \$1.114. being only %c advance. Seller January apened at \$1.25%, 681.08, sold at \$1.25%, advanced to \$1.27%, fell off to \$1.26%, and closed at \$1.27%. Seller February ranged at \$1.27%. Quite at \$1.28%. closing at \$1.25%. Spot saies were reported of 130,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.24%@1.25%; 27.600 bu No. 3 at \$1.14. 21.12; 8.000 bu rejected at \$9.26%; cand 6.000 bu by sample at \$70@\$1.15%. Total, 177.600 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was %@ic higher, closing at \$1.27% for red in ordinary houses. Sales were 8.500 bu red at \$1.27%. To coll bu. Winter Wheat—Was %@ic higher, closing at \$1.27% for red in ordinary houses. Sales were 8.500 bu red at \$1.26%. Du No. 2 winter at \$1.24%. 25; 1.200 bu No. 3 at \$1.18@1.19; and 2.400 bu by sample at \$1.22%. Total, 19,200 bu.

MINKED WHEAT—Sales were 3,200 bu at \$1.10@1.20.

CORN—Was in good demand and frames.

at \$1.29; 6,000 bu No. 2 winter at \$1.2461.25; 1,200 bu No. 3 at \$1.1861.19; and 2,400 bu by sample at \$1.2261.25. Total, 19,200 bu.

Mixed Wheat—Sales were 3,200 bu at \$1.106.

1.20.

CORN—Was in good demand and firmer, advancing 1c, and closing about ½c above the lajest prices of Wednesday. The foreign markets were firmer, and our receipts were smaller, but exceeded the shipments, and shippers were not anxious to take hold at an advance. There was a fair demand for fources, and not so many offerings, especially for May, as receivers were afraid there is more corn already sold than can begot in during that month, and they left the selling yesterday to the speculators. There was a fair volume of trading in other futures, and more was offered than was wanted about, noon, but the market turned steader. Cash corn closed at 40% for No. 2, and 38c asked for rejected. Seller May opened at 45% c. Seller the month ranged at 40% 4441&c, closing at 40% above January, and June at %c under May. Spot sales were reported of 210,000 bu new high mixed at 384.638c; 16.030 bu by sample at 382394c on track; 4.000 bu do at 38c free on board cars; and 400 the cars at 40c. Total, 253, 400 bu.

OA'ES—were active and excited early, advancing 42.65. The market sympathized with other grain, the receipts were small, and New York and other outside markets were quoted higher, an advance of several cents being reported at St. Louis. The bulk of the trading was in May, with a fair business in January. The bulke all interests in the shorts; and many orders were received from parties who think dats cheap as compared with other grain, especially as the crop is conceded to be short. The creitement subsided a little, but closed steady. Spot oats sold at 346.2444c, and closed at 344c. And and receive were reported at 84.600 bu. A standard of the shorts; and many orders were reported at 18c, and 18c, and reported of 900 bu No. 2 at 75c; 100 bu by sample at 75c on track; and fair request and firmer, sales were reported of 900 bu No. 2 at 75c; 100 bu

PROVISIONS. MESS PORK-Advanced 50c per brl from the es of Wednesday, and closed strong at

Total, 46, 500 bn.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was active and firmer, sales being given of 290,000 bn at \$1.28% for February, \$1.27\cdot_0\$1.27\cdot_0\$1.27\cdot_0\$1.27\cdot_0\$1.27\cdot_0\$1.27\cdot_0\$1.27\cdot_0\$1.25\cdot_0\$1.26 for December. Corn was stronger, with sales of 265,000 bu at 40\cdot_0\$40\cdot_0\$6 for January and 46\cdot_0\$47\cdot_0\$7 May. Oats were \cdot_0\$6 better, with sales of 40,000 bu at 30\cdot_0\$6 for January and 38\cdot_0\$8\cdot_0\$6 for May. Mess pork was higher, sales being 15, 250 bris at \$14.12\cdot_0\$61.17\cdot_0\$1.27\cdot_0\$61.27\cdot_0\$7.95 for January and \$8.05\cdot_0\$8.10 for February and \$3.05\cdot_0\$1.27\cdot_0\$7.95 for January and \$8.05\cdot_0\$2\cdot_0\$7.95 for January and \$8.05\cdot_0\$2\cdot_0\$7.95 for February and \$8.05\cdot_0\$7.25\cdot_0\$7.95 for January and \$8.05\cdot_0\$7.25\cdot_0\$7.95 for January and \$8.05\cdot_0\$7.25\cdot

Wheat was easier, selling at \$1.26% 01.27% for January, and closing at \$1.26%. Corn sold at 41% 41% for January, 42% 42% for February, and 46% 47c for May, the latter closing at 46% on the ware booming, and shot up suddenly %01c per bu, which brought out plenty of sellers, and most of the advance was lost. May sold at 38% 39% c, and closed with sellers at 39c. December sold at 34% 35c, and closed at 34% 624% c. January sold at 35c. Mess pork advanced 20@22% c, closing at \$14.07% 614.10 for January, \$14.32% 614.35 for February, and at \$18.60% 14.65 for March. Sales 21.250 bris, at \$13.90% 14.05 for January and at \$1.24% 14.35 for February. Sales 12.000 tex, at \$7.92% 8.05 for January and at \$1.5 for February. Sales 12.000 tex, at \$7.92% 8.00 for January and at \$8.12% of \$8.00 for January and at \$8.12% of \$8.00 for January and at \$8.12% of \$8.00 for January and at \$8.27.00 for February. Sales 12.000 tex, at \$7.92% 6.00 for February. Short clears—100 boxes at \$7.05. Long and short clears were quoted at \$6.90.

After the regular session wheat sold at \$1.270

1.27% for January, closing at the outside. Corn was 47c seller May. Mess pork was quoted at \$14.35 seller February, and lard at \$8.02% for January and \$8.15 for February. GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request and firm. business in brooms, and dealers look for a good rade throughout the cold season: Choice hurl. BUTTER-Remains quiet, with prices non steady. Shippers and local buyers are buying moderately at the following range of prices: BAGGINGS—There was a quiet and steady market for all lines. We quote:

 Stark
 22%
 Burlaps
 11
 @14

 Brighton
 A
 22
 Gunnies single13
 @13%

 Otter Creek
 19%
 Do, double
 .22%
 @23%

 Lewiston
 .20%
 Wool sacks
 .40
 @43

 American
 .20
 CHEESE-In this market there was a chief feelng. Orders were mostly for moderate quantities, buyers showing little inclination to anticipate COAL-Remains firm at full figures. We repeat Lackawanna range and egg... Baltimore & Ohio....

ress:
No. 1 whitefish, \$\sqrt{9} \sqrt{4} \cdot \text{brl} \dots \sqrt{5} \dots 09 & 5.25
Trout, \$\sqrt{4} \cdot \text{brl} \dots \d with prices only fairly sustained. POREIGN.

Firs, layers.
Turkish prunes.
Raisins, layers, new
Raisins, London layers, new
Raisins, Valencia, new
Raisins, louse Muscatel, new
Zante currants, old.
Zante currants, new
Citron igs, layers. 546 6 646 616 19 @ 20 Apples, evaporated .. 8¼6 8¼ 7¼6 7½ 9¼6 9¾ 32 6 33 11 6 11¼ 21 6 22 oples, Southern eaches, unpared, halves 11¼@ 12½ 20¼@ 21 13 @ 13½ 0½@ 10 10¼@ 11½ rate local and Brazils 91:6 10

Pecans: FRUITS—Were in moderate local and shipping demand and steady:

Apples, \$\phi\$ brl. in lots. \$2.25\(\phi 2.75\)

Cranberries, \$\phi\$ brl. \$0.50\(\phi 2.55\)

Lemons, \$\phi\$ box. \$\phi\$ brl. \$0.00\(\phi 5.50\)

Lemons, \$\phi\$ box. \$\phi\$ brl. \$0.00\(\phi 5.50\)

Lemons, \$\phi\$ box. \$\phi\$ brl. \$0.00\(\phi 6.50\)

GROCERIES—No price-changes were noted in this line of goods. Trade remains fair, and for most articles the feeling was steady. Coffees remain more or less under neglect, but the 'ddvance at the East of \$\phi\$ cled to increased firmness. While there is an undoubted shortage in the Brasil crop, the quantity in sight for the United States is unprecedentedly large, smounting to lfully \$90_0\$.

Carolina... Rick. 7½@ 8½ 7½@ 8½ 6½@ 7½

| Rio. consting | 124 615 | Rio. constitution | 124 611 | Rio. constitution | 125 611 | Rio. constitution | 125

rig lead, yb.

Bar lead
Lead pipe
Copper bottoms, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b.
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 18 oz
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz
Planished, cut to size
Sheet zinc, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b.
Sheet-iron, No. 24
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26
Common bar-iroft rates
Rassia iron, Nos. 8 to 13
American planished iron. "B"
American do, "A"
Gaivanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28
Wire. Pence wire.... Fence wire

Discount on galvanized iron 10 per cent.

NAILS—Were steady at \$3.90 rares.

OILS—Sperm was up to \$1.35, an advance.

Lard, whale, linseed, and all other lines, ing turpentina, were firmly held. We quote Carbon, 110 degrees test.

Carbon, nilinois legal, 150 degrees test.

Carbon, neadlight, 175 degrees test.

Lard, No. 1

Lard, No. 2

Linseed, raw

Linseed, raw

Linseed, raw

Linseed, winter bleached

Sperm.

4.50 per doz; wild docks. \$1.75@2.50; quail, \$2.00; venison, 7@10c per b.

SEEDS—Timothy was firm under a fair speculative demand, with moderate offering. Sales were reported at \$1.75@2.65, prime being \$2.574@.

2.60. Clower was in moderate request without quotable change in prices. The receipts were small. Choice sold at \$5.00, and lower grades were easy at \$4.90%5.50. Flax declined to \$1.50 for pure. The shipping inquiry for dax was small. for pure. The shipping inquiry for flax was small nocal buyers seemed to heve everything the own way.

SALT-Was firm, the demand continuing good: Ground solar 1.50
Dairy & brl, with bags 2.3022.60
WHISKY - Was in good demand and firm 4
Wednesday's advance. Sales aggregated 650 bris
finished goods on the basis of \$1.11 for highwines.
WOOL-Was in fair demand and firm. The sale. are principally to the Western manufacturers Gray. Dewey, Gould & Co., of Roston, write The tone of the market is strong, and the genera belief prevails that prices will advance still higher We venture the opinion, however, that is is oarely possible that there will be wool enough to care

possible that there will be and that aff manufacturers even to new clip, and that aff middle or last of February we may see strivals of foreign wool and a downward ter to prices.

Washed fleece, medium.

Washed fleece, fine, per lb......

Medium unwashed

Fine do...... LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO. Cattle, 4,537 4,075 5,547 5,800 Hogs. 37, 772 43, 246 47, 281 50, 000 Total. 19,959 Same time last week 19, 407 3,073 2,611 2,628

Total 2,901 8,312 1,774 The rapid advance in hogs during the past few days greatly increased the labor of the telegraph operators at the Stock-Yards. Yesterday 1,700 telegrams were sent out, while the number ser from that point during the four days ending with last night was fully 4,000.

CATTLE—A somewhat larger volume of sales

was accomplished than on the day before, but the increased activity was more the result of the easier views of holders than of any real improvement in the demand. The Eastern markets are all much depressed, the weather there, as here, being warm, and the dead-meat trade being dull in consequence, and under too free offerings prices for all classes of cattle excepting choice were weak, and irregularly lower. In addition to the fresh re-ceipts there were several hundred head of stale ceipts there were several hundred head of stale cattle, the number actually on sale exceeding 8,000. Of this number not to exceed 4,000 head found buyers, and unless Friday's run shows a pronounced falling off, sellers will no doubt be called upon to make further sacrifices. Trading was at \$2,00@4.80 for inferior to extra, with the bulk at \$2,40@2.85 for stockers; and at \$3,15@4.25 for common to good fat shipping steers. There were a few sales at \$4,50@4.80, propably 400 head all teld. The market closed heavy.

CATTLE SALES. Av. Price. 976 \$3, 22% \$60 2.90 1, 156 3.15 1, 200 3.50 1, 190 3.77% 1,000 3.20 8 848 2.95 1,137 2.75 1,017 2.75 877 2.70 922 2.70 747 2.70 691 2.75 Av. Price. No. 537 \$4.80 32 556 4.80 28 519 4.75 12 14 stock's 963 3,05

HOGS—Yesterday saw the most active and excited hog market that we have had within a twelve-month. Trade opened quies at only a trifling advance over Wednesday's prices, but when reports vance over Wednesday's prices, but when reports from on 'Change of a big jump in provisions were received there sprang up a spirited demand, under which prices leaped up 'fully 20c per 100 the, the market during the afternoon being strong at the improvement. The receipts, as will be seen by reference to the foregoing table, were large, but so hanger were buyers that by the middle of the afternoon all the offerings had been grabed up, and the latest sales were the highest of the day. Sales were at an extreme range of \$3.5004.95, skips selling at \$1.5004.90, and choice grades at \$4.9004.95. Closing quotations were \$4.2004.50 for common to prime light, and \$4.4004.95 for common to best heavy weights.

During the day a large number of telegrams (some of them of the wildest character) were sent out all over the West, and if the next few days any sin of omission on the part of the commission any sin of omission on the part of the commission any sin of omission on the part of men at the Stock-Yards.

Crushed. 114,6114;
Granulated. 104,6105;
Pewdored. 113,6114;
A many 10 of ourses on per mo of hogs it will not be tarough any sin of ourses on the part of the commission more and the stone; Parts.

A many 100,6105;
A many 100,6

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Beeves—Receipts, 80.

No trade whatever. The wholesale mest narket was overstocked. Beef sides acceptionally dult; 4½625½c for Texans and 6@7c for native, with general sales of really good beef sides at 6½c. Shipments, 1, 350 qrs.

Shipments, 250 carcassos. Best dressed mutton dult at 6c.

Swine-Receipts, 4, 700. Live frm at \$3.308

4.50; a car-load of coarse heavy, 330 lbs, at \$3.50.

4.50; a car-load of coarse heavy, 330 lbs, at \$3.50.

BUFFALO. Dec. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 204; market stiffer, but not quotably higher. A fair proportion bought for Eastern trade; medium to good steers at \$3.504.60; light butchers, \$3.50.

©3.80; mixed lots, \$2.25@3.70, according to quality. No very good ateers on sale.

SHEEF AND LANDS—Receipts, 2.700. Market firm for good grades. Others quiet. Higher prices asked, but no advance established. Fair to good Western sheep, \$3.75@4.10; common, \$3.25@4.50; common, \$3.25%4.50; Western lambs, \$4.70.

©5.00. All offerings disposed of.

Hods—Receipts, 5,920. Market firm, tending ap: demand good; Yorkers, good to choice, \$4.30.

@4.35; heavy and medium, \$4.40@4.65; heavy cods, \$4.00@4.25; common, \$3.50@3.90.

Plus, \$3.80@4:00.

BAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., Dec. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., Dec. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts for to-day, 629 head of through and 102 of yard stock; fotal for three days, 799 through and 1,725 local. The supply has been good and about equal to the demand, though the quality was generally common; good to prime scarce, the former of a full ½6, whilst the latter held firm at yesterday's figures; best, \$4,90@5.00; fair to good, \$3.500 4.65; common, \$3.25@3.65.

Hooss—Receipts to-day, 4,600 head; total for three days, 15.125; Yorkers, \$4.25@4.35; Philadelphias, \$4.50@4.55.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 700 head; total for three days, 4,300; selling at \$3.00@4.65.

three days, 4,300; selling at 33,00@4.65.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

All Control of the selling at 33,00@4.65.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

All Control of the selling at 34,000 at 4,000 at 4,000

Kansas Cirv. Mo., Dec. 4.—Cattle-The Price Current reports cattle receipts the past week. 2, 418; shipments, 2, 362; oulet; native shippents, 2, 2562; 40; mative, atockers and feeders. 2, 48

CIN INDL

03, 30: native cows, \$2,25@3,25; Texas, \$

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4 A few cargoes were so variable, and dealers de lowing are the quotation mill-run inch ... Choice mill-run inch ...
Medrum inch ...
Common inch ...
Piece-stuff ...
Lath, outside for dry ... The yard market was very good, considering ss of the season. tracts amount to a good

tracts amount to a good first and second 1% @2 Third clear do.
First and second clear of the first and second clear do first and second clear do common dressed siding Flooring, second comm Box boards. 13 inch an A stock boards, 10@12 B stock boards, 10@12 B stock boards, 10@12 Fencing, 1st quality...
Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards, outsid Common boards, outsid Common boards, No. 2.
Dimension stuff
Dimension stuf Shingles, standard ... Shingles, choice. BY TEL

FOI Special Dispate
Liverpool, Dec. 4—
1, 13e; No. 2, 10e 6d.
Grain-Whest-Wint
11s 11d; spring, No.
white, No. 1, 11e 6d; No.
11s 16d; No. 2, 11e 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s and 11s 10d; No. 2, 5s 8½d.
Phovisions—Pork, 57
Livenroot, Dec. 4.
sales, 15, 000 baies; spe
American, 12, 000. American, 12,000. American, 12,000.
PROVISIONS—Mess po
LARD—prime; steam,
CHEESE—American fir Bacon—Long clear, 3 London, Dec. 4.—Re LINEED OIL—28s 10d ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—I Board of Trade: @13s. Wheat-Wint 0s@10s 11a; white, 1 @11s 10d. Old corn; Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4-Lard, 38s 61. Rest un LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4unchanged. Liverroot, Dec. 4-; mand and firm; red win 10s 11d. Corn in fair To arrive—Wheat quie Wheat and core in fair off coast—Wheat and c Pork rather dell at 568 Bacon—Long clear firm 30s. Cheese driner at -P. M., 83s. London, Dec. 4.-Lr firm. Cargoes off cos Cargoes on passage—W Special Disput NEW YORK, Dec. 4. prices early in the day

bu on reduced offeri much less vigoron grades were on a red grades unusually light ures, and closed weak fered with reserve and ment, but late in the a fully le per bu. sented as of firm activity. No. 2 quoted during regular and up to \$1.42 ask about %@le per bu cactive demand; mixe 62%c. Eye in light s but dull; No. 2 West active movement in leaving off tamely; 16,000 bn, at 50%@5 Provisions-Hog wancing prices, closing stimulating advices fr dealt in for prompt de brands. Option live p

ler's option old or 14.50 for new; for do meats in fair req Bacon moderately at 7%c. Western lard i ery, and quoted 200 livety quite active, closing at \$8.05; J TALLOW-In dema Sugan-Raw conti and refined quiet: cu WHISKT-Quoted business. FREIGHTS-Less a sources, and rates though generally with To the West

Nzw York, Dec.
13%c. Futures we:
nary, 13.17c; Febru
April, 13.71c; Ma
July, 14.08c; Augu
FLOUR-Stronger;
State and Western, 2
extra, 35.73@3.90;
white wheat extra,
35.30@7:59k St. Lo
patient process, 37.00
Ghain-Wheat q
No. 3 spring, 3
14.40@1.41; ungre Grain—Wheat of No. 3 spring. 8
31.4001.41: ungra No. 3 do, \$1.4001.41: ungra No. 3 do, \$1.4001.40: ungra No. 3 do, \$1.4001.40: No. 31.4201.48: No. 31.45% Gl.48% R \$1.50%: ungrandd. 31.45% Gl.48% R \$1.50% Gl.48% R \$1.50% Gl.48% R \$1.50% Gl.48% R \$1.40% Gl.48% R \$1.40% Gl.40% Gl.40%

MILWAUKEE, Decided in the second of the seco

Appeted Dispetch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.

1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2.

11s 11d; spring, No. 1, 10s 11d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 7d; club, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 6d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s

Provisions-Pork, 57s. Lard, 38s. LIVERPOOL. Dec. 4.—Corron—6 15-16@7 1-16d; sales, 15,000 bates; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 12,000. PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 56.

LARD-prime; steam, 39s. -American fine, 66s. Bacon-Long clear, 37s 6d. LONDON, Dec. 4. - REFINED PETROLEUM-734d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum—2314f.
The following were received by the Chicag Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s 6d @13s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 11d@11s 4d; spring, 10s@10s 11d; white, 10s 7d@11s 6d; club, 11s 6d

211s 10d. Old corn, 5s 81/4@5s 9d. Pork, 57s. Lard. 38s. Liverpool, Dec. 4-1:30 p. m.-Pork, 56s. Lard, 38s 6d. Rest unchanged. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4-4:15 p.m.-Lard, 39s. Rest unchanged.

Lavenpool. Dec. 4-12 m .- Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 11d. Corn in fair demand and firm at 5s 9d. To arrive—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Arrived—Wheat and corn in fair demand and firm. Cargoes off coast-Wheat and corn in moderate demand. Pork rather dell at 56s. Lard firmer at 38s 6d. Bacon-Long clear firmer at 37s 6d; short clear, 30s. Cheese firmer at 66s. Tallow, 38s 3d. Bee LONDON, Dec. 4 .- LIVERPOOL -- Wheat and corn

ALES.

Av. Price.
32 976 \$3, 224
25 860 2, 90
12 896 2, 90
12 896 2, 90
20 1, 155 8, 15
65 1, 200 3, 50
41 1, 190 3, 774
65 stock's 1, 000 3, 20
25 stock's 848 2, 95
17 bulls 1, 137 2, 75
12 cows 1, 617 2, 76
19 822 2, 70
10 477 2, 70
20 800ck's 691 2, 75
14 stock's 638 2, 65
13 820 2, 60
21 74 2, 60
22 Tex. C, 763 2, 55
18 cows 1, 065 2, 50
18 cows 1, 065 2, 50
18 cows 1, 066 2, 50
25 cows 8, 70 2, 40
25 cows 1, 066 2, 50
25 cows 8, 70 2, 40
25 cows 1, 066 2, 50

12 cows. 1, 017. 2, 75
22. 877. 2, 70
19. 982 2, 70
10. 747. 2, 70
30 stock's 691 2, 75
14 stock's 638 2,65
13. 820 2,60
21. 774 2, 60
20 stock's 851 2, 60
22 tex. C. 793 2, 35
10 cows. 1, 087 2, 50
18 cows. 1, 068 2, 50
18 cows. 1, 066 2, 50
25 cows. 870 2, 40
28 cows. 1, 066 2, 374
15 cows. 925 2, 20
22 cows. 1, 062 2, 12
35 cows. 770 2, 10
21 cows. 952 2, 05
18 cows. 770 2, 10
21 cows. 952 2, 05
18 cows. 770 2, 10
21 cows. 972 2, 00
18 cows. 770 2, 10

y saw the most active and ex-nat we have had within a twelve-med quier at only a triffing ad-day's prices, but when reports a big jump in provisions were ing up a spirited demand, under tup fully 20c per 100 lbs, the afternoon being strong at the receipts, as will be seen by

Dec. 4.—BEEVES—Receipts, 80.
er. The wholesale meat market
Beef sides exceptionally dul;
exams and 6@7c for native, with
f really good beef sides at 6½c.
0 qrs.
ts. 5,400. Market nearly flat.
rs so wide apart that most flocks
a. Few prime and extra sheep,
me common to fair iots, 33.750
hoice lambs, \$5.60@6.00. Shipisses. Best dressed mutton dul at

ts, 4,700. Live firm at \$3,500 of coarse heavy, 330 lbs, at \$3.50.

BUFFALO.

c. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 264:
at not quotably higher. A fair
ht for Fastern trade; medium to
1.85%4.60° light butchers' \$3.50
lots. \$2.25%3.70, according to
ry good steers on sale.

AMBS—Receipts, 2,700. Market
adec. Others quiet. Higher prices
tvance established. Fair to good
\$3.75%4.10°; common. \$3.25%
4.40%4.50°; Western lambs, \$4.75
erings disposed of.

1a. 5.920. Market firm, tending
4.7 torkers, good to choice, \$4.30
and medium, \$4.40%4.65°; heavy
25°; common. \$3.50%3.90. Pigs.

PAST LIBERTY.

V. Pa. Dec. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts
head of through and 102 of yardthree days, 799 through and 1.726
bly has been good and about equal
though the quality was generally
to prime scarce, the former off
the latter held firm at yesterday's
4.90@5.00: fair to good, \$3.802
33.25@3.05.
bits to-day, 4.620 head; total for
125: Yorkers, \$4.25@4.35; Phila024.55.
bits to-day, 700 head; total for
100; selling at \$3.00@4.65.

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 4.—CATTLE—Supply light: cod butchers' grades in demand; 3 averaging 1,575 lbs, sold at 4 %c; averaging 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. 44.15 and helfers. 21,23; c: feeders, 30 s, 1,100; sh'pments, 300.

if fair to fancy muttons, ts. 800; shipments, none.

b. buoyant, and higher: light ship
b. 20; henvy do, \$4.30,34.60; packs.

00; butchers' to select, \$4.43,24.80.

MANSAS CHT.

SAL Dismatch to The Tribuna.

firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn guiet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—GRAIN—Business in wheat less extensive, notably so for prompt delivery; prices early in the day advanced about '@C per bu on reduced offerings, but the demand developed much less vigorously, and dealings in winter grades were on a reduced scale, and in spring grades unusually light. Near the extreme close prices receded about 1@1½c from the highest figures, and closed weak and unsettled; spring offered with reserve and held firmly at the improvement, but late in the afternoon the market weakened perceptibly, and in the option line yielded less extensive, notably so for prompt delivery; ence perception, and in the option line yielded fully 1c per bu. Cable advices were repre-sented as of firmness without remarkable activity. No. 2 Chicago and Milwankee quoted during regular business hours at \$1.40 bid, and up to \$1 49 saked. Corn further advanced about W@lc per bu on reduced offerings and an active demand; mixed Western ungraded, 60@ 62kc. Rye in light supply and held at full prices, but dull; No. 2 Western, 92c. There was a fairly active movement in oats at 1/2@1c per bu lower, leaving off tamely; white Western ungraded,

leaving off tamely; white Western ungraded, 16,000 bm, at 501/26/54/4c.

Provisions—Hog products quite active at advancing prices, closing strong, as influenced by stimulating advices from the West. Mess freely dealt in for prompt delivery, at \$13.00 for ordinary brands. Option live mess much more active at a further improvement of 50c, leaving off at \$12.75 (618,00 for December, and \$12.85/2013,00 for selller's option old or new for January; \$14.25@: mests in fair request, and quoted steady, Bacon moderately sought; long clear quoted at 7%c. Western lard in fair request for early delivery, and quoted 20@221/4c higher. Forward delivery quite active, and quoted higher, December closing at \$8.05; January, \$8.10@8.12% for old and \$8.22% for new; February, \$8.35 for new. Tallow-In demand at former rates, with sales

Tallow—In demand at former rates, with sales reported of 175, 000 lbs at 6%@?c.
Suass—Raw continues dull and wholly nominal, and refined quiet: cut-loaf quoted at 10%@10%c.
WHEREY—Quoted at \$1.16@1.17, but without

business.
FREIGHTS-Less active inquiry from nearly ail sources, and rates quoted somewhat irregular, though generally without important alteration. To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Firm at 13%@ 13%c. Futures weak; December, 13.02c; January, 13.17c; February, 13.26c; March, 13.57c; April, 13.71c; May, 13.85c; June, 14.91c; Jaly, 14.08c; August, 14.15c.
FLOUR—Stronger; receipts, 18.000 brls: super State and Western, \$5.10@5.75; common to good extra, \$5.75@5.90; good to choice, \$5.95@7.75; white wheat extra, \$5.80@0.25; extra Ohio, \$5.80; 50; St. Louis, \$5.75@8.00; Minnesota patent process, \$7.00@8.65.
Grain—Wheat quiet: receipts, 414,000 bu; No. 3 spring, \$1.34@1.36; No. 2 spring, \$1.40@1.41; ungranded winter red, \$1.40@1.50; No. 3do, \$1.40@1.42; No.2 do, \$1.50%; No. 1 sized winter, \$1.47@1.47%; ungranded amber, \$1.50%; ungranded white, \$1.49; No. 2 do, \$1.40@1.45; No. 1 do (sales 30.000 bu), at 1.43%; ungranded white, \$1.49; No. 2 do, 24.46%; No.

Tallow—Demand active at 6%@7c.
Rasin—Nominally unchanged.
Turrystys—Quiet but steady at 41c.
Lou—Market dull, Westeru, 18@22c.
Pavisions—Pork—Demand active; mess. \$12.95
13.00. Beef from and unchanged. Cut meats
lagher; bong-clear middles, \$7.50: short do,
7.7a. Lani higher; prime steam, \$8.00@8.25.
BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 17@36c.
CHERSE—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Nominal at \$1.16@1.17.

MILWAUKEE.

Enecial Dispatch to The Tribune

HILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—The feeling among specuhtors was decidedly strong at the opening of the wheat market this morning, in sympathy with the Chicago and New York markets. In fact, all the strength this market possesses, just now, is borrowed from the Chicago and New York markets, particularly the former. January opened at \$1.24%, and advanced steadily to \$1.25%, with a fair degree of activity and reasonably fair transactions. A reaction sent the price down to \$1.24%, where it remained until just before the close, when \$1.24% was again reached and maintained to the end. A few sales of February were noted, at 1%0 above January. December ruled quiet at about 2c below January. A sale of cash No. 2 was made at

At the regular noon meeting, owing to private advices from New York, the market became somewhat excited and prices ruled a shade higher. January advanced from \$1.25% to \$1.26, where it remained until toward the close, when a decline of %c was established, the last sales being made at \$1.25%. There were few or no dealings in Febsuary, the premium being 1%c above January. De-

cember ranged from \$1.23% to \$1.24. Sales of cash wheat to the amount of 75,000 bu were re-ported at the following range or prices: No 1 hard, \$1.25;4; No. 1 plain, \$1.25; No. 2 hard and plain, \$1.24: No. 3. \$1.10%; No. 4. \$1.02; rejected, \$1.00. This afternoon the market was again fairly active at\$1.25% and \$1.26 for January, closing at \$1.25%.

Mitwauker, Wia. Dec. 4..—Flour-Firmer and inscrive.

Grain—Wheat firm at the opening, declined %c, and closed strong; No.1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.25%; No. 2 do. \$1.24: December, \$1.24: January, \$1.25%; February, \$1.27%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.10%; No. 4, \$1.04: rejected, \$1.00. Corn nigher and searce; No. 2, 38c. Oats firm; No. 2, 34c. Rye strong; No. 1, 74c. Barley irregalar; No. 2 spring, 77% ceash; 70c for January.

Phovisions—Excited and higher. Mess pork firm at \$13.40 eash; \$13.70 January. Prime steamlard, \$7.65 cash; \$7.80 January.

Receivers—Flour, 7,500 bris; wheat, \$4,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 bris; wheat, 84,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 53,000 bu; barley, 8,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—FLOUE—Firm; Minnesota extra family, good, \$6.50; choice to fancy, \$6.75; Ohio do. good, \$7.00; choice, \$7.25; winter-wheat patents, \$7.50@8.00. Rye flour firm at \$5.40@5.50.

Grain—Wheat in good demand; rejected, \$1.43%; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.48@1.49; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.48@1.49; No. 2 red, December, \$1.50\forall bid; \$1.50\forall asked; January, \$1.52\forall bid; \$1.50\forall asked. Corn in good demand; eld Western sail mixed, on track, 60\forall @60\forall cir new do, 50\epsilon; sail mixed, December, 50\forall cir old; 60\forall cir old; 60\forall

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4. - FLOUR-Strong; double extra, \$5.95; triple extra, \$6.25@6.50; high grades, \$6.6214@7.25. GRAIN-Corn-Demand fair and prices higher, a 54@58c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade

COHN-MEAL-Dull and lower at \$2.35. HAY-Dull and nominal; ordinary, \$16.00@ 20.00; prime, \$19.00@20.00; choice, \$22.00@

Provisions-Pork strong and higher; held at Provisions—Pork strong and bigher; held at \$13.75@14.00. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, loose, 5c; packed, 5½c; clear rib. 7½c.
Whitsky—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.05@1.15.
GROCHRICH—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes. ordinary to prime, 14@17%c. Sugar in good demand; inferior, 5½@5%c; common to good common, 6@6%c; fair to fully fair, 6½@7%c; prime to choice, 7½@7%c; yellow ciartified, 8@8%c. Molasses quiet and weak; common, 24@27c; centrifugal, 25@32c; fermenting, 25@31c; fair, 30@31c; prime to choice, 3½@38c. Rice scarce but firm at 6%@7%c. 7%c.
BRAN—Scarce and firm at 90c.
MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, \$1.50
per \$1,000 discount.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4 .- FLOUR-Steady and with Out change.

Onain-Wheat-Western higher, but easier at the close; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.57; December, \$1.50%@1.51; January, \$1.52%@ 1.524; February, \$1.55@1.55%. Corn higher spot and December, 621/2c; new,

Western mixed, spot and December, 62½c; new, 61c; January, 60c. Onts steady; Western white, 61c; do mixed, 44@45c; Pennsylvania, 46@47c, Rye quiet at 85@90c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Strong and unchanged.
BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 23@28c; roll, 22@25c.

BOUSTER—QUIET; Prime to choice Western packed, 23@28c; roll, 22@25c.

BOUSTER—Dull; Rio cargoes, 14@174c.

SUPAR—QUIET; A Soft, 10%@10%c.

WEISKY—Firm at \$1.13%@1.14.

FIRLIORE—TULIVEPDOU unchanged.

FREIGHTS-To Liverpool unchanged.

RECHITS-Flour, 919 bris; wheat, 58,400 bn; corn, 56,500 bn; oats, 6,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 38,534 bu; corn, 33,000 bu.

SALES-Wheat, 715,000 bu; corn, 297,100 bu. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. Mo., Dec. 4.—FLOUR—Stronger.
GEAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, \$1.334@1.33%
cash; \$1.334 December; \$1.36@1.36% January; No. 3 do, \$1.25. Corn higher; 374@38%c
cash and December; 374@38%c January; 38%g
3846 February. Oats higher; 38@38%c cash; 40%c May. Rve better; 77c bid. Barley

40½6 May. Rye better; 77c bid. Barley unchanged; choice, 85c.
Whisky-Higher at \$1.11.
Provisions-Perk higher at \$13.80@14.02. Dry. salt means strong and higher; good demand; loose, 74.40@4.50, 86.65@6.75, 86.85@6.95.
Bacon higher at 43/@74/@8c. Lard held higher; \$7.70 asked.
RECEITS-Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu. SHITMENTS-Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, none; corn. 1,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none, barley, 1,000.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

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TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 4.—Grain—Noon Board opened with wheat firm, and closed easier; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.34½; January. \$1.37½; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.35; January, \$1.37%; February \$1.40%; March, \$1.43; No. 2 D. & M., \$1.33 Corn steady; high-mixed, 43c; No. 2, spot, 42%c;

Corn steady: high-mixed, 43c; No. 2, spot, 42%c; Jannary, 43%c; May, 48%c; rejected, 41%c; damaged, 39c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 36%c. Clover Sern-Quiet; prime, \$5.15; No. 2, \$4.90.
Duessen Hoss-\$5.00.
Closed: Wheat steady; No. 2 red, December, \$1.38; January, \$1.37%; amber Michigan, January, \$1.37; Western amber, \$1.36%.
RECRIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 4.000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, none; oats, SHIPMENTS-Flour, 1,000 bris; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bn.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 4. - COTTON-Strong a

FLOUR-Firmer at \$6. 15@6. 25 and \$7.00. GRAIN-Wheat strong at \$1.28@1.31. Corn in good demand at 41@44c. Oats firm at 36@37c.

m good demand at 410,440. Oats arm at 30,637c.

Bye quiet at 86,87c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm at 90,93c.

Provisions—Pork stronger at \$13.50,614.00.

Lard in good demand at \$7.62\(\frac{1}{2}\), 62\(\frac{1}{2}\), 7.70. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, \$4.62\(\frac{1}{2}\); clear ribs, \$7.25. Ba-

con scarce and firm; clear, \$8.00. Green meats strong and higher; shoulders, \$4.62\%; sides, \$6.50\%. George and active at \$1.10. BUTTER—Dull, weak, and lower; choice Western Reserve, 22\%25\%; prime to choice Central Ohio, 18\%20\%. LINSEED OIL—Firm at 80c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—COTTON—Firm at 11%cs FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher at \$1.28@1.30.

Corn firm; new white, 44c; mixed, 41c. Oats quiet but steady; white, 38c; mixed, 36c. Rye firm at 85c.
Provisions-Excited and higher. Pork nomi Provisions—Excited and higher. Fork nominally \$14.00@16.00. Lard—Choice leaf, tierce, \$2.20c; do kez, 9½c. Bulk meats excited and higher; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½@7½c, for losse. Bason nominal. Hams, sugar, cured, 10¼@ 10½c.

Whisky—Firm at \$1.10.

BUFFALO BUFFALO, Dec. 4. -GRAIN-Wheat-Good mill ing demand and higher; sales 8,000 bu Sheboygan club at \$1,32%; 2,800 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1,34; 6,500 bu sample Chicago spring, \$1.25; 160 bu white Michigan at \$1.40 on track. Corn dull; asking 51c for No. 2 Western. Oats higher; sales 2,500 bu No. 2 Toledo at 40c. Barley duli, FREIGHTS-Railroad, 12c for wheat and 11%c fo RECEIPTS—Flour, 1, 300 brls: wheat and 11% for corn.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1, 300 brls: wheat, 14, 867 bu; corn, 111, 000 bu.
Shipwants—By Railroad—Wheat, 77, 729 bu; corn, 2, 500 bu. BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 4. -FLOUR-Steady and firm; Bosrox, Dec. 4.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; prices unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn steady; old mixed and yellow.
62%@64c; new, 60@62c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 49@51c; No. 2 white, 48@48%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 45@46%c. Rye—Market dull at 95c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; corn, 10.000 bu; wheat, 12,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 141,000 bu.

higher; No. 2 cash, \$1.22; December, \$1.224; Corn receipts the past week. 235,017 bu; ship-ments, 158,570 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 29%; DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4. -FLOUR-Pirm at \$6.25 @6.50.

Grain—Wheat strong; extra nominal; No. 1
white, \$1.334; December, \$1.334; January,
\$1.334; February, \$1.394; milling No. 1, \$1.294;
amber, \$1.334. Receipts, 28,000 bu; shipments,
1,000 bu.

PRORIA, Ill., Dec. 4.-GRAIN-Corn firm and inactive; new high-mixed, 38@38%c; new No. 2, 38@38%c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 34%@35c; rejected, 33%@34c. Rye firm; No. 2, 77%@78c. GHWINES-Firm; sales 100 bris at \$1.09.

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 4.—Grain—Wheat firm; No. 2 red. \$1.30@1.32. Corn firm; new, 38%@39c. Oats nominally unchanged. Provisions—Green meats—Shoulders, 4½c; clear ribs, 6½c. Lard, 7½c. Hams, 9c.

OSWEGO. OswEGO. Dec. 4. -GRAIN-Wheat quiet. Corn steady; high-mixed, 58c; Duluth, 57c,

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4.—Petroleum — Un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 9%c. PITTSBURG, Ps., Dec. 4. -PETROLEUM-Quiet: rude. \$1.30% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 84c. Philadelphia delivery.
Ott. City., Pa. Dec. 4.—Petholeum — The market opened with \$1, 25% bid, and advanced to \$1, 27%, declined and closed with old offered at \$1, 24%. Shipments. 43,000, averaging 47,000; transactions, 400,000.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Dec. 4.—Cotton good less active in first hands, but very firm. Prints in moderate request, and socheco robes and patchwork are ad-vanced %c. Dress goods, ginghams, and hosiery in fair demand. Men's wear woolens quiet but firm. Flarmels in steady request. The Bulle-tin says: "Two bundred cases Livingston Mills felt skirts were sold at auction to-day, and brought excellent prices."

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4 .- COTTON-BROVANT middling, 12c; low do, 114c; net receipts, 6,937 bales; gross, 8,081; exports, coastwise, 4,297; sales, 25,000; stock, 241,990.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4. - SPIRITS OF TUE-PENTINE-Steady at 38c.

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—J. H. Radford, nate of the schr Prince Alfred, had his leg broken by a fall upon the deck of the vessel vesterday. This man Radford has been the victim of of misfortunes recently. A few weeks since he was swept overboard from the brig H. Roney (# Lake Ontario, but managed to grasp a downhaul and support himself until another wave lifted him ack on deck. Scarcely an hour later the vessel oundered, and just before she went down Radford an into the cabin for the purpose of rescuing an aged female cook who had refused to come on deck The water was neck-deep in the cabin, and he was forced to effect a retreat by diving out through the main entrance door, leaving the poor woman, who was no doubt already dead, behind. During the present trip on the Prince Alfred he had a wrist sprained while leaving Chicago, and, as if this experience was not sufficient, a buge wave swept him across the deck and partially over the rail, off Two Rivers Point, night before last. But for the fact that he man aged to cling to the rail with a leg and arm, he would have gone overboard and been lost. To wind up the chapter of mishaps, Radford, as stated above, had a leg fractured yesterday. Evidently rate he proposes to keep out of harm's way for a season, and left this afternoon by rail for Kingston, Canada, where a good wife and bright family

of children anxiously await his coming. Radford ad no insurance on the Roney. The Prince Alfred also belonged to him until the present trip to Chicago, when he sold her to a gentleman named McRea, of that city. The first shipment from the new Angus Smith & Co. B. elevator was made last evening, -14,500 but of wheat on the prop Scotia for Buffalo.

The tag Weizel towed the schr Lottle Welf to this port to-day from Racine. The schr Moonlight has been thoroughly re-caniked at Messre. Wolf & Davidson's dry-dock. The schr Wells Burt and steam barges Balleutine, Kershaw, and Baruum will follow for similar treatnent. Evidently the owners of these ves pect to put them in for storage of wheat until the

pect to put them in for storage of wheat until the opening of navigation.

The arrivals here to-day are the prop Portage and steam-barge Ballentine from below, the prop Champiain and barge O. J. Hale, bound from Chicago to Sarnia with grain, and the schr El Tempo wind bound. The prop Mambitee also arrived from Escanaba. She is to receive new arches and other repairs this winter, either here or at Chicago. It is thought that the eargo of corn on board the schr Prince Alfred may have suffered damage, as she sprung a leak in the northeaster night before last, and had afteen inches of water in ner hold when the leak was discovered. Other damage suffered was the breaking of the jaw of the foreboom and the foresheet band.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS--LAYING UP. A strong wind blew from the southeast vesterday, and caused the sea to run quite heavy. A number of vessels bound for east and west shore orts-most of them to lay up on arrival-took adports—most of them to lay up on arrival—took advantage of the breeze and salled, among them the following: Schr A. P. Nichols, for Manitowoc, to lay up; schr Evaline, for Grand Haven, to lay up; schr Evaline, for Grand Haven, to lay up; schr Evaline, for White Lake, to go into winter quarters: Lilile Pratt, for Milwankee, to get back freight and proceed to Ludington, where sne will winter: Conquest, for Ahnapoe, to loud lumber for Chicago; Mary E. Cook fand barge Mars, for Indiagtoh, to load lumber for this port; barges Wolverine, Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and S. A. Irish, for Grand Haven; schr Charlotte Rash, for Manistee, to load lumber and return, and Glad Tidings, for Frankfort and back. It was reported last evening that the sight Acorn was preparing to leave for Escanaba Roget a cargo of iron ore and proceed to Cleveland. The prop Cuba, the last boat of the Commercial Line to go below this season, got away from port at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The Colorado and Nebrasks, of the same line, are the last boats up. The prop Annie Laura was chartered vesterday tog to Ludington for lumber at \$3.50, and will depart this morning.

The tag American Eagle arrived back from St. Joseph with the schr Metropolis in tow. The latter will strip and lay up hier. The schr Christine Nilsson, which was also towed over to St. Joe by the American Eagle, was expected into port by the favorable southeast wind.

The only lower lake vossel to arrive yesterday was the schr Homer, with a cargo of coal from Erie. The schr Owosco is on her way up from Buffalo, and is said to be the last sail vessel of the season from that port—or, in fact, from Lake Erie—to Chicago.

The schrs Magnolis and Lincoln Dail, from Muskeron, with lumber cargos, and the Lizzie Doak, from St. Joe, were among the latest arrivals.

The barges Mary Amanda, Golden Harvest, Transfer, and Montpelier, of the Grand Haven line, were stripped and laid up here vesterday.

The barges Mary Amanda, Golden Harvest, Transfer, and Montpelier, of the Grand Haven line, were st rantage of the breeze and sailed, among them the collowing: Schr A. P. Nichols, for Manitowoc, to

Col. James Hendricks, of Albany, N. Y., Super-intendent of the Orient Mutual Insurance Company, arrived in the city yesterday morning and left in the evening for home. He was in attendance at the meeting of the Executive Committee of

ance at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of Lake Underwriters at Detroit Wednesday.

The Executive Committee will meet again in January, when the results of the season's business will be made known. No time has been fixed for a convention of the representatives of the twenty-two companies composing the marine insurance pool, but it will probably be held in this city or New York, after the session of the Executive Committee, and the question of continuing the pool discussed. It is elaimed by some of the gentlemen who favor the combination that the financial results of the season have been better than has been asserted, for the reason that there were comparatively very few loses until the November gales set in.

CAPT. BEGGS.

3 white and No. 2 mixed, 45@46½C. Rye—Market dail at 95C.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; corn, 10,000 bu; wheat, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 141,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Secial Dissatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY.

Abecial Dissatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY.

Sheetal Dissatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—Grain—The Price Current reports wheat receipts the past week, 63,436 bu; shipments, 46,830 bu; active and

with snow flying so thick that they could not see thead fifty feet. McCarthy has been with Capt. leggs nearly all the scason, and says that he knows im to have been sick nearly all summer, but that he Captain would not speak of these facts lest copie should say that he did so morely to cover owardice or injure the vessel. McCarthy left her I Milwaukee. — Oswego Palladium.

THE BUTTS.

The tug Sweepstakes left Detroit Wednedsday evening, with steam-pumps, to go to the relief of the schr L. C. Butts, stranded on the shore of the schr L. C. Butts, stranded on the shore of Thunder Bay. The Butts is owned by William Kelloog of Detroit, Capt. Pringle of Cleveland, and D. W. Rust of Saginaw. Her rating is A2, and her insurance valuation \$15,000. She was built in 1872, but quite extensively rebuilt last, winter at Cleveland, when, together with the schr D. K. Clint, belonging to the same gentlemen, she was double decked. Her cargo of 41,00 bu of corn was shipped from this port by John B. Lyon & Co. to Buffalo, and is insured in the pool. Cant. Pringle's interest in the vessel is covered by insurance on the hull; the other owners have not any insurance.

PORT HURON. Pont Hunon, Mich., Dec. 4.—Passed down-Props Porter, Chamberlin and consort; tag Winslow and barges.
Arrived-Props Quebec and Ontario.

Wind-North, gentle; weather thick. Poir Hunos, Mich., Dec. 4-10 p. m. --Passed u b--Props C. J. Kershaw, W. H. Barpum, Ben-ton, Music and barges. Arrived—Sanilac,
Down—Props Empire State, N. K. Fairbank,
lcons and consort; schrs Montauk, John M. Wind-South, fresh; weather cloudy.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION.

SARINA, Dec. 4.—Simra Ontario and Quebec arrived to-day from Duluth, leaving the 29th of November, the latest date a vessel was ever known e leave that port. The only ice encountered was in Lake George and Bear Lake, and was from thre to nine inches thick. The props Empire State and Fairbanks left Sault Ste. Marie two days before the Ontario and Quebec, and, as they have not passed down, are believed to be detained by ice in the

THE UNION LINE BOATS. Buffalo Courier, Wednesday: "The following propellers of the Union Steamboat Company have gone into winter quarters here: Nyack, New York, Avon, James Fisk, Jr., Canisteo, Arctic, Pacific, and Atiantic. The Dean Richmond and Stuarucca will lay up at Chicago. The St. Louis, Jay Gould, Waverly, Toledo, Newburg, and B. H. Blanchard, now on their way down, will lay up on their arrival."

BUFFALO. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Cleared—Props S. D.
Caldwell (600 tons coal), Detroit; V. Swain, Toledo; Chauncy Hurlout, Chicago; schrs none; barges
Northerner, Guiding Star (600 tons coal), Detroit.

Charters—Prop D. Caldwell and consort Guiding Star, coal to Detroit, 50 cents.

CANAL CLOSED. CORNWALL, Ont., Dec. 4 .- The canal closed to

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO,

The marine engineers will meet next Tuesday evening at their hall on West Randolph street, wes The five days' extensions on hulls given by ma rine insurance companies expires to-day, and it is said that no further time will be granted.

There was not anything done in grain freights yesterday. The Welland Canal will be closed to-day. All of he canal-vessels bound down have gotten through

to their destinations.

The Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Company have transhipped 3,000,000 bu of grain this have transhipped 3,000,000 bu of grain this season.

About 15,000 bit of the grain-cargo of the schr American were taken into Sacket's Harbor on lighters and sold at suction Monday.

The shipments of lumber from the Saginaw River up to Dec. 1 were 658,363,866 feet, and 220,552,731 shingles. The season has been the most prosperous for years, and the lumber shipment exceeds that of any year on record.

Andrew Skillen, of Toronto, a sailor on the schr J. R. Benson, fell from the fore crosstrees, a distance of sixty feet, at Oswego Monday, and received injuries that caused his death four hours afterwards. A rotten rope was the cause of the fall. Deceased was 23 years old and unmarried. The total arrivals as Buffalo during the month of November were 410, with a tonnage of 234,021 in November, 1879, were 411, with a tonnage of 234,021 in November, 1879, were 411, with a tonnage of 251,006, and the clearances in November, 1879, were 359, with a tonnage of 198,815. and the clearances in November, 1878, were 359, with a tonnage of 198,815.

The prop John Pridgeon, Jr., will winter at De-

The prop John Pridgeon, Jr., will winter at Detroit.

A report at Detroit Wednesday that the Sweetheart had been dismasted was unfounded.
During the season 410 vessels arrived at Detroit, and 411 cleared.
The body of Robert Ogden, of Saginaw City, drowned during the recent disasters at Sand Beach, has been recovered.
The disabled schr Queen City has arrived at Detroit. Her fore and main masts, jibboom, rudder, and anchors are gone.

A Cheboygan dispatch says that the schr Owasco is there with her stee, ing gear disabled and her maintopmast gone. The schr B. Corning, bound down, was at anchor at the same port on the 3d inst.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ing at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, Siate street.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Mary Groh, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Jarvis Lord, Ashtabula, coal, North Branch.
Prop New Era, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, Twelfth street,
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Montpeller, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Mary Amanda, Muskegon, lumber, Mason
Slip. Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, Mason

Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Glad Tidings, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr Glad Tidings, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr S. Bates, White Lake, lumber, Tweifth street.
Schr S. Bates, White Lake, lumber, Tweifth street.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber
Market.
Schr Homer, Erle, coal, Van Buren street.
Schr G. A. King, Menominee, lumber, Mason Silp.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Rust
street.

Schr J. A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber, Market,

ACTUAL SALLINGS.

ACTUAL SALLINGS.

Tug New Era, Muskegon, towing.
Schr Wolverine, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, suudries.
Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.

Prince Milan and His Premier, Prince Milan and His Premier,
Prince Milan Obrenovich, the reigning sovereign of Servia, is said to be a strong believer in the Divine-Right theory, exacting from all who surround him the most slavish subservience, and feeling no difference between a Minister of State and a Court footman, as far as concerns the measure of servility they owe to him. Dr. Ristich, the Servian I'remier, it is also said, does not hold the same opinious, and at his Highness' tea-parties sometimes argues in favor of the inherent rights of man. On one of these occasions the Prince became greatly excited, and, addressing his Frime Minister energetically, exclaimed: "Ristich, if I order you to jump into the sea you will certainly plunge in, head foremost." Dr. Ristich bowed respectfully, and moved away toward the door. "Whither are you going, Ristich!" inquired his Highness, bending his brows in displeasure. "Your Highness will pardon me," replied the astute statesman, "I am going to learn how to swim."

Farming by Students.

Farming by Students.

Lexington (EV.) Press.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky has raised, by student-labor, on the sixty-five acres of arable ground which it cultivated, the following: 1,800 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of Irish notatoes, seventy bushels of sweet potatoes, 278 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of turnips, seven tons of Hungarian grass and white millet. Besides growing its own tomato, cabbage, and sweet potato plants, it sold clauts amounting to over \$50. It has disbursed a large amount for student-labor. The pav-roll this last mouth amounted to over \$150. Notwithstanding these expenditures it has still a considerable balance in the treasury, besides having on hand most of last year's crop. Its matriculation list last year was 50 per cent over that of the preceding year, and the matriculation ist of the present, so far, exceeds that of last year by 30 per cent. These facts show that, under economical and judicious management, the success of an agricultural college is certain.

Twenty-five Rich Widows.

Twenty-five Rich Widows.

Cincian-stil Commercial.

Twenty-five rich widows have joined in a petition to Congress, representing that they are taxed to support a Government in the management of which they have no voice; that they are taxed to support pauperism and crime, which are the direct results of the liquor traffic, while they have no voice in making the laws under which that traffic is permitted and regulated. They therefore ask to be removed of their political disapilities, and, if this is not done, that they be relieved of taxation. This is only one of \$7,000 petitions which the women suffragists will send into Congress this session.

THE COURTS.

Alvira McKee, Who Killed Constable Me-Elligett, Turns Up as a Litigant.

Bues Half a Dozen Parties for Conspiracy to Injure Her Business.

The Early-Storey Libel Case Remanded from Federal to the State Courts.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Alvira C. McKee, who made berself notorious in December, 1877, by the killing of Constable McElligott at 35 Rush street, yesterday commenced a suit in trespass against W. Augustus Ray, Loren Chadwick, Cornella J. Chadwick, A. A. Exline, John McEnerney, Frederick Best, Owen McElroy, and Charles Flynn to recover \$50,000 damages for alleged conspiracy. She charges that in December, 1877, the defendants, together with James McElligott and Martin Mullen and others, conspired together to injure her, and for this purpose sent a man to her who represented that he was J. W. Ellsworth, a coal merchant and that he wan ed to rent a room, and would pay her in advance by giving her a ton of coal. He thus gained admission, and then attempted to seize plaintiff's personal property, broke her furniture, struck her several times, and raised a great disturbance in the house, and also in the street, so as to cause her great annoyance and to bring her into public notoriety and disgrace. There are several counts setting out all the circumstances connected with the occurrence of Dec. 6, when ide-Elligott was murdered, but they were all fully rehearsed at the time and on her su bsequent trial for the erime, and she claims she has sustained \$50,000 damages. A. A. Exline, John McEnerney, Frederick Best,

A few weeks ago the notorious Early-Storey libel case was transferred to the United States Circuit Court at the instance of the plaintiff, circuit Court at the instance of the plaintiff, who represented that since the sult was begun she had been married and removed to lowa, so that she was a non-resident of Illinois. Yesterday afternoon a motion was made to renrand the case to the State Court; and Judge Blodgett, after hearing the arguments, held that the case was improperly transferred. After a case had been tried, then taked to the Supreme Court, and remanded again to the State Court, it was too late to ask for a removal. The statute of 1875 did not contemplate any such thing as that, and the case would have to such thing as that, and the case would have to be sent back to the State Court to be finally disposed of. The necessary order was made out, and later in the day the case was redock-eted in the Circuit Court on the order of Judge Moran.

DIVORCES. Louisa M. Costlow filed a bill yesterds; against her husband, Bradshaw G. Costlow, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Edward Wilson saked for a like decree against
Martha E. Wilson, on the same ground.

UNITED STATES COURTS.! Denny, Poor & Co. commenced a suit yester-day against Stettsuer Bros. & Co., to recover \$10,000. James Low and others brought suit or \$20,000 against the same parties.

for \$30,000 against the same parties.

Chares Fraser sued James S. and William E.
Peironnet for \$1,500.

S. W. Johnson. W. E. Thorn, and John J.
Lawrence, executors, began a suit for \$10,000
against Stettauer Bros. & Co. Rufus S. Frost
& Co. sued the same defendants for \$20,000.

The Receiver of the Chicago Fire-Insurance
Company was authorized to sell the desperate
debts of the Company at auction Dec. 30.

C. D. Lusk was yesterday appointed Assignee
of F. L. Reed.

John McKeough was elected Assignee of W.
E. Wheeler.

George W. Campbell was elected Assignee of
Benjamin P. Price.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for
William G. Gould, Forman M. Martin, Byron
Kingsbury, and Frederick Busse.

STATE COURTS. Lewis Mallory confessed judgment in forcible detainer in favor of V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, for the possession of the premises No. 189 Madison street, corner of Fifth avenue. Jerry Cluney confessed judg-ment in favor of the same plaintiff for the pos-

Fifth avenue. Jerry Cluney confessed judgment in favor of the same plaintiff for the possesion of No. 127 Fifth avenue. This is the property recently sold by the Receiver to Mark Kimball for \$50,000.

Thomas Walkup began a suit in attachment against John F. Brown to recover \$1,170.

Mary Barry began a suit to recover \$3,500 damages of John C. Bauer.

Mary J. Reddin commenced an action against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company and J. B. Brown, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Addison Ballard began a suit in replevin against D. K. Pearsons, Sextus N. Wilcox, John Hoffmann, and B. F. Seligman to recover possession of a cargo of lumber on the schooner S. Bates, valued at \$1,850.

Charlotte H. and Katharine R. Parker filed a bill against Laura L. Dunning, walter, Frank, Day, and Charles B. Dunning, and A. H. Burley, Receiver, to foreclose four trust-deeds for \$6,750 each on the N. ½ of the N. E. ½ of the N.

THE CALL.
JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general busi-

THE APPELLATE COURT-Motions. Opinion Monday. JUDGE GARY-165, 168, 169, 172, 270, 271, 272, and 275 to 309, inclusive. A passed case on JUDGE SMITH—Assists Judge Gary. No. 264. Gage vs. Reynolds, on trial.

Judge Jameson—13, 14, 16, 17. No. 11,
Gaberty vs. Duplay, on hearing.

Judge Rogens—235 to 239, inclusive. No.
227, Hol mquist vs. City, on trial.

Judge Moran—164, 167, 169 to 187, inclusive,
except 172, 179, 180, 182. No. 163, Goldschmidt
vs. Hidrup, on trial.

Judge Barnum—No call. No. 1, City vs. Metropolitan City Railway Company, on hearing. Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other, Gage vs. Reynolds, on trial.

JUDGMENTS. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COUET—CONFESSIONS—Onondaga Iron
Company vs. Lucius D. Chapin, \$682, 65.

JUDGE GARY—John E. Ingersoll, use of H. N.
Erskine, vz. M. B. Crafts and L. R. Erskine,
\$261, 10.—0. S. A. Sprague et al. vs. John A.

Jung, \$686, 99.—Same vs. Mary E. Carstens,
\$776, 13.—James Quigley vs. Patrick Murray,
\$258, 30.—J. H. Tedens et al. vs. Bridget Connolly
and Thomas Kelly, \$309, 15.

JUDGE SMITH—Borris Ausbacher vs. Pattle, John,
and Nannie Barciay; finding, \$500, and motion for
new trial. new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. D. Schwartz
vs. Mary Schrimpl and John Schrimpl, \$3,350.

INVALIDS AND OTHERS

THE ELECTRIC REVIEW.

SEEKING HEALTH STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

WITHOUT THE USE OF DRUGS, Are earnestly requested to send for THE ELECTRIC REVIEW,

A Large Illustrated Journal, Which Is

It treats upon Health, Hygiene, and Physical Culture, and is a complete encyclopedia of information for invalids and those who suffer from Nervous, Exhausting, and Panful Diseases. Every subject that bears upon health and human happiness receives attention in its pages; and the many questions asked by suffering invalids, who have despaired of a cure, are answered, and valuable information is volunteered to all who are in need of medical advice.

The subject of Electric Belts versus Medicine, and the hundred and one questions of vital importance to suffering humanity are duly considered and explained. YOUNG MEN

And others who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility. Loss of Manly Vigor, Fremsture Exhaustion, and the many ghoomy consequences of early indiscretion, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. The proceeding the content of the content of

CATARRES CORS.

Swallowing

Spurts of disgusting muons to r upon the Tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Dentueas, Crackling Sepsations in the Head, Intermittent Palns over the Eyes, Fetle Breath, Nasal Twang. Scale in the Nostrils, and Tick-

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such lonthesome, treacherous, and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its Infectious out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the Stomach, and inhaled into the Lungs to poison every part of the system. Dr. Wel De Meyer's Catarri Cure absorbs he purulent virus and kills the seeds of polson in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured! G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, gured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

It is the only remedy which in our judgment ha

ever yet really cured a case of Chronic Catarra

S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y. (memb. of fam'y) cured of Chronic Catarrb. E. H. BROWN. 339 Canal-st., N. Y., cured of 11 years

Chronic Catarrh. J. D. McDonald, 710 Broadway, N. Y., (sister-in-law) cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh. MRS. JOHN DOUGHTY, FISHKILL, N. Y., cured of 8 years

MRS. JACOB SWARTZ, JR., 220 Warren-st., Jersey City. cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh. a. B. THORN. 183 Montague-st., Brooklyn, (self and son) cured of Catarrh.

REV. WH. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

MLLE. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."

McKinner, R. B. Pres., 33 sread-st., N. Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Care is the most sportant medical discovery since vaccination. t is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWRY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at \$1.50 a package. To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wel De

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Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs.
It soothes and heals the Membrane of
the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by
the disease, and prevents the nightsweats and tightness across the chest
which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

the Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered. • Renry's Carbolic Salve cures the worse

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures the worse sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all cruptions.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples and blotches.
Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure cuts and bruises.

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LAME BACK. WEAK BACK. BENSON'S CAPCINE POBOUS PLASTER.

Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over ill other Plasters. It is everywhere recommended or Physicians, Druggists, and the Press. The manufacturers received a special award and the only medal given for porous plasters at the Cen-tual Exposition, 1878, at the Paris Exposition, 878. Their great merit lies in the fact that they are to only plasters which relieve pain at once. Every ne suffering from Rheumatism. Lame Back, or Weak Back, Cold on the Chest, Coughs, or any local pain or ache, Should use Bousson's Capcine Porous Plaster and be relieved at once. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Beifast, and London derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 58: to \$75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin \$40. Steerage, \$28.

40. Steerage, \$29. AUSTIN, EALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, N.Y., and 188 Bandolph-st., Chica JOHN BLEGEN. Western Manager. PATENTS. Etc. Patents, Labels, Caveats. MUNN & CO... No. 37 Park row, New York, Proprietors of the. "Scientific American." 34 years' ex-perience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand-hook on Pat-ents, with full directions and advice, sunt free.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago, Consult personally or by mail, tree of charge, on all tendence, nervous or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the puly physician in the city who warrants cures of negat.

AN'S MISSION ON SAITH -A THORDUSH Medical treatise, Indicating how confirmed disabilities may be ramoved. The experience of 20 rears study, observation, and professional practice, showing the agreedes that will finare received manhood, strengthened vitality, and count conditions of health, that have been impaired by overtaxed powers. A statement of obstacles to marriage and of the means by which they can be removed. By mail, 25c. currency or postage-stamps. Address Secretary Ausseum Amatomy and Science, 480 Sixth-8v. New York.

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The best brands in the country sold by the

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EDUCATIONAL. Michigan Military Academy

Recognized by State and General
Governments.

A thorough Classical and Scientific School. Location, 4 miles from Fonthac, pleasant and healthful. The advantage of mititary drill and discipline in the mental and physical training of bows is now entiversally racotlized. This department in charge of an officer of the army, graduate of West Folm. Winter term begins Jan. 6. For catalogue address.

COL. HOGERS, Superintendent. SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.
Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Betsny, Zooloogs, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Statiles, with Racillab, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc. For particulars address PROF, GEORG J. BRUSH.
Executive Officer.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS-BEST REFERENCES.
Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis. SCALES.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - xecpted. Sunday excepted. Monday CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY,

*10:30 a m 10:30 a m 10:30 a m 9:15 p m

Pullman Hote Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 30:30 a.m., No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago, —Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. —Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINCY RAILROAD

Leave. | Arrive. | Mendota & Ottawa Express | 425 | pm | 10:40 am Aurora Passenger | 5:50 pm | 8:55 am Downer's Grove Accommodation | 6:15 pm | 7:15 am Preeport & Dubuque Express | 9:30 pm | 6:55 am Omaha Night Express | 9:00 pm | 6:55 am Kansas City & St. Joe Express | 9:00 pm | 6:55 am Gasta am Kansas City & St. Joe Express | 9:00 pm | 6:55 am Gasta C., E. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omana on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickes Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

All trams run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 89 South Clark-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. — 12:35 pm 3:30 pm 5:1. Louis, Springfield & Texas. — 9:00 am 7:35 pm 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas. — 9:00 am 7:35 pm 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas. — 9:00 am 7:35 pm 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas. — 9:00 pm 7:35 pm 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas. — 9:00 pm 7:00 am 7:00 am 6t. Keokuk. — Express — 9:00 pm 7:00 am 7:

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RATLEDAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-si, and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket Office, 131 Randolph-st., near Clark. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph -s., near Clark.

Bt. Louis & Texas Fast Line. | 8:30 am | 6:35 pm |
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line. | 8:30 am | 9:30 am |
Cairc & New Orleans Express. | 8:30 pm | 9:30 am |
Springfield Express. | 8:30 am | 6:30 am |
Springfield Express. | 8:30 am | 6:30 am |
Springfield Night Express. | 8:30 am | 6:30 am |
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Springfield Night Express. | 8:30 am | 6:30 am |
Springfield Night Fire Springfield Night Research Night Researc

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-accord-Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Rea-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mell (via Main and Air Line)... 7:00 am * 8:50 pm
Oay Express... 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Kalamasoo Accommodation... 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Atlantic Express (ality)... 5:15 pm 8:00 am
Night Express... *9:10 pm *7:30 a

PTTTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arriva

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Depots, Expedition Building and foot of Twenty second
st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand
Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Expedition Building). Leave. | Arriva

Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East, Day Express Night Express 8:40 a m 8:10 p m 8:00 p m 1 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-so

CHICAGO & BASTERY ILLINOIS BAILBOAD

No Hope of a Dividend from the Beehive Yet.

The Money He Had, and How He Frittered It Away.

A Humbug Who Was Not Found Out for Sixteen Years.

In a day or two the Receiver of the Fidelity will begin distributing a 20 per cent dividend, and says he anticipates, in the course of time, that he can declare another for an equal amount. A second dividend is now paying to the creditors of the State Savings Institution, and, in the course of time, undoubtedly, the detors in that financial wreck will get another from the Beehive Bank. Not only is there no ring announcement of a dividend, but, acording to each report which the Receiver res, the institution appears to be getting per and deeper into debt to him for money dvances to save the real estate it owns foreclosure. If things keep on the present rate it is not able that the Receiver will find himself ed by the Bechive, as so many other indiduals have been, and that the institution will have absorbed from him in advances more than s assets will ever repay him.

That concern owed its depositors, when it shut up in the fall of 1877, about \$600,000. Of this amount, \$100,000 consisted of investment certificates, the holders of which will probably get very near the face of their money, since the rtgages set aside to secure them are, es-sally in view of the advancing values of real estate, worth all they are put down for. There

NOTHING LEFT, HOWEVER, TO REPRESENT THE \$500,000 deposited by the unfortunate individuals who hold investment certificates. The inoniry is still what it was two years ago. - What has become of all the money? The advice which Mr. Myers gave to the depositors at that time was "to look around in the hole, and see what they could find." They have sought diligently in the place mentioned by Mr. Myers, but have been unable to find anything, and they are still puzzling their heads as to what in the world could have become of the half a million which was at one time in Myers' hands.

THE BOOKS OF THE BANK, the books of the bank, if they told the truth, explained what had become of the funds. According to the statement of resources, \$244 was invested in real estate, \$259,000 in "obnds and other securities," \$145,000 in "other loans," \$80,000 in "reserve cash," and \$73,000 in "accrued interest and other earnings." It didn't take very long, however, to find out that these book figures were more pleasant than they were profitable. The "reserve cash" dwindled from \$90,000 to \$1.25, partly in counterfeit money. The "accrued in counterfeit money. The "accrued in "reserve cash" dwindled from \$90,000 to \$1.25, partiv in counterfeit money. The "accrued interest was found to be defaulted interest on bad mortgages and wortbless notes, said "accrued interest." being, of course, valueless as an asset. "The other loans" appeared to consist of loans made to Myers, the collateral being his notes. "The bonds and other securities" consisted of Northern Pacific and other bonds, some of which did possess a certain value; of a few notes, nominal in value; and of some more of Mr. Myers' paper. That left the

INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE. Upon going into this branch of the assets, however, it was found that the property was incumbered to the extent of about \$150,000,—that in one case, for instance, property was purchased, the consideration being \$50,000, and immediately a mortgage was given on it for about \$49,000. Then the bank was credited with real estate to the amount of \$50,000, but no mention was made of the liability of a \$49,000 mortgage. The amount actually paid by the bank was, of course, only about \$1,000. As to what became of the \$49,000, that Mr. Myers never explained, except in the vague way mentioned above,—that the depositors should Myers never explained, except in the vague way mentioned above,—that the depositors should "look around in the hole," caused by the explosion of his institution. All this real estate, owing to the injudicious way in which it was purchased, the greater part of it being suburban property, which was hit hardest by the panic, is purchased, the greater part of it being suburban property, which was hit hardest by the panic, is practically worth no more than the incumbrances. So the depositors need expect nothing there. Nor have they, indeed, a right to, inasmuch as, owing to these incumbrances, it appears that the bank never actually invested in the land the sum which Mr. Myers' accounts would lead one to conclude that it did. It is true that the Receiver succeeded in recovering from Mr. Westfall, who was at one time Mr. Myers' partner, a quantity of land in Hyde Park which may ultimately become valuable, but, insomuch as at present the Receiver has to borrow money from himself to pay taxes on it, it cannot be relied on for an immediate dividend.

WHEN MR. MYERS CAME TO THIS CITY from Galesburg he probably had not more than

WHEN MR. MYERS CAME TO THIS CITY from Galesburg he probably had not more than enough money to fit up his office on Clark street and pay a month's rent in advance. The rest was left to depositors to provide for, and they did provide for it, and cared for all his wants until the explosion in 1877. Said Dr. Rav once: "If a man comes to the City of Chicago with \$100,000 in United States bonds in his pocket, is quiet, makes no pretenses, does no blowing, goes into a legitimate business, and moves steadily shead in an honest, regular way, nobody will give him credit for a cent, and bobody will trust a word he says; but if a man comes here with \$5, has a sign prainted, 'Bank; deposits received,' sticks it up over a little front office, and strands behind the counter and blows and brags about his wealth, and his bank, all the fools in Chicago will rush in and show their taith in him by depositing their money with him." So it was with Mr. Myers. Coming here with very few dollars in his pocket, ne had in his bands during the sixteen years of his career about \$12,000,000 of other people's money, all of which he paid back, with interest at the rate of about \$45 per cent, excepting that \$500,000 which he should have had on hand when he was closed out two years ago. During all that period he

had on hand when he was closed out two years ago. During all that period he had not deposited or \$500,000, if not more. He paid depositors interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. The regular rate of course was 6 per cent, compounded half-yearly, but since interest was not allowed on half-months, either when money was deposited or with-drawn, the actual rate was reduced to 4½ per cent. During that period the loaning value of money was never less than 8 per cent, and nearly fill of the real-estate loans, especially the small ones, were at 10 per cent. His money judiciously invested would all have brought in 8½ per cent. His \$500,000, therefore, would have produced yearly \$42,500, and he would have produced yearly \$42,500, and to be paid his own living expenses, the wages of the three clerks employed, taxes, which were not very high, and rent, which was pretty high. With economical management he could possify have made both ends meet, and have lived quietly and comfortably out of handling other people's money. There never was any actual stock to ray dividends on, and there was, therefore, no necessity for setting apart any of the profits of the bank for that purpose. He was for the greater part of the time its sole manager and owner, and all the profits were his. Even if the expenses exceeded somewhat the \$42,600 which he could, or should, have gotten in the shape of interest, still the difference was not so great as to absorb \$500,000 in sixteen years. So the question comes ill the difference was not so great as to absorb 60,000 in sixteen years. So the question comes again as to what became of the money. The fact appears to be that the chief cause of e failure of the bank was

Insane at one time in his life, he probably at no time had enough business knowledge to intelligently run a peanut stand. A shrewd financier might have continued to have made a tolerable living out of managing other people's money without having a cent of his own as a basis for his financial schemes; but with Myers it was different. He merer had any knowledge of what constituted a good investment. He began by making small ones, which were poor, and, in his desire to make good his losses, made large ones, which were worse. The \$70,000 of "accrued interest" is a clear proof of the wretched nature of his loans. Instead of nearly making a living out of the difference between the carolings of the depositions' money and what he paid for the use of it, he probable that out of the money of the bank, including in that the deposits and the interest thereon, from \$100,000 to \$150,000 went to Westfall, his old partner, in pursuance of some arrangement which has not yet been made public. The sum thus withdrawn was of course represented by Westfall's note, or in some other legal way, while, technically, nothing was taken, yet, practically, a large sum was withdrawn from the productive assets of the bank. And this withdrawal, of fiscit, would have been sufficient to have destroyed the bank in the long run. There were some aarrifices made, too, at the last moment. After the run on the State Savings began, of course MYERS' BUSINESS INCAPACITY.

the depositors in other banks got nervous and began seeking the moneys deposited there. As the Beehive was the weakest, it was in the most danger. The people running the other banks feit that they were all in the same boat, and that the failurs of one but would intensify the struggle of the others for existence, and, consequently, they made advances to Myers for which he had to pay liberally, some of the good real estate belonging to the bank being mortgaged to Guild and others for a few thousand dollars. It was not sufficient, however, to carry him through. He struggled desperately all one afternoon to borrow money to pay a \$25 draft, and then the next day succumbed; when it become necessary to raise a still smaller sum or shut up. About \$75,000 went in poor bonds; about \$70,000 is represented by uncollected interest, which serves as neffect to that part of his deficit which consisted of interest due depositors, and \$100,000 at the most represents what he lost in real-estate speculations. Unquestionably the three houses on Rush street, which he pretended belonged to his wife, were built out of the bank's money, and cost that institution about \$30,000. That makes a total of \$375,000, leaving in the neighborhood of \$100,000 to be accounted for. A portion of that at least went in living expenses,—in buying bread, and meat, and clothes for himself and his family. But a part of it seems to have been swallowed up in a stock speculation in New York. Either he went into a speculation through the firm of Sanders & Hardenburg, of that city, for the purpose of gaining back something of what he had lost, or cise he go; entangled with that firm in some way so as to lose a considerable sum of money. The facts in the case he never condescended to state. This most secretive of all crazy men never said a word to any one regarding the outcome of any of his business schemes, and it is a matter of conjecture after all as to what he did with his money. The figures on

ture after all as to what he did y. The figures on THE BOOKS WERE COOKED UP. He inserted, for instance, as a liability the sum of \$100,000 capital stock. There never was any of \$100,000 capital stock. Incre lever was any such liability. But, having debited himself with that amount, there had to be a corresponding credit, and for that purpose either the \$90,000 "reserve cash" was stuck in, or the item of "bonds and other securities" was increased from \$149,000 to \$249,000. The following ten illustration of the way in which books.

creased from \$149,000 to \$349,000. The fellowing is an illustration of the way in which bookkeeping was carried on in his bank:

In the matter of the \$90,000 "reserve cash" account, in 1874, all the outstanding bouds and securities were merged into an account called "bonds and other securities." Then the managers created, partly out of this account and partly from other accounts, a "reserved cash account." They then debited the "reserve cash" account with \$60,000, and credited "bonds and other securities" with a like amount. A few days afterward "reserved cash" was charged with \$137,673. This was made up of the indebtedness of P. R. Westfall's and Sydney Myers' private accounts and other indebtedness on matured notes, besides a note which Westfall had put in and guaranteed to the bank; also an account called guaranteed to the bank; also an account calle guaranteed to the bank; also an account called "other loans," amounting to \$119,180, which was also made no of Westfall's and Myers' notes. One day after this the account, "bonds and other securities," was debited with the \$100,000, which left a balance of \$97,673.84. Then in March, 1875, this "reserve cash" account was credited with \$7,673.88, which left the amount an even \$90,000 in the nipulation of the books in transferring indebt-edness to the bank and worthless notes, a mag-nificent "reserve cash" was made to appear.

It is barely possible that the trial of Myers on the indictment found against him may come up in Du Page County next spring. If it does, it

in Du Page County next spring. If it does, it may be that some more facts connected with his peculiar system of transacting business may come out. The probabilities are, however, that there will drop into oblivion. But, whether anything more is discovered or not, the fact will ever be a proof of the gullibility of Chicagoans that this little fat fellow, without money and without brains, possessed only of infinit cheek, gab, and a little low cunning, could for sixteen years carry on a banking business in this city, could presend to be an oracle in finance, could take pagy in the deliberations of bankers, and could get listeners when he asof bankers, and could get listeners when he as-serted that the entire American banking system was rotten, and that all the banks, saye his rock-rooted institution, would soon go to the

CHICAGO TO WASHINGTON.

of the Baltimore & Ohio Rallroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The first 500 miles out of Chicago, on the Baltimore & Ohio Road, is nearly as monotonous as Mark Twain's mule. Northern Indiana looks like a continuous malarial swamp, in which the timber, however valuable, is unsightly to the last degree, and suggests very primitive modes of life. Beech, mariaria, and Democrats are among the indigenous products of Indiana, and should Schurz. The average Indianian appears always on the ontlook for an affront, -not only looking, but usually finding it. The Indianapolis delegation, because they did not divide equally with Gen. Grant and the more notable personages of the Army of the Tennessee the magnificent ovation Chicago tendered these heroes whose fame fills all lands,-and because, possibly chiefly, they could not get a schoone of beer for a nickel without stepping around the corner,-marched in high dudgeon to the depot and went home considerably disgrantled. This, however, is incidental.

It was somewhere up in Northern Indiana that the only episode of the trip occurred. The conductor and fireman working with might and main to stop a train which had not whistled for brakes, was a little startling. On coming to a halt, we found the fireman in the baggage-car, having skinned back over the tender, and learned that we had been running for a mile or so with out an engineer. Some parties went back, and, after a half-hour, returned with the engineer, who was considerably cut up about the face We were running about thirty miles an hour, when one of the flues upening into the cab burst, with consequent escape of steam into that compartment, making it untenable, and startling the engineer by the danger of an immediate explosion. He at once jumped from the engine and the fireman escaped over the tender. Fortunately there was no explosion, and three miles' slow run brought us into Garret City. After that, night came on, and I had not a fair coporthat, fight came on, and I had not a lair oppor-tunity of observing as to the popular delusion that Obio has been largely depopulated in order to run the Government on Civil-Service methods under Mr. Hayes. The few Ohioans I saw were on their way to eat Thanksgiving-turkey, and seemed to be in quite good humor, even if they were the body-guard left at home to look after the women and children.

THE ALLEGHENIES. THE ALLEGHENIES.

The morning sun, clear as in May, and with a brightness only seen on the mountains, greeted us over the rising peaks of the Alleghenies. It has been my fortune to cross these mountains some twenty-five times, and they always bring the new and varied pleasure. I attempted to write on the train, that I might give my impressions of them as they flitted by in endless panorama; but the motion of the car on the sente curves was too much for me,—would have acute curves was too much for me, -would have been too much, rather, for the printer. There is scarcely a stop without romantic and historic interest; and that great road crossing their eternal hights, binding the East and West with bands stronger than fron, is a wonderful monument to the genius of Latrope.

The Cheat River Pass is perhaps the most admired by traveiers. Vesterdes morning the

The Cheat River Pass is perhaps the most admired by traveiers. Yesterday morning the sun lighted up with great clearness the mysterious depths of the canyon above which we flided; but I recall a night in which it rested in shadow. It was a good many years ago, when I was but a lad; but I see those mountains yet as they spread away before me, and as I may never see them again. It was midwinter, and there had been a sleet. The moon was at the full, and lit up a scene more splendid than has ever lived on canvas. Below me, and at the depth of from 300 to 500 feet, rolled the sluggish waters of Cheat River, its bosom congealed by the intense cold. Beyond the river, in beld outline against the northern sky, loomed the peaks of the Alleghenies, stretching out their spurs almost to the water's edge, and then receding, but growing higher as they went, until their summits were lost in the eternal snow that rested on them. For fourteen miles I rode in the intense cold on the platform, and looked upon a scene whose like I never home to recease.

For fourteen miles I rode in the intense cold on the platform, and looked upon a scene whose like I never hope to see again. The moon, shining through that immense forest of trees above and around me, all crowned and radiant with Nature's jewels, gave to my delighted senses a picture which no touch of pen or brush can make live again.

This canyon passed, we begin in earnest the ascent of the mountain. We hear much in a jesting way of "God's country," as applied to special locations. If by such appellation is meant a country in which man finds it hard to exist, this ought to be so classed. And yet, after a fashion, with more case possibly, and surely to agriper age, than the people of the

great prairies, these hardy sons of the mountal live their uneventful lives. Their complexion are a marvel. The womer look like water-like having the indescribable bloom which mountain

are a marvel. The womer look like water-lilies, having the indescribable bloom which mountainair can only give. From the summit on until you begin the descent are the Glades,—immense pasture-tracts on which grow the cranberries served with our Thanksgiving-turkey.

A run of fitty miles brings us into Cumberland. This is an ancient town, with its churches ivy-grown, and itshouses dark with age. It is at the head of mule navigation—by canel—and has had quite a history. Two Generals were captured in their beds here, during the War, and taken South. It is in the Pan-Handle district (the Skillet district, rather) of Maryland,—the old Thomas district. John J. Thomas, an eccentric but brilliant man, having led the life of a recluse, on account of family troubles, for nearly a quarter-century, came to the front in those doubtful days of the beginning of the Rebellion, when it was uncertain as to whether Maryland would land in the lan of Secession, and thus exemplify the only historic song she has ever had, or whether she would be true to the Government whose Capitai lay in her very bosom; and by his energy, nerve, and patriotism, did much to keep Maryland true to the Union.

Leaving Cumberland we cross the South Branch of the Potomac; and the sweeps down this historic stream are delizhful in the brightness of the autumnal morning. I have not time in this letter to note all the points of interest. Sir John's Run is a ruinous station three miles from Berkeley Springs, the occasional home of Gen. D. H. Strother ("Porte Crayon"), and quite a health-resort. Lower down, and over the river, is the sleepy-town of Hancock. Still farther down comes Millstone Point,—an old stage-station where I

Hancock. Still farther down comes Millstone Point,—an old stage-station where I waded the Potomac one day in June, '61, in an enforced absence from the Old Dominion. Then comes Indian Springs, and in the distance Fairview,—a mountain-hight on which our Signal Corps were stationed during a part of the War, and which a recent writer in Harper's Magazine makes the mistake of calling Sidling Hill. Behind this mountain is the pass through which Geo. J. E. B. Stuart led his men on that Friday moroling in October, 1862, when he placed McCiellan's great army between him and the Potomac. Sizty miles below, at the mouth of the Monocacy, he crossed over, three days later, into Virginia, having made the entire circuit of the Army of the Potomac, having led Pleasonton the wildest kind of a wild-goose chase, and capturing over

kind of a wild-goose chase, and a thousand horses.

Then North Mountain,—Martinsburg,—Harper's Ferry, from which John Brown fired the shot whose reverberations, like Emerson's Concord shot, has been heard around the world. The darkness inclosed us as we sped by Point of J. M. McK.

kind of a wild-goose chase, and capturing ove

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Yes. To the Editor of The Tribune.
PLANO, Ill., Dec. 3.—Please answer the folowing query: Is it legal to number the bal-

Napoleon the Third. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Now that we are talking about the Bonaparte family, according to the best authorities on the subject who was the father of the late Napoleon III.? PHILIP. [The story is that it was Admiral Verbuel, of the Dutch Navy.]

Dumas' Novels: To the Editor of The Tribune. PRORIA, Dec. 2.-Will you inform us through your paper whether A. Dumas wrote or pub lished "The Iron Mask" and "Louise de la Valliere"? We don't find such titles in Rout-ledge's edition of his works. What is the difference between the books above mentioned and "Ten [Twenty] Years Later," or "Me-moirs of Viscount de Brageloune"? FRIEND. [Dumas did write both the books mentioned. "Viscount de Bragelonne" was originally sequel to "The Iron Mask," but the publisher have used the title to cover the whole series.]

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 .- That Cincinnati preache who undertook to "comfort those who mourn." by assuring spinsters that Providence has predestined their state, seems to have made a curi ous mistake in the evidence of this predestinaion. He states that more females than male are born, and argues, therefore, that Providence has arranged, perforce, that some women are to live single.

who are simply human, that more males than females are born, and that this excess proves that war is a natural and inevitable incident of human society, since Providence intended the exc. ss of men to kill each other off for the benefit of the survivors; but Buckle, who is good authority on questions of physics, who denounce war and eschews Providence, says that for every twenty girls born there are twenty-one boys. According to this every woman ought to have a husband, and every twenty families a good, common-stock old-bachelor uncle to buy drums for the boys, dolls for the girls, and take drums for the boys, dolls for the girls, and take the young ladies to the opera.

Providence intended that folks should have a good time, all married and settled down, except that delightful reserve corps of unincumbered men which is positively indispensable in any well-regulated community: but man has wickedly interfered with Providence, and killed himself off to such an extent that unprotected women have accumulated and become so great an evil that all that is left of him is moved with compassion for the woes of those moved with compassion for the woes of those unfortunates whom he has deprived of husbands. Then, instead of remedying the evil by admitting women to the ballot-box, and draft, to kill each other off at primary meetings ala Philadelphia Democrats, and on battie-fields like Buil Run belligereuts, and so restore the condition, our Cincipant hallscaper falsifies. equilibrium, our Cincionati philosopher falsifies history and throws the blame on Providence and the birth rate; but the reverend gentleman might have sayed his breath. Those women who want husbands will not accept homilies as a substitute, and those who do not will be apt to resent his assumption.

JANE GRBY SWISSHELM.

Progress of Catholicism. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The able and impartial tatement in your paper on Catholicism, its progress in America, etc., was read by man-with great interest undoubtedly. Facts, stated in a cool and concise manner, as they are there, give the people a proper foundation to act upor Protestantism, to be effectual as a competitor with the Roman Catholic Church for supremacy in this country, must unite upon the doctrines of some one central mind, and together promulgate and spread among the masses the opinions and distinct teachings of that central intel igence, without raising contradictory issues. It is evident that this can only be accomplished by adopting, without note or comment, the teachings of Christ as given by the Evangelists who were His first followers and pupils. These teachings, therefore, in their original purity, should be published and given to people; to every one throughout the and, in his own most familiar language. These sayings, illustrations, and commands of Christ are plain enough for all to understand, Christ are plain enough for all to understand, and the people who have them clearly and distinctly in their minds cannot be easily led into error. Protestant tract societies and religious associations cannot strengthen the cause of Protestantism and plant truth with better effect upon American soil than by publishing and scattering among the people the plain, unvarnished words of Christ, instead of a diversity of sectorian tract publications.

sectarian tract publications.

Christ's influence and teachings are a power Christ's influence and teachings are a power to-day in this country that cannot be uprooted. Those who believe practically in their teachings, in their purity, and follow them out, need fear nothing, provided they work assiduously in bringing the people to a full understanding of the teachings promulgated by Christ Himself. It is Christ who holds the Bible itself together, and who really brought it down to this age. He is the power that holds all Protestant denominations together, while everything of value and life in the Roman Catholic Church is alone attributable to Him. So His true followers should instruct all the people in His commands, teachings, and sayings in their original purity. instruct all the people in the continuity.

B. A. Ulrich.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—I neither love nor have patience to wield the pen, as my writing plainly hows that I am not an adept. Yet I do feel to ask myself if I am willing to receive the same ask myself if I am willing to receive the same measure which I mete out to others. Do I ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The wrongs which the poor Indian has received from the white man should move every man, woman, and child in this bighly privileged land to move the tongue and lift a linger to assist in improving the present sad condition of the Poncas, who are and have been peaceable and quiet. The land from which they have been removed was their own; they had a title from the Government; they were quite advanced in civilization. They were removed without their consent; without provocation they were taken by the point of the bayonet to the Indian Territory, to them a malarial district, where they died by scores. Some say, "Let them die, that is what we want." Rather a heathenish speech for a civilized tongue. Many of us know the history of Standing-Bear, one of the chiefs of the Poncas. He is a noble man. He is a human being. God made him as well as the white man. He wants justice from the Government. He has a right to enjoy his home and his property, and it is the duty of every honest man to assist in protecting them from the mercenary, dishonest Indian ring, which robs them of half their dues from "the Government," and the other half convert to what use the please. We have listened long enough to official reports, without the least regard to truth. Cannot our clergy make a feeble flort to save at least the eight men, six women, and fifteen children,—little enes made orphans by the malarial fever,—who are now termed freedmen! Those thirty Ponca Indians came back to their old home, were put in jails to be returned to the Indian Territory. Some good men of Omaha were moved to pity at the abuse these red men were receiving. Some good men of Omana were moved to pity at the abuse these red men were receiving. What was this abuse for! Love of money. Cannot benevolent Chicago lend an assisting hand in saving these poor Poncas, about thirty in number, who are now camped out, cold and

Money or any assistance can be sent to the Rev. Robert Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska; the Rev. A. F. Sherrill, a Congregational clergyman of Omaha; or, if preferred, to Maj. Price, or Eben D. Jordan, of Boston. Will Chicago respond?

The New Chicago.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—An error insdvertently rept into my last letter when I said that ther was not a single public lamp-post west of the belt railroad. Gas-pipes do run on West Madison street to California avenue, thence to Monroe street, thence west (past the residence of ex-Ald. Seaton) to Barry Point road or Francisco

My letter to you did not go far enough in its

tatements respecting the streets wher sewers ar imperatively needed. Monroe street is wel built up as far west as Francisco and Jackson and Van Buren to Sacramento and Albany evenues, or within a block of Kedzie avenue. Ald. Thompson tels me that a sewer along Kedzie avenue, from Kinzie street to the South Branch, would cost from \$200,000 to \$300,000. What if it does! That would be only a small part of the total taxes paid each year by the people of our New Chicago; and all of them in past years hav gon for the benefit of other por ions of the city. Now, it is time that ther should be a more equitable division of benefits We hav helpt other people get their improveents,-that is, hav been taxt to pay for them

-and it is time they should pay their share for

our benefit, or at least giv us the benefit of the Col. Van Buren, who ads to his regular busi nes, at California avenue and Madison street, that of real-estate agent, says that he could have rented, this season, in that vicinity, at least 100 more houses, if he had had them. This ought o encourage other men to build upon their vaant lots, especially as this demand promi increase stil more rapidly in the future. Al the way from the Northwestern car-shops to the belt railroad, from Kinzie street to Washington, should be filled with eligible houses for the ecupancy in part of those now employed west occupancy in part of those now employed west of us; and a demand from them is sure to com sooner or later. From California and Fair-ileld avenues, as far south as Monroe street, the ground slopes to the eastward, giving outlet to the surface-water, while we must insist upon the city authorities giving us the necessary re-lief to the west of that, and for the drainage of

cellars and foundations.

If Mayor Harrison desires to win the name of "the best Mayor Chicago ever had," let him go two miles west of his Ashland avenue home and see how many of his constituents ther ar sadly see now many of his constituents ther ar sadly in need of the conveniences which it is the duty of the City Government to giv them. Let him see the wonderful development which has taken place ther in the past few years, and in his own mind's eye see "the future great city" which is growing up west of what was our municipal boundary line. After he has seen al this, and obtained, as he can easily do, al the informa necessary, let him embody the facts in his nual message to the City Council with recommendation of wise economy that this por-tion of the city shall receive the improvements that it is so much in need of. Then will we "rise up and cal him blessed." H. R. B.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Dec. 4.- Upon reading your comments on the "Sorrows of Genius," in your issue of Nov. 28, I came to the conclusion either that I failed to comprehend the import of your-language, or that you had been led into the assumption of untenable ground. Referring to the separation of Charles Dickens and wife, you say: "No cause was assigned, but the general description of the lady printed above, and other testimony, go to show an incompatibility in tastes and dispositions. There is nothing to indicate that they were not happy at first, -before Mr. Dickens became famous." You then go on to set forth the probable progress of the estrangement between the two; how, as the husband became more and more famous, he was gradually "brought into another world, where she could not follow him"; how she, having no attractions for her husband's friends," became "an obstruction in his path" how their roads, so long together, "commenced to diverge, and they traveled as time went on farther and farther from each other." In such case, you say "There is no hope—the two must part." And all this because "the one grows in his own estimation beyond the other's narrow application ": because he "brings the outside world, with its endearments and plaudits, its admiration and its tributes, into strong contrast with the plainness and homeliness, the exact measurements, and what he thinks is the want of appreciation, he fluds in his own household." "Such a relation," you go on to say, "must of necessity involve subsequent jealousies, heart-burnings, and mutual recriminations, until at last the two, having nothing in common, find only one point on which they can agree, and travel thereafter separate rolds." Having reached this state of things, you hold that "their lives belong no longer to the world," and that "no one has the right to inquire further why they have parted, but should leave them to travel their solitary paths." want of appreciation, he fluds in his own

oaths."

If this be not the essence of free-loveism, then If this be not the essence of free-loveism, then I am not able to understand language. Stripped of all verbiage, your justification of the separation of these parties rests wholly in "an incompatibility in tastes and dispositions." What is this, in substance, but the doctrible of "selection by affinities," on which free-lovers base their practice! But it is evident that such cause of disagreement did not exist for many years after their union. And you state, "There is nothing to indicate that they were not happy" until "Mr. Dickens had become famous," and thereby had "grown in his own estimation" beyond his wife's "appreciation." It thus appears that the "incompatibility" now made the ground for separation did not exist at I fear I am intruding too far on your valuable famous," and thereby had "grown in his own estimation" beyond his wife's "appreciation." It thus appears that the "incompatibility" now made the ground for separation-did not exist at marriage, but was the fruit of after years, and had its source in the husband's growth in "his own estimation," arising from success in literary work. Under such condition of things, you seem to think that their lives no longer concern the world, and "no one has the right to inquire why they parted." This being so, does it not follow that, whenever and from whatever cause, a husband shall so far "grow in his own estimation" as to feel himself beyond his wife's "narrow appreciation," he will be at fiberty to insist upon separation, and, turning from "the plainness and homelimess" of "his own household" to "the outside world, with its endearments and plaudits, its admiration, and its tributes," abundon the wife to her fate, you are laying down a principle which, although now applied to success in the literary world, is equally applicable in every other case. You would not deny to the statesman, the scientist, the politician, or even the champion puglist or pedestrian, the right to determine for himself when his "growth in his own estimation" shall

THE DEAD CONTINENTAL LIFE.

a legal and a moral sense, "their lives belong to the world "as long as they are in the world. Free-lovers claim that marriage is a purely per-sonal affair, with which "the world" has no proper concern; but such is not the accepted doctrine of well-regulated society. W.

MAUD MULLER Mand Muller, on a Winter's day, Beneath her Derby gleamed her locks Of red banged hair, and her crimson She straddled about from ten to two, ontained an article of over two columns in And then a hole in the ice fell through. On the bottom of the pond she sat, large business interest, and being one of those A man with a hickory pole went there, And fished her out by her anourn hair;

> And hung her over a stovenine to dry, With a thumb in her mouth and a fist in her eye. Alas for the maiden! alas for the hole! And 'rah for the man with the hickory pole! For the truest words of tongue or pen Are, "A skating girl's like a headless hen."

hard to put out, the blaze from the Hyperior oil being frightfully fierce and hot." That the blaze is any hotter than any other blaze is too ridiculous for comment, and I will only quote from "Youman's Chemistry" (pages 281 and 285) in reply: "The intensity of the heat depends upon the rapidity of com-Some of the conditions of English social life bustion," and "The amount of light produce depends upon the intensity of the heat." We claim this to be the finest illuminator in the world, and, of course, the amount of heat is regulated by the intensity of the light. We deny emphatically that there has been more than one fire from flyperion, and are ready to prove this; and, as all admit that was caused by throwing a lighted match into a measure while filling from a barrel, that fire was put out with a bucket of water, and the barrel not injured or disturbed. are undoubtedly tending towards that Americanizing process which used to be so much

Hyperion Oi To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Your paper of yesterda

ength upon the much-abused "Hyperion oil,

and as that so-called "oil" represents a very

nterested, and feeling that we were gross

misrepresented yesterday, beg you will kindly give us at least half the space for defense which

You begin by saying of the recent fires as-

cribed to Hyperion, "that not only has their

number been great, but the fires have been very

you on yesterday gave for an unfair attack.

disturbed.

Mr. Jackson's fire was not caused by Hyperion, and he misrepresents the facts if he or Capt. Bullwinkle claims and such was the case, or that the can contaiding the benzine exploded. Being, in company with Mr. Hildreth and an oil expert, at Capt. Bullwinkle's office, that gentleman (Bullwinkle) was informed positively that the can he took from Jackson's store did not contain Hyperion, nor was that can in any way imperfect, by explosion or otherwise; and, further, Mr. Jackson told the writer on the day of the fire, in presence of at least twenty witnesses, that "no explosion occurred." In filling his lamp he had run it over on the floor, and, dropping his lighted match after lighting his lamp, right into it, the flame had set on fire some straw and paper in boxes near by, which set the whole store on fire. Every one knows that such carelesness would have caused a fire with any illuminating oil, Hyperion not excepted. I will give your reporter or Capt. Bollwinkle \$100 cash if they will repeat what they claim to have done. Mr. Jackson's fire was not caused by Hyperion they will repeat what they claim to have done, viz.: set an ordinary pine board on fire with a tablespoonful of Hyperion oil, and until they do this I brand that statement as false in its en-"What is the composition of that stuff?" Your reporter says a man well posted answers, "It is a mixture of potash, paraffine; and benzine." I answer that man (but I doubt any man saying it) by saying not one drop of any of those things enter into its composition, and refer him or any one interested to the men working at our factory for proof of my statement. our factory for proof of my statement.

As to the "peculiar point of law" to which your reporter so beautifully refers, allow me, for the instruction of himself and Mr. Grinnell, to ask their attention to the United States Reports, Vol. 3, page 354, Second Bissell, Vol. 43, page 167, and Indiana State Reports. Vol. 53, page 454. In the above cases cited, and other too numerous to mention here, will be found this indisputable proposition of law: "That no State has the power to enact any law interfering with the rights of a patentee or annex any con-

State has the power to enact any law interfering with the rights of a patentee or annex any conditions to the grant thereof, as extended by the United States Government." In passing, let me remark that this protection seems only common justice, for, if it were not so, a patent would be a worthless thing, or we would have to go to a State Government, and not the Federal, to obtain a patent. But here again your reporter is wrong; we do not ask, nor have we yet claimed, the protection of our patent, although we were sued in an adjoining State, under a State law regulating the sale of carbon oils, and we beat them easily without resorting to the protection regulating the sale of carbon oits, and we beat them easily without resorting to the protection of the United States courts. The only favor we ask, and are rapidly obtaining, is the favor of the people, because we are giving them the best, the cheapest, and safest light ever used in a lamp,—at least this is the common verdict.

For among the people it is well known, and admitted by insurance-men and proven by statistics, that fires from illuminating oils are, with scarcely any exceptions, the result of explesion, and not of inflammability. It is also well known that it is impossible to eliminate the explosive character of the carbon oils; for, if that could be done, they would cease to be if that could be done, they would cease to be

if that could be done, they would cease to be oils.

And again, I must charge your reporter with misrepresenting Prof. Lambert's views on Hyperion. The Professor admitted, one dozen times at least, during the discussion, that Hyperion was practically non-explosive. The Professor had, however, committed himself to the declaration that "anything which would burn would explode," and, as Hyperion would burn in the open air, it could be exploded if the right-combination with atmospheric air could be obtained; but this combination he failed to get, and the writer is willing to wager \$1,000 he will forever fail to get it.

fail to get it.
The reporter knows well there was no "ring The reporter knows well there was ho "ringing report," such as he describes, and I call on
the others present to bear me out in this. The
Professor did obtain a prolonged whistling
sound from the glass jar, but which was no
more like an explosion than tooting through a
horn. Your reporter well knows that I did
not offer the simple experiment of placing
a lighted taper at the mouth of the bottle
to show the "absolute safety of the oil"; and
he also knows that when I did that the Professor
was out of the room, and made no remarks was out of the room, and made no remarks about it, as he did not knew it had occurred. In fact, sir, I can scarcely write in reply to his article with any degree of patience, for I could

article with any degree of patience, for I could not believe that any man writing for such a paper as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would so grossly misrepresent the facts.

With all due respect to Father Lambert (and I never met a man for whom I entertain a higher respect), I must beg leave to differ with him when he says that anything which will burn will explode. I asked him to amend that expression by adding, "Anything which will burn in confinement will explode." We also differed as to what constituted an "explosive compound," I claiming that we must have two elements combustible in each other (I refer as authority to Youman's Chemistry, page 280), and the Professor denied this. I backed my position by some standard authorities, all of which the Professor declined to accept in preference to his own. But upon those points of difference I will here say that I am ready at a moment's notice to argue the point ready at a moment's notice to argue the point ready at a moment's notice to argue the point before any competent authorities. I have been perhaps as long in the study of this department of chemistry as the Professor, and if I am unable to sustain my position in the presence of competent judges I am willing to fall by my

space. although there are several points I would like to take up, and, it occasion offers, beg to do so more fully in future.

PATENTEE OF HYPERION.

WARRING STUDENTS AND FACULTY.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 4.—Serious interna issension broke out to-day in the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, between law-school students and the Faculty of the University proper, or rather Dr. Adams, President o the Faculty. Last night Dr. Adams delivered : severe lecture to the law students, charging them with ungentlemanly conduct about the college halls, and regarding lady students. Neville, one of the students, replied forcibly to Adams, whereat Adams and Neville both be-Adams, whereat Adams and Neville both oc-came angry. The discussion was carried so far that to-night the Faculty held a meeting and determined on Neville's expulsion unless he of-fers an apology to-morrow. The law students held a meeting and petitioned the Faulty to separate the law school from the University, and allow classes to recite in the city.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 4.—The following officers of the Loyal L. Munn Chapter, No. 96, Royal Arch the Loyal L. Munn Chapter, No. 96, Royal Arch Masons, were chosen on Tuesday evening: H. D. Woodward, M. E. H. P.; R. S. Pratt, E. K.; A. W. Wilbern, E. S.; J. W. Bodenschatz, C. of H.; William Dalton, P. S.; Abe Strauss, R. A. C.; J. Pierre Claude, M. 3d V.; C. D. Baker, M. 2d V.; J. E. Leavitt, M. 1st V.; George H. Sherman, Treasurer; A. F. Kelsey, Secretary; Leopold Adler, Chaplain; C. W. Raymond, B. F. Holden, Stewards; H. T. Plummer, Tyler. The installation will occur on the 16th inst.

lessional or business man, the scientist, the politician, or even the champion puglist or pedestrian, the right to determine for himself when his "growth in his own estimation" shall have become such as to place him beyond the "narrow appreciation" of his weided wife, and thus furnish him with ground sufficient for divorce. Whatever "brings the outside world, with its endearments, its plaudits," etc., between him and his life's partner would justify him in enforcing separation. I do not understand that in case the husband, from any cause, shall fail in any respect to come up to his wile's "appreciation," she shall be at liberty to demand like relief. This must be because she is held to him in the "worse," but not in the "better," of his qualities. I am sure that The Tribune never aimed to advocate freeloveism, and yet I am unable to see anything less in its treatment of this case.

1 must specially protest against your assumption that in cases like the one named "no one has the right to inquire why they parted." It appears to me that society has an interest therein which cannot be put aside by any act, singly or jointly, of married people; for, in both NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—John P. O'Neil, Receiver of the Continental Lite-Insurance Company, says policy-holders ought not to sacrifice their claims, as they will all be paid their dividends of 15 per cent within a short time.

The cost of sickness is an annoying entail for the invalid who has suffered for years with kidney trouble, lumbago, and rheumatic pain. Kidney-wort radically cures these, and is also a wonderful remedy for all forms of piles. Sold by druggista.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

And her mother is said to have thumped her well Though just how hard Miss Maud won't tell-

AMERICANIZING EUROPE.

dreaded in connection with our political institutions a few years ago. The Pullman cars have taken possession of England and the Continent.
We are now trying the experiment of dining "in the cars," or "aboard," as would be said in the United States. The great hotels are, of course, a peculiarly American institution. They began to flourish on the Continent of Europe when to flourish on the Continent of Europe when Americans began to travel regularly there. Some hostelries that were thought large before that time seem neat little places now. When Byron was living in Venice there was some talk of America and the Americans in a room full of Italians and French. A professor of history volunteered some information. He explained that Washington was a great American, who was killed in a duel by Edmund Bürke. The company was greatly interested Barke. The company was greatly interested and Byron was much puzzled until a wave of and Byron was much puzzled until a wave or inspiration bore in upon him the conjecture that the Professor was thinking of Hamilton and Burr. They are not perhaps very strong upon American history in Venice now, and we are not sure that Washington and Burke would not suit sure that Washington and Burke would not suit some Venetians quite as well as Hamilton and Burr. But they know a good deal about the Americans. The Egyptians built the Pyramids; the Greeks created the Parthenon; Christianity raised the Gothic cathedrals; some uncertain architects gave Ireland the Round Towers, and the people of the United States have enriched the earth with the great hotels. Taus far, in the mere manner of living is the hotels and paying the charges, has Europe resisted for the most part the innovating ways of the West. We still like to pay according as we have ordered. We prefer not to pay for the right to dine in our we prefer not to pay for the right to dine in our hotel if we happen to be invited to dine out of it. Even if it should be shown to him that he really does not gain much by the arrangement in the end, still the European prefers only to pay for the food and drinks he has ordered. This is, perhaps, so far, the bond of European This is, perhaps, so far, the bond of European unity against America. Of course, we are speaking now of the traveler,—the actual traveler, the bona fide traveler,—the "transient," to employ an American phrase again, and not the boarder who puts up regularly somewhere en pension. In the United States the price in the hotels is so much a day; the same for each day of the twelvemonth, if the traveler chooses to stay there so long. Of course, the Englishman can find hotels purposely got up for him, "on the European system," which he pays as he would be England,—that is, on the same princiwould in England, -that is, on the same pri ple, but a great deal more. The American loves to know beforehand the exact sum he is to come out, and to have no extras, additions, or variations. Perhaps the fact that the genuine American ican at home does not dream as a rule of having wine to his dinner helps also to explain some of the differences of system.

THE NOVELIST "OUIDA." Lucy Hooper's Puris Letter.

I recently had a conversation with an Amer-

ican gentleman who has lately visited Florence, and who related to me the following facts relative to the novelist "Ouida": "I saw that celebrated personage several times during my stay, and cannot say that 1 found her realize in any respect the portrait that she drew of herself in 'Friendship.' As you may remember, she depicts Adelina Patti and herself as the only decent women in Florentine (as she calls it Roman) society. The recent revelation about Mme. Patti make the juxtaposition rather awkward, but for that of course she cares nothing. 'Ouida' is very, very plain, and is, I should say, somewhere on the shady side of 40. She wears her 'rippled amber hair (vide her own novels) hanging down her back in a truly juvenile fashion; for the rest, her dress is no more remarkable for taste than that of English women in general. 'Friendship,' and her preceding book, 'In a Winter City,' have rendered society in Florence were should be activated. in Florence very shy of her, particularly as she was most severe upon those who had been most hospital to her. The American set, for instance, who had shown her the greatest kindness, was who had shown her the greatest kindness, was the one she most violently attacked. The elegant, charming, and most blameless lady whom she tried to hold up to derision under the personality of Mrs. Henry V. Clams, only laughs when 'Friendship' tareferred to, and declares that she has never read the book. For any species of social ostracism 'Ouida.' however, cares but little. She has no fondness for society and conds has the first for the conds. ty, and spends her time in writing and in riding or driving. Perbaps it is as well, as she has pretty well exhausted the series of types in Florentine society. It is astonishing how Florentine society. It is actouishing how often one comes across 'Onida's people,' as the originals of her mercitess carteatures are called. In one point she has perfectly succeeded. She has written 'Lady Joan Challoner' clear out of society, and that lady now lives secluded at 'Flordelisa.' The real fact of the matter appears to be as follows: The original of 'Prince loris,' a very accomplished, though by no means handsome, Italian nobleman, seeing the style and splendor wherein 'Ouida' lived, offered her his band; or, at all events, commenced negotiations to that end. But finding that the lady's wealth was all derived from her writings, and that she spent her money as her writings, and that she spent her money as fast as she made it, he broke off the negotiations and gracefully retired. Hence this wrath. Hence 'Friendship.' And hence, too, probably another severe and spicy volume in the new work which is shortly to appear. Florentine society is on tipote to see it was a single process. ciety is on tiptoe to see it, the universal query being, 'Whose turn next!' I am told that 1,200 copies of 'Friendship' were sold in Florence within twenty-four hours of its first appearing in the Tauchnitz edition."

The guardian of the source of England's reatness is not only an enthusiast in the cause of his human friends, but in that of those delightful animals specially described as the friends of man. After descanting on the pleasure of his enforced periodical visit to Paris to assist at a meeting of the Directors of the Suez Canal, he regrets that the mobile existence which deprives him of any fixed habitation has reduced his establishment of dogs. According to his views, there is no comparison between a bull-dog and other dogs, not only in courage, but in sagacity and tenderness. A bull-dog is not generally known as a water-dog, yet few dogs known for their aquatic instincts can swim with anything approaching his speed and nower. Long celebrated for his peculiarly choice strain of bull-dogs, Mr. Rivers-Wilson was originally one of their most violent opponents, and from his list of canine friends excluded John Bull's cherished companion. Perhaps an intimate acquaintance with the French language and manners may have been responsible for the abhorence of the bouledogue, but, be this as it may, the aversion existed. It chanced, however, that an intimate friend was a great breeder of bull-dogs, and begged to present one of his favorit strain to Mr. Rivers-Wilson. The gift was refused; but the bull-dog fancier, filled with the true proselyting spirit, would not be decided and breezed. cording to his views, there is no comparison beof his favorit strain to Mr. Rivers-Wilson, The gift was refused; but the buil-dog fancier, filled with the true proselyting spirit, would not be denied, and brought one day a small plakish hued puppy out of his coat-pocket. In that condition it could hardly be described as a thing of terror. Its orthodox patches of brindle had not yet developed; its under-lip hardly appeared to project; it had not yet acquired the almost hairless look peculiar to very high breed. Finally, it was "a very little one." The animal was introduced into the family, and gradually grew upon its members as they deciare only a buil-dog can grow. It increased in weight some forty-five or fifty pounds; but the rate of increase was slow compared with that of the favor it found in the eyes of beholders. It is true that the head grew large, and the upper-lip feli back, not exactly like an arc de Cupidon, and that the for-lege assumed a Chippendale contour; but these points seemed marks of beauty to the puppy's new owners. The animal became the darling of the house, and the ancestress of a race which shed lustre on her owners. At dog-show after dog-show the scious of this waxed famous in the land, and secured the suffrages of all true connoisseurs of the genuine buil-dog. Thinned out at last by repeated gifts, the kennet was reduced to one member, and the owner determined that his affection for this per-

A FINANCIER AND HIS DOGS.

fect dox should remain untouched by rivalry; and when the animal went down, full of years and honor, to the grave, gave up bull-dogs forever as a "faney." Now he has a few fox-terriers, good dogs and true as far as they go, but not bull-dogs. Speaking of his present kennel, he confesses, somewhat sorrewfully, that he has "come down to fox-terriers," much as "old Bill George" some tesrs ago, before the breed was in fashion, declined to procure a collie, on the ground that he had not "come down to sheep-dogs yet."

FISHING ON SUNDAY.

Indianapolis News.

It was a delightful Sunday afternoon, Sabbath-school was out, and the Superintendent took a stroll up the canal. The grasshoppers were turning somersets in the high grass, their last performance for the season, and the emerald-vested katydids warbled from their velvety coverts under the mullein leaves. When be got to the aqueduct over Fall Creek, where he got to the aqueduct over Fall Creek, where the water, escaping through the time-riven timbers, joins the flood below, most musical in their meeting, he found a wicked acquaintance, with a line dangling in the water. He was about to frame a reproof for the Sabbathbreaker when, goodness gracious, what a bitel Another, and a bass, a perfect beauty, was flouncing over the green grass. "What sort of bait are you using Jim?" (The reproof was postponed.) "Hoppers," was the reply, as the line, rebatted, sild into the stream. He fumbled nervously in his vest pocket, and found he had hook and line, but —Jim had another bite, and another three-quarter-pound bass was thrown upon the bank. "Where do you get your bait?" he asked. "On, these boys 'll stein 'em for you." "You don't say so!" The line came out of his pocket, "On, these boys 'll keten 'em for you." "You don't say so!" The line came out of his pocket, the hook was baited, and a three-quarter-pounder was gasping on the shore. Another, and then another! Never was such luck. The Superintendent was excited. "Hurry up with the grasshoppers." Please, Mr. C., here's a hopper." piped a mail boy. The Superintendent looked down. The eyes of the angier and his helper met. It was a 'crowning mercy be didu't tumble into the water. The grasshopper purveyor was the boss boy of his Sunday-school. There are sermons in running prooks to that There are sermons in running probs to that Sunday-school Superintendent, and yet be can't be got within a mile of a stream, and can't even look at an ice-wagon without a shudler.

RICHES AND BIGAMY.

Galignani's Messenger (Paris.).

A romantic story has just transpired in a suit before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. An Italian cantatrice, Mile. Gavotti, marfied, in 1851, a countryman named Capra. The finion was not happy, and was terminated by a judicial separation in 1861. Mme. Capra, having recial separation in 1861. Mme. Capra, having recovered her liberty, cootinued her professional
career in different countries, and in 1869 was
the reigning favorit in Buenos Ayres, where her
beauty and her talent attracted the attention of
Don Fabian Gomez del Castano, a naturalized
Spaniard, one of the wealthiest land owners in
the country, and the possessor of a fortune of
12,000,000 francs. He made her an offer of bis
hand, and the marriage was celebrated, Don
Fabian not being aware of the previous union
of Mile. Gavotti, the name she then bore.
They traveled over Europe together, and the
husband, still under the influence of his passion,
resolved to bestow on his wife a fortune worthy
of her. He possessed in Italy an estate worth
\$3,000,000 francs, and to secure it to her
safe from all future contestation, he of her. He possessed in Italy an estate worth 3,000,000 francs, and to secure it to her safe from all future contestation, he had it transferred by a deed of sale drawn up by a notary in Rome, and by which a receipt was given to Mme. Capra for a sum of 900,000 francs. His illusions were dispelled one day, when he discovered by change that his wife was a bigamist. Love was changed to bate, and Don Fabian at once applied to the Italian tribunals to have the marriage and the deed of sale declared void. After, long procedure, both suits were admitted in 1877, and he was restored to the possession of his Italian estate. No mention was, however, made in the judgment of the receipt for 900,000 francs, and for two years Don Fabian heard notbing more of the cantratice, when in August last he received notice that Mme. Capra had commenced proceedings before the Paris Civil Tribunal to obtain restitution of that sum. The affair has now come on for hearing. The advocate-for Don Fabian put in a plea that the court was not competent, for both parties were foreigners and it could not entertain the cause unless the jurisdiction were accepted on both sides. Don Fabian for his part declined it. On the other side it was argued that, as Don Fabian had resided in Paris for some years at his mansion in the Champs Elysees, he could not be considered a foreigner. The Court, however, held that the objection was fatal, and dismissed the suit, condemning Mme. Capra in corts.

Detroit Free Press.

In a corner grocery in the western part of the city the other day, a boy was buying shot and getting ready to go hunting. His old gun was lying around rather loose, and the grocer nerv-

ously remarked:
"Boy, I wish you'd take care of that gun-I'm afraid of an accident."

The boy stood it up against a barrel and went on telling how many rabbits he meant to pepper, and pretty soon it came near failing to the floor.

"I tell you that infernal thing will hurt some

of us yet!" exclaimed the grocer as he jumped aside, and the boy leaned it against the counter and said he'd never take a back-seat for a bear never. As he reached over to look at some buck-shot down tumbled the gun and off went the charge, sending about forty duck-shot into a ten-gallon oil-can in range.

a ten-gallon oil-can in range.

"There she goes there she goes!" relied the grocer as he danced around. "Didn't I tell you that infernal gun would go off!"

"And did I deny it!" promptly retorted the boy. "Do you s'pose I'm fool 'nuff to go out to hunt rabbits with brass-knuckles or a bean-shooter!"

To Book Worm-Yes, John B. Gough was the author of the invitation: "Drink to me only

with thine eyes." Anybody who wants a piece of ple out of which Gen. Grant has taken one bite can have that souvenir by sending \$75 to the head waiter at the Palace. - San Francisco Post.

A law student stated what he alleged to be s legal maxim as follows: "When one of two innocent parties must suffer, the culpable one must bear the loss."—Columbia Speciator. Scene, Broadway, just out of Wall street— "Bill, you weren't down to-day." "No-mother's dead. How's Erie!" "Forty-eight; three; when will she be baried!" "Saturday, at 2. Get me 200 at a quarter."

"An Indiana gent has been scalped by plaster falling from a ceiling," said the disposch; and the papers made it. "An Indian agent was scalped by Plaster-falling from-a-ceiling," thinking it was a queer name for an Indian.

A young man who lost a pet of onsters with three of his friends, said he wouldn't pay it unless he was four stew.—Cincinna's Saturday Night. He has since made a bet with nine of his friends, and says he in ten stew pay this time if he loses.—Free Press.

At a shoemakers' ball in Philadelphia a reporter says that "feet of every size, from a
fine taper in white kid to pudding-shaped pedals
in full skin welted the wax on the floor in harmony with the music. They waxed warm and
pegged away until late next moroung. It was a
whole-souled affair throughout."

This is the way the editor of one of our New
England contemporaries gets even with a rival:

England contemporaries gets even with a rival:
"A dispatch informs us that the latest styles of
gentlemen's shirts are of black cambric, with
small white spots. All, then, that our editor
friend will have to go to be in the fashion will
be simply to take a piece of chalk and make
spots on his shirt." When a man's house is building he never

When a man's house is building he never thinks the carpenter puts in one-third enough nails, and frequently and with biting sarcasm asks him it he doesn't think the house would stand if he just simply leaned it up against itself and saved all his nails! Then, a few years afterward, when he tears down the summer kitchen to build a new one, he growls and scolds, and sarcastically wonders why that fellow didn't make the house entirely of nails, and just but in enough lumber to hold the nails together.

VOLUME KIDG

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